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THE TIMES

The Duke of Bedford on what he misses about Woburn, page 9

Labour moderates prepare to launch new party

Labour dissidents are to set up a "Council for Social Democracy", intended to rally support for the launching later this year of a new left-of-centre party. Announcing this yesterday Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr William Rodgers and Dr David Owen stopped just short of a breakaway, but said the need for a realignment in British politics now had to be faced.

Mr Jenkins joins 'gang of three'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

A "Council for Social Democracy", intended to rally popular support for the launching later this year of a new left-of-centre party, is to be set up by Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr William Rodgers and Dr David Owen.

Announcing this yesterday, the four former Labour Cabinet ministers stopped just short of forming a breakaway party, for which they and their supporters are not yet organized. However, in reaction to the left-wing victory at Labour's conference on Saturday which gave the trade union block vote the largest say in future elections of the party leader, the new "gang of four" issued a long statement asserting that "the need for a realignment in British politics must now be faced".

It acknowledged "deeply painful" choices ahead for life-long Labour supporters.

A "first list" of supporters, drawn from people outside politics as well as disaffected Labour members, is to be announced soon, possibly within the next week. However, a surprise supporter of the new statement was Mr Richard Crawshaw, Labour MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, and Deputy Speaker in the Commons. He was quoted as saying that he would decide in the next few weeks whether to leave the Labour Party.

Eleven Labour MPs are expected to come out in support, and they are to meet at Westminster today to consider forming a new social democratic group within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Four of them called yesterday at Dr Owen's home in Limehouse, east London, after the "gang of four" meeting. They were Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby), Mr John Roper (Farnworth), Mr Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne, East) and Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland).

In the first statement in which Mr Jenkins has joined formally with his former colleagues since returning from his European Commission post, the emphasis was on seeking a new start for Britain with "more, not less radical change . . . but with greater stability in direction".

The council appealed to all committed to the values, principles and policies of social democracy, people who "believed the country cannot be saved without changing the sterile and rigid framework" into which the British political system had fallen.

Repudiating the idea of a centre party, the statement said: "We do not believe in the politics of an inert centre merely representing the lowest common denominator between two extremes". Without mentioning the Liberal Party—with which Mrs Williams yesterday agreed they would have to work in alliance—the statement contains some Liberal ideas.

But those, including some Liberals, who are impatient for the Labour dissidents to make a definite break will have to wait awhile. All four signatories remain in the Labour Party, probably until May or June after the local government elections and certainly until they have organized the launching of a new party.

There remains the outside possibility that they could be restrained were there any real sign of a fightback within Labour's moderate ranks. But the clear intention yesterday was to take the social democrats to the very brink. To have gone farther at this point would have courted outright expulsion from the Labour Party and meant resigning the Labour whip in the Commons.

Those involved say that when they are ready, those steps will be taken.

The social democratic statement rounded off a dismal weekend for Mr Michael Foot. The conference's rejection of the option of retaining for MPs 50 per cent of the vote for leader, which he had supported, clearly shattered Mr Foot.

But he was not the only one rebuffed. So were his moderate supporters in the Shadow Cabinet, in the parliamentary party, and in the unions. Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, was, for the second successive conference, left holding the baby while his supposed allies in the Trade Unions for Labour Victory organization either defected or milled about in disarray.

And even Mr Foot's colleagues on the national executive, who had championed their own breakdown of the vote—"thirds apiece" it was called—were outwitted by a combination of left-wing activists.

The party has now amended its constitution to have its leader chosen annually at the party conference by an electoral college in which 40 per cent is granted to the trade union block vote, and 30 per cent each to the party's MPs and to the constituency parties.

In effect, the critics say, a Labour prime minister will now be beholden to the trade unions, and know that he dare not take them on.

Any electoral college using the block vote would have had this effect. But the difference in the MPs' final share was 20 per cent less than Mr Foot proposed, and in the end he chose not even to speak in the debate.

While the left manoeuvred, the moderates stared blankly. The irony was that two right-wing unions, the engineers and the shopworkers, contributed by default to the left's triumph in the usual Byzantine fashion.

Mason response: A rallying call to the "authentic" working class members of the party came last night from Mr Roy Mason, opposition spokesman on agriculture (Ronald Kershaw writes from Barnsley). He called on all MPs and party members to "stand fast. Do not weaken . . . we can hold the Labour Party steady."

Conference reports, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Photograph by John Pridmore
The new "gang of four": Mr Rodgers, Mrs Williams, Mr Jenkins and Dr Owen yesterday.

Campaign to reverse Wembley vote

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Moderate union leaders, dismayed at being given "too much" power over the choice of Labour Party leader, are preparing a political campaign to overturn the result of the Wembley special conference.

The challenge will take the form of a constitutional amendment to be tabled for the October annual conference in Brighton and designed to give Labour MPs half the votes in the party's electoral college instead of the 30 per cent decided on Saturday.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory organization, said last night: "I have no doubt that a union will follow Michael Foot's invitation to put down a motion in the autumn to obtain a different basis for the electoral college".

The General and Municipal Workers Union, of which he is general secretary, put down the compromise formula most favoured by Mr Foot, giving MPs half the college votes. But it failed at the final hurdle by 510,000 votes because of tactical voting by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Public Employees.

It seems certain that some unions originally supporting such a distribution of power will respond to the cue offered by the party leader in his closing speech that "everybody has a right to come back". Mr Foot told delegates: "Conference is not infallible."

Mr Basnett said: "I think the decision of the conference was wrong and a number of people will be seeking to put it right". The moderates think they are free to submit such a constitutional amendment, although there is ambiguity about the three-year rule which forbids returning to an issue of such significance within that

Continued on page 4, col 5

Suspended death sentence on Jiang Qing

From David Bonavia
Peking, Jan 25

Jiang Qing, widow of Mao Tse-tung, was today forcibly handcuffed and removed from the courtroom when she shouted protests against the suspended death sentence passed on her.

Under Chinese law, she will be imprisoned for two years, and may then be executed if she were to show no signs of "repentance". However, it is widely assumed that the effect of the sentence will be life-long imprisonment.

Suspended sentence of death was also passed on Zhang Chunqiao, formerly one of the most influential people in the Chinese leadership, who refused to utter a single word during the trial.

Jiang Qing looked nervous and subdued as the presiding judge pronounced her guilty before passing sentence.

The 10 accused have been convicted of a variety of serious crimes, including conspiracy to commit treason, and oppression of thousands of political enemies.

At previous hearings, Jiang Quing had challenged the court to sentence her to death and even execute her in public. She began protesting in a loud voice when the sentence of death was read out. Male guards immediately manacled her and escorted her out of the courtroom, while the other defendants stood up to await sentence.

Zhang Chunqiao was also handcuffed on pronouncement of the sentence, but offered no resistance.

Wang Hongwen, aged 44, the former party vice-chairman whom Mao promoted nominally to third place in the leadership, was sentenced to life imprisonment—evidently because of his alleged role in organizing an attempted coup in Shangai in 1976.

Yao Wenyuan, the former leftist journalist and propagandist, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Mr Chen Boda, Mao's former private secretary, was jailed for 18 years.

Huang Yongsheng, former chief of staff of the armed forces, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. However, in common with four other military defendants who were implicated in the alleged assassination plot against Mao in 1971, the nine years he has spent in custody will be deducted from the sentence.

Wu Faxian, former commander of the Air Force, was sentenced to 17 years, minus time spent in custody.

The same applied to Li Zuopeng, former political commissar of the Navy, Qiu Hu Huizuo, former director of the armed forces rear services department, was jailed for 15 years, while Jiang Tengjiao, a senior Air Force officer, received 18 years.

The stiffest sentences were accompanied by deprivation of

Continued on page 5, col 1



Jiang Qing, manacled in court yesterday, after being sentenced to death with a two-year suspension.

£1,200m aid for BL is expected to go ahead

By Edward Townsend

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is expected to announce today that the Government will back the four-year £1,200m corporate plan of BL but that state support will be cut off if the group's performance is damaged by labour troubles.

Opinion in Whitehall is that without further sizable state aid, BL would be forced to contract its car manufacturing operations to an extent that would throw out of work tens of thousands of people in the company and its supplier firms, and that ministers had no choice but to continue to support Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman, in his recovery plan.

Despite the strict conditions formulated by the Department of Industry, Sir Keith will face strong opposition from some Conservative back benchers. Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee, has already said that in his view the state-owned company should be split and the most profitable parts sold to the private sector.

Labour MPs are certain to use the occasion to accuse Sir Keith of performing a "U-turn" in the Government's industrial policy.

Sir Keith is expected to announce that in order to maintain a closer scrutiny of BL's financial performance, productivity and labour relations, the company will be transferred from the portfolio of the National Enterprise Board and come under the direct control of the Department of Industry.

Such a move has been thought likely since Rolls-Royce was taken away from the NEB and placed under Sir Keith's control.

The Secretary of State has come under pressure from some of his ministerial colleagues to impose stringent conditions on the granting of additional public funds including demands that some of the group's subsidiaries should be sold.

The advocates of further state aid have given a warning that the cost of total closure would be far higher and would be socially and politically unacceptable. This is believed to have been the reluctantly-adopted view of the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "Think Tank".

Sir Michael has told the Government that he must have commitment on state support for longer than one year if he is to maintain the confidence of dealers and introduce the crucial LC10 range of medium-sized cars in 1983. His plan calls for a first tranche of £520m this year with provisional agreement from the Government that a further £420m will be available next year with at least another £200m in the two years after that.

Closure fears, page 15

Helicopter jailbreak fails

New York, Jan 25—A man and a woman hijacked a helicopter from a heliport today and flew it to the roof of a federal prison in New York with a cargo of weapons in an unsuccessful jailbreak attempt, police reported.

About 20 prisoners barricaded the eleventh floor of the 12-storey building and took over a rooftop recreational area for about three hours before surrendering peacefully.

There were no injuries and no prisoners escaped, the police said. Prison guards recovered at least two weapons airlifted to the prison by the hijackers who, police said, were attempting to help a convicted drugs dealer to escape.—UPI.

Ministers to meet today over 'Times'

By Our Political Editor

A decision on whether to refer Mr Rupert Murdoch's proposed acquisition of Times Newspapers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is expected to be taken today by ministers meeting under the chairmanship of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

There was no indication last night which way the decision might go, although with possibly half the Cabinet involved in the meeting, and ministers believed to be divided on the issue, it is clear that it is not being left solely to the Prime Minister and Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade.

The Opposition is to go ahead today in pressing for a reference to the commission with an application to the Speaker for an emergency Commons debate.

Mr John Smith, former Secretary of State for Trade, now Opposition spokesman on trade, who will make the application in the Commons this afternoon, insists that it is possible to get a speedy report from the commission. "The Secretary of State can say 'Look, please get on with it', and they do it", he said yesterday.

Of the written undertakings on editorial quality and independence already given by Mr Murdoch, Mr Smith maintained that assurances formally given to the commission "are more bankable than any assurances to a former owner; they are better than any given to an interested party".

Mr Murdoch has objected to a reference to the commission on the ground that it will take too long.

Printing union leaders have also objected to any reference to the commission, and have angered Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, by asking him to cease pressing for it.

NUJ decision, page 2

Hostages arrive home to meet families and cheering crowds

From Michael Leapman
Newburgh, New York, Jan 25

The 52 former hostages in Iran had their first glimpse for 14 months of a crisp and sunny America as they arrived home this afternoon.

They stepped from the white Boeing 707 which had brought them from West Germany and embraced members of their families waiting on the tarmac of Stewart Airport here.

The small crowds who had gathered on hillsides around the airport cheered and waved flags as the aircraft taxied to a halt at almost exactly 3 pm local time. The emotional reunions between the former prisoners and their families took place outside a converted hangar which, although bleak, must have seemed wonderful to them.

Reporters and members of the public were kept half a mile away from the arrival points to ensure privacy at the moment of reunion.

As they were driven away from the airport, more cheering and flag-waving crowds lined the route to the West Point military academy. There they are to stay for two days, reunited with their families, before their official welcome by President Reagan in Washington on Tuesday.

The families arrived in Washington yesterday and met the President today before flying to Newburgh for the reunion.

At West Point the reunited families are staying at the Thayer Hotel, a public hotel inside the academy grounds, from which other guests were removed without complaint.

To say that the former hostages are receiving a heroes' welcome is an understatement. The surge of relief that Americans feel at the end of this long-running assault on their national pride is being translated into an effusive exhibition of joy and greeting beyond all restraint.

Television stations are inserting messages of welcome into their schedules between advertisements. Public buildings are displaying similar slogans even in cities which no hostage is likely to visit.

"They are heroes", one woman said speaking for many. "They went through it all and did not break down or give in."

The heroic status of the former prisoners has been enhanced by the harrowing tales they are telling of physical and psychological ill-treatment at the hands of their captors.

Since their arrival in West Germany on Wednesday, scarcely a television news bulletin has lacked its series of fresh interviews with former hostages, whose stories confirm and strengthen the earlier evidence.

Reports from Germany suggest that at least three of the hostages are suffering mental difficulties because of their treatment and much thought has been devoted about how to reintroduce the victims to the routine of everyday home life.

The two-day stay at the Thayer Hotel is part of the process recommended by psychologists. The former prisoners are relearning intimacy with their loved ones in an unfamiliar environment: the honeymoon principle.

The hotel is not the kind of place everyone would choose for a second honeymoon. It has been described as military gothic with high beamed ceilings and large ornate fireplaces. It commands an imposing view of the Hudson River, with its broad ice floes sweeping lazily south towards New York harbour, and of the snow-covered hills beyond.

Everything is free to the former hostages and their families, including drinks at the bar. At their request one of the meals served will be a turkey dinner in the style usually prepared for Thanksgiving Day in November.

Guests who had to be turned out to make way for the homecoming party were offered rooms in hotels near by and financial compensation. Some refused to take the money as a gesture of their sympathy.

Irish welcome: When the Americans landed at Shannon this morning they were greeted by Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic and by Mr William Shannon, the American Ambassador to Dublin.

Mr Haughey boarded the aircraft and stayed for several minutes talking to the former hostages while refuelling was carried out.

Maltreatment reports, page 5

Mr Atkins asked not to attend Ulster funeral

From Craig Seton
Belfast

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, was absent from the funeral yesterday of Sir Norman Stronge and his son James, murdered by the IRA last Wednesday.

It had been made plain to him by friends of the family that he would not be welcome because of government policy on border security.

More than 2,000 people lined the route of the funeral procession through the village of Tynan in co Armagh. It passed the burnt-out Tynan Abbey, destroyed by the IRA gang who shot Sir Norman, aged 86, and his son James, aged 48, in the raid close to the Republic's border.

It was one of the biggest funerals in the province for many years and security was tight.

The Northern Ireland Office said: "Mr Atkins very much regretted he had to decline and not go".

Sir Michael Armstrong, an Official Unionist who was secretary to Sir Norman when he was Lord Lieutenant of Armagh, was reported to have said that Mr Atkins would be unwelcome because of the Government's policy on border security.

The Queen, who was represented by Lord Glentoran, sent a telegram expressing her shock at the double killing.

Corporal Phillip Barker, aged 25, of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, who was shot in the head by three IRA gunmen in Belfast city centre on Saturday, died in hospital yesterday.

Solidarity calls one-hour general strike

A one-hour general strike in support of private farmers is being planned by the Polish free trade union organization Solidarity on February 3. The Polish Government said it was confident that the impasse over free Saturdays that has led to strikes and protests could be resolved and that further negotiations would take place. Solidarity, too, said it hoped there would be negotiations. Millions of Poles stayed at home on Saturday, following Solidarity's call for a five-day, 40-hour working week   Page 6

Cardinal attacks Bill

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, with the other Roman Catholic archbishops, united with Anglican church leaders in condemning the Nationality Bill, which is to be read a second time tomorrow. A statement to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said the Bill was misconceived and could have grave consequences   Page 3

11 arrests during Cardiff march

Eleven people were arrested and two policemen were slightly injured when Anti-Nazi League members tried to stop a National Front march in Cardiff. The front was demonstrating against a march by Provisional Sinn Fein, which passed without incident elsewhere in the city   Page 2

Nalgo poll move

The executive of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) intends to oppose a move that the general secretary should be directly elected by the membership. Under the present system the general secretary and other full-time senior officials are appointed by the executive   Page 2

El Salvador arms

American arms are pouring into El Salvador after the resumption of aid. The catalyst that has transformed United States policy is foreign intervention. The leftist forces in the country have been receiving large quantities of sophisticated arms from communist countries.   Page 6

Bacon and butter prices rise

Today's rise in the Government-backed EEC tax on food means the price of bacon will rise by nearly 7p a pound and that of butter by 13p a pound this week. The Government's failure to revalue the "green pound" meant that butter was overpriced, a British businessman said. Grocery suppliers are worried that the Government is depressing sales by making food too expensive   Page 3

Navy guards oil rig

A Royal Navy patrol vessel is guarding an oil platform in the North Sea after reports that trawlers, believed to be French, had endangered the rig by sailing within 100ft of it. The offending boats had their names and identification marks blacked out, the oilfied operators said   Page 3

Earthquake toll 150

More than 150 people died and at least 300 were injured in an earthquake in a remote area of south-western China. It registered 6.9 on the Richter scale and its epicentre was 175 miles west of Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province   Page 6

M Mitterrand enters presidential race

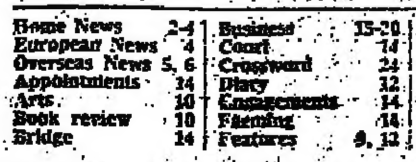
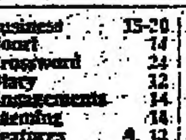
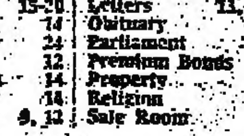
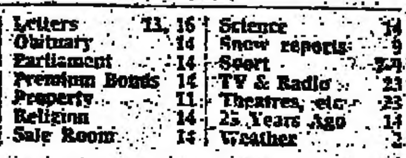
An extraordinary congress of the French Socialist Party elected M François Mitterrand as the party's candidate for the presidential elections in April. He was elected by more than 83 per cent of the 600 delegates to the congress at Créteil, east of Paris   Page 4

Island plea: The National Union of Seamen will consider today whether to exempt banana shipments from St Vincent from its strike action   2

Shop shuts: W. H. Smith's gift store at Heathrow is to close because of "excessive airport charges"   3

Spain: King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia are to make an official visit to the troubled Basque region next month   4

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 22, 24; Appointments, 10, 11, 16, 22; Property, 11, 16

Nalgo executive opposes election of full-time officials by membership as undemocratic

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The executive of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) is to oppose the election of its general secretary by the whole membership as "fundamentally undemocratic".

The summer policy conference of Nalgo, Britain's fourth biggest union, will be recommended to continue appointment of the general secretary and other senior full-time officials by the executive.

Last year's conference demanded an internal study of a proposal that the general secretary should be directly elected by the membership every five years.

Although Nalgo is the largest union in the TUC in which the general secretary is not directly elected at least once, a report prepared for the conference argues that the power base in the union would be altered drastically if the present system were changed.

The lay executive of Nalgo is elected annually by the union's 750,000 members in polls traditionally of 50 per cent or more.

The report rejects the argument that under the present system the general secretary would be "chosen by an elite group of council members" and that the successful candidate would be one who kept his "nose clean and had the right contacts".

The paper points out that appointment of the general secretary, who at present is Mr Geoffrey Drain, a senior member of the TUC General Council, by the executive is in line with other public service unions, and "has its origins in the clear distinction that exists in public services between lay policy makers and their officials".

If there was a change to periodic election power would be concentrated in the hands of a single individual who being "both full-time and elected every five years would be exceptionally difficult to overrule and would probably come to dominate Nalgo".

The paper says that it is clear from the history of unions such as the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union "that immense authority can be accumulated and exercised by an elected general secretary".

While an election would allow the membership to choose a general secretary on the basis of a political stance, they would be in no position to assess the personal abilities of the candidates. The present system provided for assessment by "modern personal methods" on such basic matters as health, character and performance in other jobs.

The paper adds: "The image of the old fashioned trade union boss is an increasingly unattractive one across the political spectrum and it would be ill conceived of Nalgo to turn the clock back in this way".

Besides throwing an interesting sidelight on to the political argument about union democracy, the report, now likely to be accepted as policy by the union, will bear directly on the method of appointing the successor to Mr Drain, who is due to retire late in 1983.

In the meantime Nalgo's executive agreed at the weekend, in accord with practice, to form a special committee to appoint a successor to Mr William Rankin, the union's deputy general secretary, who retires next year.

From the grassroots: Government moves 'beyond the welfare state' arouse disquiet

Encouragement for voluntary sector of the social services

By Ian Bradley

The principle of voluntary social action is dear to the heart of the present Government. It was strongly commended last Monday by the Prime Minister in her speech to the centenary gathering of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. Over the weekend it was further encouraged and developed at a conference held on the initiative of the Voluntary Services Unit (VSU) of the Home Office.

It is the first time that any government has taken such an initiative on this subject. The conference, which was organized jointly by the VSU, the Volunteer Centre and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, brought together nearly 200 leading figures from voluntary and community organizations, representatives of statutory services and local government and civil servants to discuss the development of local voluntary action. It will be followed by one-day regional seminars and more sharing of information and experience among interested groups.

The conference, held at Swanwick, Derbyshire, is part of a series of modest policy initiatives being undertaken by the VSU. Applications for funds are being invited from groups or organizations with pilot projects which develop new forms of voluntary activity in the community.

Small grants are to be made available to help existing self-help schemes in six designated areas of the United Kingdom. The VSU is also to undertake two experimental local charity reviews to see whether better use can be made of financial resources by the voluntary sector.

Many of those representing voluntary bodies at the conference were critical of the smallness of these programmes, which in each case only involve an annual budget of £120,000. Professor Roger Hadley, professor of social administration at Lancaster University, received considerable applause when he said in his keynote address that "the Government's policies on voluntary action are strong on rhetoric, and weak on practical action".

Concern was also expressed that the Government might see voluntary action simply as a cheap and ideologically attractive alternative to statutory services in the context of public spending cuts. Some disquiet was expressed at a statement by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office responsible for the VSU, that "we are moving beyond the welfare state".

There was, however, general agreement that in the present economic climate it was unrealistic to look to statutory services to expand, and that most of the new initiatives in health, education and social welfare would be likely to come from the voluntary sector, working in conjunction with statutory services.

Presentations made to the conference by individual local organizations and groups showed both the extent and the diversity of voluntary community action already going on.

Dr Anthony Allibone, a general practitioner from Blakeney, Norfolk, described a scheme which has provided 200 of his elderly and infirm patients in scattered rural villages with a daily lunch club, home nursing and a day hospital with physiotherapy and other facilities. The services are provided by more than 240 volunteers at a total annual cost of £3,000, half of which comes from public funds and half is raised locally.

Another rural project, the placing of a full-time community worker in the Wyeside area of Herefordshire, has led to the establishment of a village newsletter, the re-routing of bus services and introduction of a car scheme to carry children to playgroups and the retention of a sub-postoffice as well as stimulating local people to greater involvement in the social and political life of their community.

Among the schemes promoting voluntary action in urban areas described at the conference was the Network Project run by the Merseyside Council of Voluntary Service. It provides the mechanism for an exchange of skills so that, for example, a housewife who is good at sewing offers her services in exchange for someone else decorating her flat.

In Warrington, Cheshire, a charitable company formed by local people, voluntary organizations and statutory authorities, is developing on a site adjacent to a new shopping centre a "high street" made up of shops, leisure facilities and community services such as an advice centre, a youth club and an old people's centre.

The organizers of the Swanwick conference hope that there will be an increasing exchange of information among those who are engaged in local voluntary action and that as a result some of the ideas and projects which were presented will be taken up in other parts of the country.

Government likely to reject shorter working hours for civil servants

By Our Labour Staff

The Government is expected this week to reject a claim by the Civil Service unions for shorter working hours as negotiations on introducing new technology in Whitehall reach a critical stage.

Last year the Government said that it might have to impose new computerized information systems and advanced office techniques if it could not reach an agreement. It is to hold two meetings with civil service union leaders in the next few days.

On Thursday the unions expect a response from Civil Service Department officials to their claim for a reduction of the Whitehall working week from 37 hours to 35. The unions, representing 500,000 white collar civil servants, have linked the claim to the proposed introduction of computerized systems, partly in an attempt to protect jobs.

Union officials, who are not optimistic of any big concessions from the Government in the present economic climate, will then on Friday meet Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service, partly to press their case for a share of the benefits of new technology.

In the event of a breakdown, the Government would be likely to try to reach agreement on introducing specific projects with union officials at departmental level before considering whether to introduce new projects and expand existing ones without an agreement.

The unions are expected, if agreement is not reached, to form a committee put to union conferences in the late spring a strategy for resisting piecemeal use of new technology without a national agreement. They are expected to use the shorter week claim as a rallying point.

The unions are still formally committed to a policy of non-cooperation with new technology unless an agreement containing job safeguards can be reached.

Two important medium-term projects with which the Government will be anxious to proceed soon are the Inland Revenue's £150m PAYE computerized assessment system, to be phased in during the next eight years with an eventual reduction of about 8,000 jobs and Camelot (Computerization and Mechanization of Local Office Tasks). That is a wide reaching Department of Health and Social Security project which will allow instant assessment and payments of short-term social security benefits.

The Government has said already that it cannot give a guarantee against an overall loss of jobs because of new technology. It has indicated that it might be prepared to consider some form of pledge against compulsory redundancies, but only if the unions reach agreement on other points.

Jail officers asked not to take action

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Colin Steel, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association, appealed yesterday to branches not to resume industrial action.

Commenting on the ruling in the High Court on Friday that the national executive committee had acted unlawfully in suspending action, Mr Steel told me yesterday that he understood a number of branches had since begun it again.

He wants them to follow the suspension instruction pending legal opinion to be given today to the national executive committee.

The Home Office said yesterday that on Friday 12 branches were still taking some form of action but it had no information about the latest state of affairs.

The court ruling is likely to be followed by a battle for power within the Prison Officers' Association. Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson held that the committee had acted unlawfully in instructing members to suspend the action without convening a special delegate conference.

He ordered it to write to members rescinding its instruction of January 13, but he suspended his order for up to six weeks to allow the national executive to reconvene the special conference which had voted for industrial action.

Although that will enable the conference to decide what to do about Home Office proposals to settle the dispute, it looks as if the national executive's plans to hold a referendum of all members will have to be changed

That could affect the chances of the Home Office pay deal being accepted.

A referendum was considered to be a way of restoring authority to the national executive by ensuring that it could speak and act with the backing of the majority of ordinary members.

Mr Steel said yesterday it would seem that the judge's ruling precluded the committee from carrying out its intention of consulting the whole membership through a referendum.

At a conference different sized branches could each be represented by one delegate. "The executive committee wanted to give one person one vote", Mr Steel said. The committee would then have known exactly what members thought.



Mr David Frost and Miss Lynne Frederick, widow of Peter Sellers, at home yesterday after their wedding in Suffolk on Saturday.

11 arrested in clashes during Cardiff march

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Eleven people were arrested yesterday in Cardiff during skirmishes with members of the Anti-Nazi League who were trying to prevent the National Front marching through the city. Two policemen were slightly injured.

As the two opposing factions jeered and insulted each other the Provisional Sinn Fein, whose march to commemorate "Bloody Sunday" ha died to the two counter-demonstrations, walked peacefully through another part of the city.

Two of the arrested people were charged with assaulting police and the other nine with public order offences.

Mr John Woodcock, Chief Constable of the South Wales Constabulary, said 1,652 officers took part in the operation, which cost £53,470.

He said the demonstrators were exercising their right to march and he never considered banning the demonstrations as in his opinion there was no threat to public order that could not be handled by the police.

The first skirmish occurred when the league members attempted to ambush the 250 front marchers as they approached Sophia Gardens, near the city centre. Chanting league members clashed with the police while trying to grapple with the front marchers, who were led by shaven-headed youths carrying Union Jacks and Nuremberg rally-style standards.

As the police pushed them back the league supporters showered bottles, lighted distress flares and stones on the marchers. Other league members who tried to block the road were dispersed by a police charge.

The three factions were all kept well apart for most of the afternoon but the front and league held their final rallies within 200 yards of each other. That led to another running battle as the league showered missiles on front members boarding coaches.

Meanwhile the 1,200 Sinn Fein members marched through two working class districts opposed only by occasional jeers from bystanders.

Climber explains why monk was left on mountain

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Ian Tattersall, the companion of Father Piers Grant-Ferris, the Benedictine monk who survived after being lost for eight days in the Andes this month lasta night explained why he went ahead of the monk on the 23,000ft Mount Aconcagua, Argentina.

He said he had left Father Grant-Ferris in the company of a Mexican mountaineer, with whom the monk was going to celebrate Mass, and had gone ahead to melt snow and make a cup of tea.

Lord and Lady Harvington, the monk's parents, who financed the expedition, said last night they could not understand why Dr Tattersall, aged 30, from Manchester, had not stayed with their son.

Dr Tattersall said that when he went ahead of the monk the weather was perfect. "There were about a dozen other climbers on the mountain, and there was no intrinsic difficulty in the climb. There was a well marked path aki nto the Pig Track on Snowdon", he said.

"I did not thin ktwice about the fact that I was leaving him because from my point of view there was no danger, but I was proved wrong because he got lost. In retrospect, perhaps I ought to have stayed."

Dr Tattersall said he had searched for Father Grant-Ferris when he did not arrive.

Father Grant-Ferris, a curate in Workington, was returning home today. Yesterday he celebrated Mass in the Benedictine Abbey at Ealing, where colleagues had held a Requiem Mass for him a week before.

Seamen asked to exempt bananas

By Our Labour Staff

The disputes committee of the National Union of Seamen will consider today whether to exempt banana shipments from the West Indian Island of St Vincent from its strike action.

Mr Vincent Beache, the island's Minister of Agriculture, sent a telegram to the union asking it to exempt banana vessels operated by Geest Produce from the strike "on humanitarian grounds".

The economy of the island, which is still recovering from a volcanic eruption in 1979 and the damage caused to its banana plantations by a hurricane six months ago is dependent on its banana trade.

So far the union has declined to exempt the St Vincent traffic, although it acceded to a similar request earlier in the month from the government of St Lucia. One vessel due to sail to St Vincent to take on board 1,000 tonnes of bananas has been halted by the dispute at Barry, South Wales.

A senior union official said last night that Mr Beache's telegram would be considered sympathetically by the committee today. He added: "We are studying ways of helping St Vincent without commercial advantage to the company".

The telegram says that the island is struggling to recover and that it relies heavily on Geest vessels to bring in essential supplies and to export bananas and other crops.

It adds: "If boats are delayed by industrial action, the hardships of this small nation will be immeasurably increased".

The union disclosed that two container vessels operated by British Rail between Harwich and Holland would be stopped for 24 hours from midnight last night.

Cross-Channel ferries operated by Townsend Thoresen, one of the companies refusing to pay striking seamen, were stopped yesterday

The company's services to and from Southampton were stopped in the middle of last week.

A member of the union's disputes committee in London declined to confirm reports last night that there will be another 24-hour stoppage starting in the next 36 hours affecting other sailings from Southampton, Portsmouth and Weymouth.

Material from the General Council of British Shipping radioed to ships and sent to regional offices for delivery to seamen on shore said that the 12 per cent offer rejected by the union would raise earnings for foreign-going seamen by £15 to £140 a week and urged them to "let your executive know what you think".

The union sent a letter to 70 companies complaining that they "may not have received accurate information" from the council about the negotiations. The letter said that the union had been at pains to be flexible over its claim for overtime pay.

Doctors' pay assurance

By a Staff Reporter

Doctors' leaders have accepted assurances from the independent review body which recommends their pay, that it retains its independence, after a meeting last week between its chairman, Sir Robert Clark, and the Prime Minister.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher called in Sir Robert and the chairmen of the other review bodies, to emphasize the economic background of future settlements. That raised fears among the doctors that Mrs Thatcher might be attempting to force a limit on the review body's recommendation, due in April.

The review body told the doctors last year that general economic factors must be taken into account when making its awards.

Increase in liver disease from alcohol

By Nicholas Timmins

Further evidence of the increase in liver disease from rising alcohol consumption has come from an 18-year study.

The Government is expected to publish soon a discussion document on alcoholism that will include the possibility of increasing the price of drink to reduce demand. The Birmingham study shows a fourfold increase in cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcohol between 1959 and 1976.

In all, 512 patients with cirrhosis were found in the study, based at Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham. The proportion attributed to drink rose from one third in the first six years of the study to two thirds in the last six years.

In the later years, more cases of people aged under 40, particularly among women, were found.

The study, published in the *British Medical Journal*, says that only abstinence improved a patient's chance of survival.

Nuclear industry's economic decline 'could encourage spread of weapons'

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The danger of atomic energy programmes leading to proliferation of nuclear weapons is the most important aspect of the nuclear power debate, according to a group of 35 eminent industrialists, politicians and academics from the EEC, America and Japan.

They say that the overcapacity in the nuclear construction industries in Europe and America, which are almost facing bankruptcy, is an inducement to export efforts that might lead to a proliferation.

The rules of the London Supplies Club, which is intended to prevent the supply of fuel, reactors and other strategic items on the "trigger" list of materials and equipment needed for developing weapons, are not always observed, according to the experts. A memorandum of their meeting at the Ditchley Foundation, near Oxford, says that the spread of technology for extracting plutonium from waste fuel and of uranium enrichment has to be avoided. Even so, industrialized countries can only delay proliferation, not prevent it.

That is the main conclusion of their review of safety, future development and alternative strategies of nuclear energy. The environmental lobby is said to have curbed the nuclear programme so much that the number of new orders for nuclear power stations in the world is at its lowest since the early 1960s. In the United States last year there were no new orders and 13 cancellations; in the past three years the countries supplying nuclear stations received 36 orders and 48 cancellations.

On that performance, the nuclear industry was facing bankruptcy. Only in France is the power station building programme proceeding on target, with at least one new power station coming into operation each year. The experts offer some explanations over the public unease about the safety of nuclear power which has forced politicians in the United States, and especially in Germany to stop building nuclear power stations.

That unease is chiefly attributed to the link between nuclear weapons and atomic energy, and anxieties about radiation hazards. Another argument is that "too many influential humanists boast of being technical illiterates and this, in part, encouraged the nuclear power industry to develop a strategy of bland and reassuring statements rather than frank admission of mistakes when things occasionally went wrong as they were bound to do".

Observations on the safety of nuclear reactors include recent research suggesting that in two important respects atomic stations are less of a risk than safety analysis indicates. Transport and storage of fuel and waste is said to be safer than the public thinks. The chief difficulty associated with waste storage is the political problem of selecting and developing a site rather than the release of radioactivity from the waste.

New-type wheel 'could take a car upstairs'

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

After 3,000 years, the wheel has been re-invented. The new one is not a rigid disc like the one originating in the Middle East about 1,000 BC, but a kind of circular sponge with its own internal springing that absorbs bumps.

According to its inventor, Dr Sydney Jones, it would enable road vehicles to dispense with roads, a particular attraction to developing countries, and cars to drive up and down stairs.

An engineer and physicist, Dr Jones was responsible for the revolutionary advance passenger train (APT) as British Rail's board member for research until his retirement four years ago. Before that, he was a guided missile designer at the Ministry of Defence. He has developed the "conformable wheel", as he calls it, in a small private laboratory at his home in Worcestershire.

He has made extensive model tests and is now building a prototype. Two British companies are interested.

Of the conventional wheel, with its two separate suspensions, in the tyre and the chassis, Dr Jones says: "It has just grown like Topsy."

His wheel would be bolted straight on to the chassis and would give a smoother and safer ride at roughly the same capital and running cost, he says. It consists of a solid hub encased in a resilient disc of steel and plastic. The design is covered by patent.

Dr Jones, who helped develop "a new understanding" as he modestly puts it of the interaction between steel wheel and rail with the 160 mph APT, is cautious about the speed and extent of application of his wheel.

It would be particularly appealing in the first place for military, industrial, and agricultural use. After that, "it just depends how the idea catches on". But he does not rule out the possibility that one day it will take over from the existing wheel and tyre.

NUJ executive backs 'Times' referral move

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists' executive decided at the weekend to support the proposal that the conditional agreement with Mr Rupert Murdoch for the sale of Times Newspapers should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The executive backed the position taken up by the union's chapels (office branches) on Friday at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

However, the leaders of the three main printing unions have written to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, urging him not to press for a reference and urging that undertakings already given by Mr Murdoch to the commission protect editorial independence.

Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary of the NUJ, said last night that he would be seeking talks today with chapel representatives on both newspapers on methods of ensuring that editorial standards and independence were safeguarded.

Mr Ashton said he believed that a reference to the monopolies commission might be of "limited effectiveness". He added: "I feel it may be just as effective to negotiate on the undertakings by Mr Murdoch and make clear that he will run into difficulties if he does not observe either those he has already given or those which our chapels are looking for."

'Pravda' attack: In a report this weekend on the sale, *Pravda*, the Soviet party newspaper, called Mr Murdoch an "international press magnate" and approvingly quoted a description of him in *The Guardian* as an extremely strong pirate dealing in the sphere of international mass media.

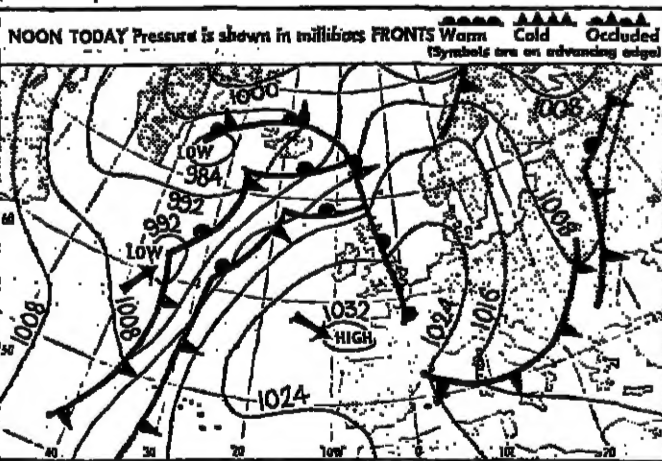
Pravda's London correspondent said that was not simply a biting remark. Mr Murdoch, a professional journalist, was "a calculating, cynical and impudent businessman" who had bought one newspaper and television company after another, first in Australia and then in other English-speaking countries.

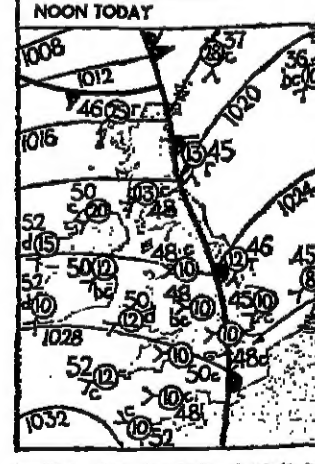
"The mass media under the control of the press magnate invariably adopt an extreme right-wing position in the political life of the country in which they are active", the newspaper said.

It was not surprising, the report added, that when rumours first circulated about the transfer of the Times group to Mr Murdoch's ownership a wave of protest broke out.

The Russians have recently attacked the whole concept of press freedom in the West. A Soviet newspaper said last week that that "myth" served the authorities in the West as a tool in the psychological warfare against the socialist countries.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.48 am. Sun sets: 4.39 pm
Moon sets: 10.38 am. Moon rises: 11.36 pm
Last quarter: January 28.

Lighting up: 5.09 pm to 7.16 am.

High water: London Bridge, 5.26 am, 6.6m; 5.54 pm, 6.6m. Avonmouth, 10.51 am, 11.8m; 11.09 pm, 11.3m. Dover, 2.32 am, 6.3m; 2.53 pm, 5.8m. Hull, 10.02 am, 6.5m; 10.10 pm, 6.9m. Liverpool, 2.52 am, 8.1m; 3.02 pm, 8.2m.

1ft = 0.3048m   1m = 3.2808ft

A trough of low pressure will move E across Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight.

London, SE, Central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places later, some sunny intervals; wind W or SW, light; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

E, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain spreading E, becoming mostly dry later, wind SW, light, veering W, moderate; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

W Midlands: Cloudy with rain in places, becoming drier and brighter; wind SW, veering W, light or moderate, max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, occasional drizzle and hill fog, sunny intervals in sheltered areas; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, occasional drizzle, hill fog, some more persistent; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney: Mostly cloudy, rain, heavy in places spreading NE, preceded by snow on hills; wind S, light or moderate increasing fresh veering W; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, hill fog; wind SW, fresh or strong. Max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F).

Shetland: Dry and bright at first, rain preceded by sleet or snow spreading NE; wind mostly light or moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Very mild, dry in most places apart from drizzle in W, cloudy in most parts but some breaks in S and E with patchy overnight fog.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W to SW, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to SW, moderate; sea slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 6pm to 6 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 81 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,026.0 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 1.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,027.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	12	54	Dublin	c	7	45	Locarno	f	3	37	Nice	s	12	54
Algiers	s	16	61	Edinbrgh	f	6	43	London	f	8	46	Oslo	s	3	37
Amsterdam	f	7	46	Florence	f	5	41	Luxmbrg	fog	0	32	Paris	c	9	48
Athens	s	12	54	Funchal	f	18	64	Madrid	s	9	48	Reykjavik	c	-7	19
Barcelona	s	12	54	Genova	c	-2	29	Majorca	s	13	55	Rome	s	10	50
Belfast	c	7	43	Gibraltar	f	15	59	Malaga	s	13	55	Ronldswy	c	8	46
Berlin	c	3	37	Guernsey	c	8	46	Malta	f	15	59	Stockhlm	f	2	36
Biarritz	c	6	43	Helsinki	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miami	c	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Brussels	f	7	45	Innsbruck	s	-6	21	Montreal	c	-8	18	Toronto	c	-4	25
Budapest	s	-5	23	Istanbul	f	8	46	Moscow	c	-6	21	Venice	f	5	41
Cardiff	f	7	45	Jersey	f	9	48	Munich	c	0	32	Vienna	sn	1	34
Cologne	c	5	41	L Palmas	s	19	66	Naples	s	9	48	Warsaw	sn	0	32
Copnhgn	sl	3	37	Lisbon	s	12	54	New York	s	1	34	Zurich	c	-5	23

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.450; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5.50; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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HOME NEWS

Cardinal and Church of England unite in condemnation of 'misconceived' Nationality Bill

By Lucy Hodges

Cardinal Basil Hume and the Church of England yesterday united in a strong condemnation of the Government's Nationality Bill which will be debated tomorrow in the House of Commons.

The move by the two churches shows the degree of opposition to the Bill, to be read for a second time tomorrow. It has been condemned by most ethnic minority and civil liberties groups and last week the Board of Jewish Deputies called for it to be withdrawn.

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, and the other Roman Catholic archbishops said in a statement published yesterday that the Bill was misconceived and its consequences could be grave. Their statement, sent to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, last Friday, called on the Government to reconsider the issues.

In 1979 the Roman Catholic bishops laid down nine principles which they said should be the framework for a new law. They find that the Bill conflicts with six of those points.

They reiterate their concern for the effect the Bill might have on Britain's minority communities. "Far from responding to this concern, the Bill creates new uncertainties and, if it becomes law, will sharply increase the feelings of vulnerability and insecurity", they say.

"Members of minority groups who were born here will face more frequent questioning of their status. Man ypeople will be deprived of their entitlements to registration; and there is bound to be uncertainty as to how civic rights may be redefined in the future and to whom they may be extended."

The Bishop of Truro, Dr Graham Leonard, chairman of the Church of England General Synod board for social responsibility, yesterday accused the Government of racial discrimination in the Bill. He will be meeting Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, to express his concern.

He said that by creating three different citizenships, only one giving the right of entry to the United Kingdom, the Government was "abdicating responsibility for many people

He also questioned the ending of the principle that all those born in Britain were British citizens.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, has pressed repeatedly for all stages of the Bill to be taken on the floor of the House, rather than in committee, on the ground that the measure has constitutional implications.

That has been resisted by the Government but Mr Foot warned Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, last week that the Government would run into "greater difficulties" if it insisted on having detailed debate in committee.

Bacon and butter price rise forecast

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Grocery importers have given a warning that today's rise in the Government-backed EEC tax on food will mean that most bacon bought in Britain this week will cost an extra 6.7p a pound, and butter an extra 13p a pound.

Mr Eric Coombs, managing director of the British subsidiary of the Butterdane company, said on Saturday that his group and others could cut their prices by the full amount of the EEC tax if the Government abolished it by revaluing the green pound.

"The British Government's failure to revalue now means that butter is overpriced", Mr Coombs said.

The tax occurs because the strength of sterling has pushed British farm prices above those in the rest of the Community.

The Government's policy is *supported strongly by British* farmers—but grocery suppliers are worried that it is depressing sales by making food too expensive. Figures to be issued today show that consumption of butter, bacon, ham, sausages and some tinned foods was lower last autumn than a year earlier.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said that food prices had risen by 12p in the pound over the 12 months to October, 1980, while the amount spent had increased by only 10p in the pound.

British subsidies, page 4



Photograph by Barry Beattie

A toy fox dressed in hunting pink being held aloft by demonstrators at an anti-hunting rally in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday.

Navy guarding oil rig from illegal trawlers

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

A Royal Navy patrol vessel is on guard near the Heather A oil platform north-east of Shetland after reports that the safety zone around the platform had been entered by fishing vessels.

HMS Shetland was sent to the area after complaints from Union Oil, operators of the field, that fishing vessels had sailed within 100 ft of the platform.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that the ship had been ordered to the oilfield on Friday from her normal North Sea patrol. By the time she arrived four hours later the illegal fishing vessels had gone. A spokesman said HMS Shetland would remain in the area.

North Sea oil platforms are ringed by a 500-metre safety zone. Only vessels with explicit permission are allowed inside. The rule is aimed at preventing accidental damage to the structures, protecting divers and vessels working legitimately close to the rig, and as a security precaution.

On most platforms the letter U is flashed continually in morse by signal lamp, which is the international signal for warning vessels that they are into danger.

The offending boats, thought to be French trawlers, had their names, numbers and identification marks blacked out. What persuaded them to take such a Nelsonian approach was probably the rich fishing to be found in the immediate vicinity of an oil rig.

It is a popular place for fish because the water is marginally warmer, there is plenty of marine growth to feed on, and no one is trying to catch them; even handlines are forbidden for fear of causing injury to divers.

Reports reaching Aberdeen showed that a French stern trawler had passed within 100ft of the platform in spite of danger signals and the efforts of safety vessels to ward off the intruder.

An oil industry spokesman said yesterday that fishing boat infringements were not uncommon but were potentially very dangerous.

Wolf shot in Kent village

From Our Correspondent
Ashford, Kent

A wolf shot in a Kent village yesterday had escaped from Howletts Zoo at Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, where two keepers were killed by a tigress last year. The zoo is owned by Mr John Aspinall.

Canterbury police sent 10 officers to help zoo staff in a hunt for the wolf.

Later a motorist told police he had knocked the wolf down at Littlebourne. A member of the zoo shot the wolf, which had been badly injured.

Some local people complain that a number of animals, including wild boar and antelope, have escaped from the zoo

Airport fees blamed for shop's closure

A branch of W. H. Smith at Heathrow is to be closed because of "excessive charges" by the British Airports Authority.

The shop has more than a year of its concession to run and was recently improved. Over the past two financial years it has lost £120,000.

A spokesman for W. H. Smith, writing in Heathrow's newspaper, *Skyport*, said: "The shop had a turnover of £1.7m last year out of which we had to pay the British Airports Authority an excessive £426,000.

"That is a very high rate indeed and we could never make the operation profitable, so the board decided we could not afford to keep it going."

The BAA has denied the company's claim, and said the charges, related to annual turnover, were agreed when W. H. Smith took over the five-year concession in May, 1977.

The BAA said: "As a direct result of the economic recession sales have not reached the level expected by W. H. Smith. It was for this reason that they made the business decision to terminate the contract."

The closure will affect 22 full-time staff and nine part-timers.

Final limited edition of MGB cars

By Our Motoring Correspondent

BL today announces a limited edition of 1,000 MGB sports cars, with distinctive paintwork and equipment, which have been built to mark the nineteenth and final year of MGB sales.

The cars have been in store since the MG plant at Abingdon ceased production in September and comprise 580 GT coupés at £6,576 and 420 open tourers at £6,108.

The GT models are finished in pewter metallic paint, with silver side livery and silver and grey interior trim, while the tourers have bronze metallic paint, gold side livery and orange and brown striped trim.

The cars go on sale on Wednesday from a limited number of BL dealers. BL is expecting a heavy demand for what it sees as collectors' items and it has set up a special office

StandardMGB models, which cost about £300 less than the limited edition, are likely to be available for a few more months. The MGB was introduced at the London Motor Show in 1962 and just over half a million have been built.

Consumer group supports end of bus monopoly

By a Staff Reporter

The Government's intention to end Cardiff City Council's statutory monopoly on local bus services has been wholeheartedly supported by the Welsh Consumer Council.

The consumer council described the monopoly, established by the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1930, as "archaic, anachronistic, unnecessary.

Miss Shelagh Salter, chairman, said: "We are opposed in principle to laws or regulations which permit a restrictive practice to continue as of right. These restrictions are seriously detrimental to the interests of consumers in Cardiff."

She added that bus operaors did not need a statutory monopoly to protect them from competition that was against the public interest. The powers of the Traffic Commissioners were enough.

The consumer council emphasized that its support for the move did not imply criticism of Cardiff's present bus services or support for CK Coaches, a private company, applying to run buses in the city.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, made his proposal under powers granted by the Transport Act, 1980, and he has asked interested parties to give him their views by February 6.

The consumer council successfully campaigned for the inclusion in the Transport Act of a clause allowing the revocation of restrictions in local Acts.

In brief

Bomb discounted as fire cause

The police have discounted a bomb as the cause of last week's fire at a West Indian party in New Cross Road, Deptford, south London, but they still suspect that it was started deliberately. The toll has risen to 11 with the death of Miss Yvonne Ruddock, aged 16.

Forensic evidence shows that the source of the fire was paint stripper sprinkled on a carpet.

The police want to trace the occupants of a white Austin Princess and a green Rover, seen outside the house at about 5.30 am on Sunday, January 18.

Mountbatten bomb man to appeal

The family of Thomas McMahon, jailed for life for murdering Lord Mountbatten by planting a bomb in his boat in August, 1979, are to lodge an appeal.

His wife, Rose, said: "We were waiting for the past year for an appeal hearing." Her husband had asked the trial judge and the Irish Bar Council for an investigation into why appeal papers were not registered.

Clothing cooperative

Maxwell Kiddie Clothes in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, which closed on Friday with the loss of 75 jobs, is reopening today as a workers' cooperative, called Anglia Fashions. The redundancy pay of 25 employees will finance the project.

Editor-in-chief resigns

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien has resigned as editor-in-chief of *The Observer* for "family reasons". He will continue to write for the paper and remains on the board as consultant editor.

Pit protest dropped

The National Union of Mineworkers has withdrawn its opposition to the closure of Blackhall Colliery, co Durham. Its engineer confirmed the National Coal Board's verdict aaginst the pit's viability.

Tanker hits jetty

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-East, has demanded an inquiry after a 200,000-ton tanker damaged a jetty at Coryton, near Canvey Island, Essex, yesterday. He said it was the third very serious incident recently.

Steam rail extension

The three-mile North Norfolk Railway, which runs steam trains from Sheringham, is to extend the line by two miles to High Kelling. That will cost £100,000 and take passengers through the poppy land of Norfolk.

Housing blow to disabled feared by Shelter

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Council housing cuts have affected disabled people disproportionately, according to a survey of 67 local authorities in England and Wales, Shelter discloses today.

Detailed information from the authorities showed that in 1980 the number of new council homes started for disabled people was down by 32 per cent compared with the average cut in starts of 23 per cent.

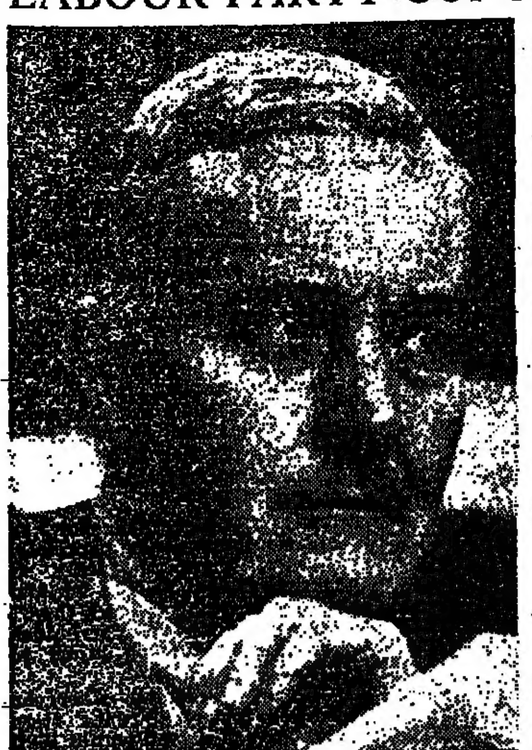
"Although the sample is a small one, this survey confirms our growing anxiety that, in their International Year, the disabled will see discrimination against them increase", Mr Neil McIntosh, Director of Shelter, says in a statement.

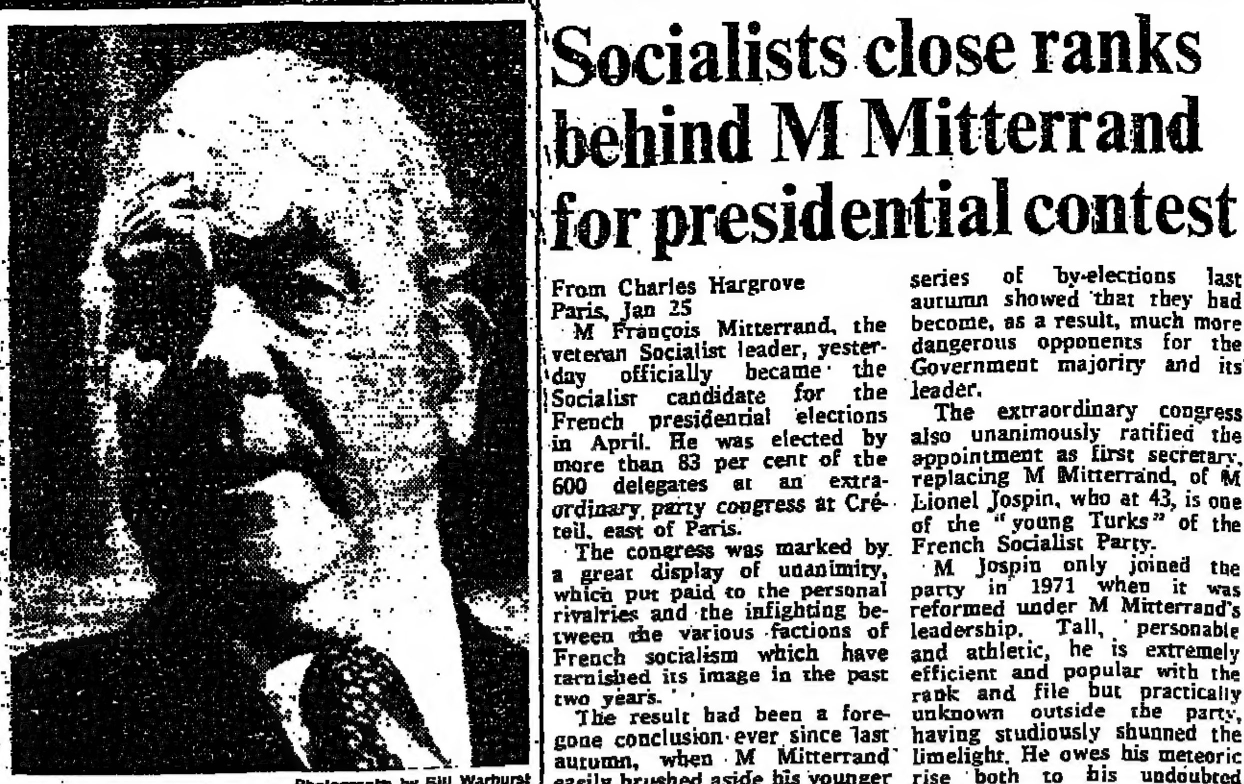
"Our survey suggests that, despite this special year, cuts in public house-building programmes will mean that some 250 disabled people will lose their chance of an independent life in their own home".

Shelter accepts that the authorities surveyed are not fully representative, but claims that any distortion in the findings is likely to underestimate the cuts in housing for disabled people.

Overall, local authority cuts last year were 27 per cent, compared with the 23 per cent found in the survey, which took no account of the recent moratorium imposed on council house building.

Official figures show that an estimated extra 1,000 council and housing association homes designed for people in wheelchairs were added to the stock in 1980, bringing the total to 5,200.



Photographs by Bill Warhurst

Points of view: Mr Benn, Mr Heffer, Mr Weighell and Mr Gormley at the special Labour Party conference in London on Saturday.

Trade unions win wider role in choosing leader after criticism of the electoral college

The Labour Party's special conference at Wembley, London, on Saturday, decided amid loud and prolonged cheering to give the trade unions the biggest single share in the election of the leader and deputy leader of the party.

Before and after the crucial vote, appeals for unity of the party were a dominant theme of speeches from both ends of the spectrum, although some speeches invited the right-wing dissenters to get out of the party.

The conference opened with ovations for Mr Foot and Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader.

Mr Alexander Kitson, chairman of the conference, said it was an important day for the Labour Party, and he believed he spoke for all when he said that they must settle the question that day and go forward from Wembley as a united party to remove, at the earliest possible moment, the most disastrous government they had seen since the 1930s.

Sir John Boyd, general secretary, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, moved reference back of the *standing orders committee's proposed* voting method because it would not give an opportunity to vote against the alternatives in the initial eliminating ballot. The reference back was lost by 5,060,000 votes to 1,936,000.

The conference first decided, by an overwhelming majority, to elect the leader and the deputy leader at an electoral college at the party conference (option one). The rejected options were: a postal electoral college; a separate electoral college; a ballot *of individual* members and a collection of several other methods.

The successful option was moved by Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, speaking on behalf of the national executive.

He said that what would be decided at the conference marked the latest development towards greater democracy in the Labour Party. Coupled with mandatory reselection, the greater opportunity for rank and file members of the party to decide party policy, *widening the franchise for electing* its leader and deputy leader, created more accountability and reflected the practice of democratic socialists in many other parts of the world.

Reports by John Winder, Bernard Withers and Richard Evans, of our Parliamentary Staff.

The executive's view was clear. It believed an equal influence for all sections, constituency Labour parties, trade unions and the Parliamentary Labour Party, was the fairest method for electing the leader and deputy leader. Other methods would be costly and difficult to put into practice.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, said that *throughout* its history the party had been committed to democracy and the movement had always fought for the principle of one man, one vote. The conference should uphold that principle. His union supported the proposal for one member, one vote which enfranchised the entire membership and gave every supporter an equal right in choosing the party leader.

Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, said the conference was perhaps the most crucial in the party's history. Every proposal for an electoral college had a fatal flaw.

Membership of a union, of the House of Commons, of the Fabian Society and of a constituency would give some people four votes. That was not the most crucial criticism. The most serious criticism was that a major part in the choice of the leader of the party would be played by people whose interests were committed to destroying the Labour Party, by the Communists, by the Conservatives, by flat-earthers and by others who had no political commitment.

Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said his union supported option one (cheers). There was nothing complex about the electoral college method which his union supported. It was based on the principle that the three most important groups, and the socialist, cooperative and *other organizations in the party*, but in particular the three groups which had made up the party for about 80 years, should participate in electing the leader and the deputy leader of the party.

Mr Pat Wall (Shipley), supporting option one, said the conference concerned who controlled the Labour Party. On the basis of the postal ballot the most unrepresentative people in the country, the five multi-millionaires who controlled the media, would have the biggest influence (applause). The only people who should decide should be the members of the party. *The only thing which* had maintained the party was the vital influence of the trade union movement.

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, said that his constituency supported the proposition of one member, one vote. "I have always supported, once it was clear that the party wanted constitutional changes, a radical overhaul of our constituencies". He had wanted one member, one vote, and had been prepared to argue when Mr Foot was arguing for the status quo in the Shadow Cabinet and against the electoral college, for one member, one vote.

"I have stood by this principle all through this argument. I am amazed you have to come to the Labour Party and defend the issue of one member, one vote". (applause). "This party is known throughout the world for championing the widening of the franchise to one person, one vote. In 1977 when a Labour Government told Mr Ian Smith that he would never get independence without one person, one vote you all applauded it and held firm to that principle. In South Africa we argued for one person, one vote".

"No socialist party in Western Europe had a block vote. Trade unions had said they could not ballot, they could not separate out communists or Conservatives, they would not be able to organize a system involving individual trade unionists which he had wanted, so he would say that trade unionists and others should have the right to vote as members of the party *in their constituencies*. That was the easy and democratic way.

"I say to the conference this, of course, will be passed; the votes have been cobbled up; the arrangements have been made, an electoral college is going to be done. But I say to the party *this*: the day this system is used to elect a prime minister, the whole of the country will be watching the procedures, and then these procedures will be shown to be totally undemocratic. They will be shown to be a totally illegitimate way of electing the prime minister of the country. I beg the party even at this late stage to reconsider it. We have a leader who has been elected fairly and openly.

"I did not vote for Michael. He has been elected and accepted *by the Labour Party. Why vote* for a system now which you know will *split* the party, which you know is unfair, which you know is undemocratic?

"Why should we go back to a system which even the founding fathers of the Labour Party knew would not represent a national party? To allow the block vote to choose the future prime minister of this country is an outrage. It is a disgrace and this conference ought not to accept it."

Mr Peter Kelly (Salford West), *speaking against* a postal electoral college, said that they did not use postal votes to elect Parliament or local government members except for those physically unable to go to vote. That would be support for passive democracy. He did not want that, but active, *informed democracy* (applause). An electoral college would be a sensible democratic system.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary, National Union of Railwaymen, supported a postal college. "The NEC who spew out the claptrap they do about a democratic vote in unions and party conference being the sole arbiter of policy of the movement only mean it so long as the party conference view is theirs.

Mr John Morris, MP (Aberavon), hoped that whatever decision was taken, it would be the end of the argument. They had been told on Friday night by Mr Wedgwood Benn that it would not be, but was that a recipe for the early return of a Labour Government?

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, *said his union believed* that the PLP must have some say in who led it when they were in government. Anybody elected leader must have a lot of backing from the PLP.

Mr Heffer puts case for executive's option

The conference gave trade unions the biggest single share in electing the leader and deputy leader *of the party*. Prolonged cheers greeted the result.

The successful voting method, proposed by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, gives 40 per cent of the votes to trade unions and 30 per cent each to the PLP and the constituency parties. The motion was carried on the third ballot by 3,375,000 votes to 2,865,000. The earlier ballots eliminated six other suggested methods of election:

Mr Eric Heffer, *MP*, for the executive, moved the first of the options on the proportion of the votes to be accorded to various sections of the party in the election of leader and deputy leader. That provides for 33 per cent of voting strength to be with PLP, the constituency parties and the unions and 1 per cent with societies. He accepted that the executive proposals had been rejected at the last conference, but so had others which were back on the agenda.

The executive had felt it had a responsibility to put forward a workable, comprehensive scheme. It would not have been discharging its responsibility if it had not given a lead. Its proposal included the necessary amendments throughout the constitution, and provided that nominations for leader and deputy had each to be supported by 20 Labour MPs. The trade union movement had created the Labour Party and there would not be one without the movement. The executive's method was the best and fairest and meant that every section would be involved in the election.

Mr Moss Evans, General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union, seconded the executive's proposal. His delegation on Friday had decided to withdraw its proposal, recognizing the need to arrive at a decision on Saturday. The system proposed by the executive gave the necessary stability to a Labour prime *minister because when the party* was in office, there could be an election only if a motion to that effect were carried at annual conference.

Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary, Confederation of Health Service Employees, moved a voting method which provided for the PLP to have 38 per cent, constituency parties and unions 30 per cent each and the societies 2 per cent. It was not acceptable that the combined voting strength of the unions should be less than that of the constituency parties. "We must get this behind us today because otherwise many of us will never see another Labour government. We must finish with a united party." When the country was facing national disaster, for the party to be in disarray and disunited was to abdicate from the moral and political responsibility which generations before them in the movement had bequeathed.

An amendment which would have provided for a voting arrangement of 40 per cent for the *constituency Labour parties*, and 30 per cent each for the PLP and affiliated trade unions was moved by Miss Ann Shillock, of Wokingham CLP, who said that the commitment and hard work which ensured that the country had a PLP was to be found at branch level.

An amendment to provide proportions of 40 per cent for affiliated organizations (trade unions) and 30 per cent each for the PLP and CLPs was moved by Mr William Whatley, of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied *Workers*. He said that the trade unions contributed to the finances of the Labour Party and were crucial to the party's financial stability and so had some right to ask for 40 per cent weighting.

An amendment to give voting of 33⅓ per cent each to the PLP, CLPs and affiliated organizations was moved by Mr Lewis Lewis, of New Forest CLP, who said he did *not see many trade unionists* knocking on doors during elections. The constituencies were entitled to a share of the voting.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, moved an amendment giving 50 per cent to the PLP and 25 per cent each to the CLPs and to the trade unions, socialist societies, cooperatives and other affiliated organizations. He said his union had not decided that because party members said they would resign if the conference took a certain decision. People who argued for *greater* unity and resigned lacked credibility. Those who resigned and demonstrated themselves to be mavericks, wanting to be in the political wilderness, deserved to be in the political wilderness.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, said that if there was to be change then all the groups involved must be treated fairly. "In particular we want to reassure the PLP of a continued substantial influence in the election of the party leader. We want them to know and understand that as our representatives in Parliament they have our confidence and we want them to stay with us. I do not believe that this party can afford to lose the talents which we are in danger of losing".

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, moved an amendment which proposed a voting arrangement of 75 per cent for the PLP, 10 per cent for affiliated constituency *Labour parties*, 10 per cent for affiliated trade unions and 5 per cent for other affiliated organizations. He said that having accepted the need for change that was the best solution. The amendment was formally seconded.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, moved an amendment which proposed a voting arrangement of 40 per cent to trade unions, 30 per cent to constituency Labour parties and 30 per cent to the PLP. The argument in favour of 40 per cent of unions was not based on a desire for aggrandizement but because of the huge involvement of the trade union movement in the work of the country and the party, and its day-to-day responsibility. "Whatever decision is taken here today I am satisfied that every trade union will give it its active support", he said.

In the first round ballot on the seven motions the voting was as follows: National Executive Council (33 per cent PLP, 33 per cent CLP, 33 per cent trade unions (TUs), 1 per cent socialist and cooperative societies), 1,763,000; Confederation of Health Service Employees (38 per cent PLP, 30 per cent CLP, 30 per cent TUs, 2 per cent socialist and cooperative societies) 192,000; Wokingham CLP (40 per cent CLP, 30 per cent PLP, 30 per cent TUs) 59,000; Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (40 per cent TUs, 30 per cent PLP, 30 per cent CLP) 1,763,000; New Forest CLP (33⅓ per cent PLP, 33⅓ per cent CLP, 33⅓ per cent TUs) 24,000; National Union of General and Municipal Workers Union (50 per cent PLP, 25 per cent CLP, 25 per cent TUs) 2,386,000; and Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Engineering Section (75 per cent PLP, 10 per cent CLP, 10 per cent TUs, 5 per cent other affiliated organizations) 992,000.

In the second ballot the voting was: NEC 1,757,000; USDAW 1,813,000 and GMWU 2,685,000. In the final ballot it was: USDAW 3,375,000 (54.09 per cent); and GMWU 2,865,000 (45.91 per cent).

The changes were written into the constitution in a card vote: 5,252,000 to 1,868,000.

Hattersley attack on party within party

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

It was absurd that Labour should allow the extreme left-wing Militant Tendency to organize as a party within a party, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook, and Opposition spokesman on home affairs, told a fringe meeting organized by the Fabian Society.

Militant's influence was growing, he said. Whereas the Labour Party was in *serious* financial trouble, with a £500,000 deficit, the Militant organization had a *surplus of £250,000 and had almost* as many "agents" in the constituencies as the party *itself*.

"That such a party is allowed to continue within the Labour Party is absurd, and it is a disgrace that the national executive has not been prepared to take the necessary action", Mr Hattersley said.

Reflecting the views of most MPs who voted for Mr Denis Healey in the leadership election, he deplored the threats of the so-called gang of three and others *that they would leave the party*. The battle had to be won within it, he said.

Mr Hattersley said conference delegates were witnessing the way in which the reckless pursuit of a narrow sectarian view of socialism was dividing and damaging the party.

"It is being done by a small but temporarily influential group which, despite what its members say and write about a broad church of diverse socialist opinion, shows neither respect nor regard *for alternative views within the party*", he said.

"They have allowed increased democracy up to the carefully calculated point at *which they* estimate the interests of their favoured policies and personalities are maximized.

"If the NEC continues to represent only one section of the party our whole future will be jeopardized."

Mr Hattersley declared that he would devote his energies to winning back the party for the broad mainstream of socialist belief. That, he said, could best be done, *not* by making the occasional brave speech or appearing on television; *it must be done by* moderates opposing the militant faction in local constituency parties.

"We need fewer cavalry charges and more willingness to occupy the trenches", he said. "If we win, many of the other problems will be solved. Reselection of MPs will be honestly conducted.

"The election of a responsible leader will be assured. The manifesto will genuinely represent Labour opinion. We have to start *fighting in the constituencies* harder than we have ever fought before."

Members who were threatening to leave the party had done much damage to the cause of democratic socialism with half-threats about creating a new political *alignment*.

"Extremists have been handed a stick with which to beat every mainstream party member.

The democratic socialist vote was still there, waiting to mobilize, and it was the duty of the *mainstream party members* to mobilize it to get policies changed.

Foot plea for party to accept verdict

Mr Michael Foot, winding up the conference, said the voting method decided by delegates was not all that he had wanted, but he hoped that the whole party would join him in accepting the result. He had not spoken during the debate on the various options.

Mr Foot was given a standing ovation at the end of his speech in which he conceded that many of the debates were bound to continue, but urged that the protagonists should continue the debates within the party. He did not wish to push anybody out of the party.

Mr Foot said that the proceedings in tone, temper and good nature, had been different from those prophesied in the press. Nobody could say that the conference had not been conducted properly, openly and fairly. He agreed with the case put by Mr David Basnett. He had not disguised that from anybody.

"Often the rights and duties and performance of the parliamentary party are quite improperly derided in our movement. If that option had been adopted perhaps it could have made some of our other problems, *and I am not* referring to any particular ones, it could have enabled us to deal with some of our other problems more readily and more speedily."

He accepted the vote and hoped that the whole party without regard to right, left or centre, would accept it. "I say that in the interests of *the party as a whole*, because that is the only way that we can properly and democratically conduct our affairs. It is still true that those who take different views from us whether in the parliamentary party or *elsewhere*, have a right to come back in future and argue their case, to present resolutions if they wish on this subject as on other subjects."

People all over the country, members of the party and multitudes of others, living through this winter of fear, overcast by stormclouds of mass unemployment, looked to them to settle their internal debates and to mobilize all their strength against *the enemy*.

He would be the last to say that different points of view in the party *should be* stamped out or concealed. The issues were too serious.

The Conservative government had displayed a bovine complacency about the dangers crowding upon the world. The most serious event in the past period might have been the collapse of Salt 2.

Mr Foot said the party had a vision that they could transform this society in 20 years and show other countries the path of peace which was being blocked at every turn. He ended with a message which he said had been given at a *Tribune* meeting: "We must *fight* like men *who* have the enemy at their gates and at the same time like people working for eternity."

Mr Foot winding up the conference debate

Bitterness over votes

Continued from page 1

period if it is generally agreed to have been settled.

Labour's commission of inquiry recommended last year that the rule should be reimposed, but the party's left wing dominated executive opposed that idea and the matter was shelved to allow the Wembley conference to reach a decision.

There is some bitterness as *well as puzzlement in the* Labour movement at the outcome of the special conference, and Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, in particular, is privately accused of plotting to effect what is seen as a simultaneous snub to Mr Foot, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the national executive.

In fact, the public employees' *tactical casting of its 609,000* block vote that largely determined the success of the shopworkers' formula setting up an electoral college with 40 per cent of the vote held by trade unions, 30 per cent by MPs and 30 by constituency parties, was agreed without any intrigue on the part of Mr Jenkins.

Meeting at an hotel in Bloomsbury, London, on Friday night, the public employees' delegation of 16 *members*, which included two MPs, Mr Thomas Pendry and Mr Arthur Bottomley, decided to opt for the shopworkers' package because it most closely resembled their own policy of maximizing trade union influence over the choice of party leader.

After the party executive's formula giving an equal distribution of college votes to the three groups was beaten in the elimination ballot, the lead *given by the public employees* was followed by the Transport and General Workers' Union.

However, if the centre-left coalition of unions that vote the electoral college into Labour's constitution seeks to use the new machinery to unseat Mr Denis Healey as deputy leader, there will be renewed internecine strife.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said last night: "If there is any attempt by the left to remove Healey, we will have a fight the like of which they have not seen before".

It was the engineering workers' abstention that delivered the conference to the left. By *refusing to vote* for any electoral college that failed to give MPs a big majority, the engineers opened the way for *the shopworkers' formula*.

Social democratic council's aims are defined

Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mr Roy Jenkins issued the following statement to the Press Association yesterday:

The calamitous outcome of the Labour Party Wembley conference demands a new start in British politics. A handful of trade union leaders can now dictate the choice of a future Prime Minister.

The conference disaster is the culmination of a long process by which the Labour Party has moved steadily away from its roots in the people of this country and its commitment to parliamentary government.

We propose to set up a Council for Social Democracy. Our intention is to rally all those who are committed to the values, principles and policies of social democracy.

We seek to reverse Britain's economic decline. We want to create an open, classless and more *equal society, one which* rejects ugly prejudices based upon sex, race or religion.

A first list of those who have agreed to support the council will be announced at an early date. Some of them have been actively and continuously engaged in Labour politics. A few were so engaged in the past, but have ceased to be so recently. Others have been mainly active in spheres outside party politics.

We do not believe the fight for the ideals we share and for the recovery of our country should be limited only to politicians. It will need the support of men and women in all parts of our society. The council will represent a coming together of several streams: politicians who recognize that the drift towards extremism in the Labour Party is not compatible with the democratic traditions of the party they joined, and those from outside politics who believe that the country cannot be saved without changing the sterile and rigid framework into which the British political system has increasingly fallen in the last two decades.

We do not believe in the politics of an inert centre merely *representing* the lowest common denominator between two extremes.

We want more, not less, radical change in our society, but with a greater stability of direction.

Our economy needs a healthy public sector and a healthy private sector without frequent frontier changes.

We want to eliminate poverty and promote greater equality without stifling enterprise or imposing bureaucracy from the centre. We need the innovating strength of a competitive economy with a fair distribution of rewards.

We favour competitive public enterprise, cooperative ventures and profit-sharing.

There must be more decentralization of decision-making in industry and government, together with an effective and practical system of democracy at work.

The quality of our public and community services must be improved and they must be made more responsive to people's needs.

We do not accept that mass *unemployment is inevitable*. A number of countries, mainly those with social *democratic governments*, have managed to combine high employment with low inflation.

Britain needs to recover its self-confidence and be outward-looking, rather than isolationist, xenophobic or neutralist.

We want Britain to play a full and constructive role within the framework of the European Community, Nato, the United Nations and the Commonwealth.

It is only within such a multilateral framework that we can *hope to negotiate* international agreements covering arms control and disarmament and to grapple effectively with the poverty of the Third World.

We recognize that for those people who have given much of their lives to the Labour Party, the choice that lies ahead will be deeply painful. But we believe that the need for a realignment of British politics must now be *faced*.

Socialists close ranks behind M Mitterrand for presidential contest

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 25

M François Mitterrand, the veteran Socialist leader, yesterday officially became the Socialist candidate for the French presidential elections in April. He was elected by more than 83 per cent of the 600 delegates at an *extraordinary party congress* at Créteil, east of Paris.

The congress was marked by a great display of unanimity, which put paid to the personal rivalries and the infighting between the various factions of French socialism which have tarnished its image in the past two years.

The result had been a foregone conclusion ever since last autumn, when M Mitterrand *easily brushed aside* his younger challenger, M Michel Rocard, who was widely regarded as standing for a more modern and dynamic conception of socialism, and less beholden to the Union of the Left with the Communists.

At an executive committee meeting in November, M Rocard voluntarily stepped down, saying he did not want to appear as a divider of the party.

M Rocard and M Pierre Mauroy, the Mayor of *Lille* and leader of one of the most powerful Socialist federations in the country, recently publicly declared their willingness to campaign for the party's chosen candidate. It remained for the local party associations to ratify the choice of M Mitterrand. This has happened in the past few weeks.

Yesterday's congress was in M Mauroy's words, a kind of "*high mass*" *of Socialism*, a communion in rediscovered unity, buoyed up by the growing conviction of all the delegates that M Mitterrand has a real chance of beating President Giscard d'Estaing, assuming the President is a candidate, which is not yet absolutely certain.

The opinion polls have recently shown the margin between the Socialist leader and *M Giscard d'Estaing* narrowing to a mere 2 per cent. The Socialists have the added advantage that this time they are no longer encumbered with a Communist alliance which frightened many middle of the road voters in 1974. A series of by-elections last autumn showed that they had become, as a result, much more dangerous opponents for the Government majority and its leader.

The extraordinary congress also unanimously ratified the appointment as first secretary, replacing M Mitterrand, of M Lionel Jospin, who at 43, is one of the "young Turks" of the French Socialist Party.

M Jospin only joined the party in 1971 when it was reformed under M Mitterrand's leadership. Tall, personable and athletic, he is extremely efficient and popular with the rank and file but practically unknown outside the party, having studiously shunned the limelight. He owes his meteoric rise both to his undoubted talents, and to his absolute loyalty to M Mitterrand who gave him important responsibilities in the party leadership as early as 1973.

Even if he is beaten in the spring for the third time running, M Mitterrand will have in M Jospin one of his own men in control of the party.

The new first secretary, in a speech to the congress, called for a vast popular closing of the ranks around *Mitterrand*. "The Socialist Party must be the remarkable instrument of his campaign, in an uncertain and indecisive battle, which can be won in spite of the obstacles of the right and of the Communist Party," he said.

M Mitterrand also emphasized party unity. "The whole party is now engaged in battle. Each one of us has a place in it," *he said*. He condemned the *Communists* "who delayed the hour of change and believed they could alter the course of history" by breaking with the Socialists.

In the evening, at his first election mass meeting, M Mitterrand told some 10,000 Socialist supporters at the Port de Versailles exhibition hall: "We must save the Republic, for democracy is in peril."

He condemned the concentration of all power in the hands of President Giscard d'Estaing. "We live in a disguised monarchy which is no longer quite constitutional. The Government of France has given way to the power of the President."

Opposition campaign for early West Berlin poll

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Jan 25

The Christian Democratic Union Opposition in the West Berlin Parliament filed an official request today for a *Volksbegehren* (people's request) as a prelude to a plebiscite on the holding of new elections as soon as possible.

The Opposition had obtained more than twice the 80,000 signatures required.

The success of the campaign is striking evidence that Berliners want elections now and not in 1983. This desire has obviously not been affected by the solution of the Senate crisis and the setting up of a new Senate under Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Chief Burgomaster. The new Senate ensures the continuation of the SPD-FDP coalition in Berlin for the time being.

Nevertheless the FDP and, with some delay and reluctance, the SPD have realized that elections are needed. Talks between the parliamentary groups of the SPD, FDP and CDU concerning the date will start this week.

The SPD would prefer to have elections after a parliamentary committee reports on Berlin's financial scandal—the final cause of the last senate's resignation. The other two parties want elections irrespective of the committee's findings.

This leaves Dr Vogel, the Chief Burgomaster, little time to prove that he and the new team will be capable of solving the city's problems.

The Berlin crisis was solved only with the help of Bonn's main politicians: Herr Helmut Schmidt the Chancellor; Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister; Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD; Herr Herbert Wehner, chief whip of the SPD; and Herr Peter Glotz, the future manager of the SPD in Bonn.

Trans-European motorway shows progress

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 25

Progress on the trans-European motorway, running from north to south though having been slowed by the energy crisis and economic recession, is moving steadily forward, according to Mr Leonce Bloch, central coordinator in Warsaw from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

He said that the ten countries taking part, having overcome their initial caution when work started in 1975, were now cooperating much more effectively. About 1,000 of the 10,000 kilometres were now either *operational or under construction*.

From Gdansk, on Poland's Baltic coast, the motorway will run through Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

German football fans set train on fire

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 25

Six people were taken to hospital yesterday after football fans travelling from Berlin to Aachen by rail set their train on fire. Three carriages were badly damaged.

Six of the supporters of the Berlin team Hertha BSC, were arrested during the journey and three more were detained on *arrival in Aachen*. It was the worst incident of football hooliganism yet seen in Germany.

Trouble among the fans started soon after their departure when they exploded fireworks in their compartment. *Once they had reached West* Germany territory they started pulling the emergency brake. After the fire passengers were transferred to another train, arriving at Aachen two hours late.

Spanish King and Queen to visit the Basque region

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 25

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain are to make an official visit to the troubled Basque region early next month.

Their three-day programme is expected to include a visit to Guernica, to see the oak tree under which Basque leaders used to meet and which has become a symbol of Basque nationalism, and to Vitoria, the administrative capital of the newly autonomous region.

The Spanish Government led by Señor Adolfo Suárez last month successfully negotiated an agreement on regional autonomy status with the Basque nationalists.

This will be the first time the authorities have considered the local situation sufficiently favourable to permit a visit by the king since his accession in 1975 although *Queen* Sophia went there last November after an explosion at a school in which more than 50 children lost their lives. She was well received by local people.

Killings of policemen by the ETA, the increasingly isolated Basque terrorist organization, seem to have ceased. But the terrorists have kept up a steady series of bomb attacks on electric power installations in a protest over the building of a nuclear power station near Bilbao.

28 seamen rescued

Bodoe, Norway, Jan 25.—Rescue helicopters picked up 28 survivors from the 29,689-ton Greek iron ore carrier Deifovos, reported missing 185 miles south-west of here. Ten men still missing have been sighted *in two dinghies*.

Charge dropped

Paris, Jan 25.—A homicide charge against Louis Althusser, the French Marxist philosopher, whose wife was found strangled at their Paris home last November, has been dismissed on grounds of insanity by a Paris court.

Stories of maltreatment by the Iranians continue as former hostages leave Germany for home

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 25

Wearing new clothes and looking rested after their four days in the United States Air Force Hospital at Wiesbaden, the 52 released American hostages left West Germany today to rejoin their families in the United States.

Delightedly, they shook hands with many of the 1,000 or more American servicemen and families who had gathered at Rhein-Main airbase near Frankfurt, to give them a rousing send-off. One said: "We want to thank you people for your support". While others said "It feels great to be going home".

Apart from some individual chats with journalists, it was their first contact with the outside world for more than 14 months.

Their departure, like their arrival early on Wednesday morning, was surrounded by the new patriotism touched with sentimentality which their story has kindled among Americans.

Two military bands played "God Bless America" as well as "This is my country" and other stirring, patriotic songs. A large American flag and yellow ribbons, symbolizing love for a returning prisoner, hung from the control tower. The converted Boeing 707 jet which flew them home was renamed "Freedom One".

During their debriefing and medical tests at Wiesbaden it emerged that some, though not all, had been seriously maltreated both physically and mentally.

Some had suffered psychological damage as a result of their experiences but doctors believe it will pass.

Yesterday, a group of 52 Iranians arrived at the hospital with 52 red roses, one for each hostage, and a copy of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam. They carried placards saying: "Real Iranians are ashamed of hostage taking" "Khomeini is not Iranian" and "We greet 52 guiltless people".

Under the anxious eyes of a large contingent of German police, they told reporters they represented some 20,000 Iranians in West Germany who supported the Shah and who wanted to tell the hostages that the Iranians were really a peace loving people.

The *Rubaiyat*, the best known work of Persian literature was, one explained, about life, love, drinking, and singing—"not what Mr Khomeini talks about".

Speculation that the hostages might have eventually identified themselves with their captors proved groundless. The few who talked to reporters left no doubt of that.

Asked if he would return to Iran, Mr Bruce German, an administration officer in the Tehran Embassy said: "Only in a B52 (bomber)". Mr Malcolm Kalp, of the economic department, said: "Buy Iraqi war bonds, that's my view".

One hostage told a crew member on their flight to Germany that "the best punishment for the Iranians was to make them stay in Iran for the rest of their lives".

Mr Kalp said that if any former hostage had come to identify himself with the Iranians "I'd be flabbergasted". Of his captors, he said: "There were a few that were slightly humane. That is as far as I will go. They were not students, although they may have been students once. They were pure and simple terrorists."

Asked if the hostages had been tortured, he said: "Tortured physically, no. Psychologically and mentally, absolutely."

Mr Kalp said he had spent 374 days in solitary confinement and had tried three times to escape. After one attempt he was handcuffed and bound for seven days. "They assaulted me on two occasions while I was handcuffed, they choked me, kicked me in the head, kicked me in the body, punched me in the face, punched me in the body, threw me against a concrete wall—things like that."

Rescue attempt too late: An aborted military effort to rescue the hostages was too late to have any chance of success, Mr William Belk, one of the 52 and a records officer, said in a telephone conversation from Wiesbaden to Seattle.

By the time the April 24 mission went awry in the desert, the captives were being shuffled in and out of the United States embassy compound in Tehran, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* reports.—AP and Agence France-Presse.



Last lap: Three of the released Americans (from left), John Graves, Barry Rosen and Kathryn Koob wave farewell to the crowds at Frankfurt.

Mr Reagan praises prisoners' families

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 25

Before leaving Washington to greet their loved ones at West Point, about 140 close family members of the freed American hostages were received by President Reagan and Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, in the state dining room of the White House today.

In a few misty-eyed words of welcome, Mr Reagan praised the families of what he insists were prisoners of war for their courage and dignity during the long ordeal. "America has to be very proud of you", he said before joining them in a brief prayer of thanksgiving. He said he would not be attending the arrival of the freed Americans on their native soil today because "I think this is basically a time for the former prisoners and their families to be together without any interference by me."

The President and the public will have their chance to greet the former hostages when the latter fly to Washington on Tuesday for a huge reception on the White House lawn. The ceremony is expected to equal in pomp and circumstance the arrival of a leading head of state.

The freed hostages and the closest members of their families will arrive at Andrews Air Force base outside Washington at about noon. They will then travel into the city along the same thoroughfare taken by Mr Reagan to the White House after his inauguration last week. Instead of ticker tape the freed Americans will be greeted by miles of yellow ribbon, supplies of which ran out in many Washington shops a week ago.

The display of yellow ribbon to greet returning heroes is a tradition which dates back at least to the Civil War. Families tied such reminders round the nearest oak tree while their loved ones were away at war and, finally to welcome them home.

As details of the harsh conditions under which the hostages were held in Iran continue to leak out, Mr Warren Christopher, the former Deputy Secretary of State, who played a prominent role in the negotiations for their release, said today he expected it to be a long time before the United States resumed normal working relations with Iran. The treatment of the hostages had been "a disgusting and vile act", he told a television interviewer.

Nevertheless, the physical condition of the hostages was relatively good, he said.

Mr Christopher joined other members of President Carter's Administration in urging President Reagan to honour the agreements with Tehran for the return of the Americans. He said there were no hidden secrets in the documents.

Russian accusation: The Russians today renewed their accusation that the hostage drama was entirely the fault of former President Carter, who exploited the issue to build up American military force in the Gulf (Our Moscow Correspondent writes).

The accusation made by a political commentator in *Pravda*, came only a day after a strong American protest delivered over the weekend at the way the Soviet press and television have treated the hostage issue.

Moderates in Tehran question settlement

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Jan 25

Iranian newspapers today continued to attack the hostage deal with America, with one paper describing the final settlement as "a nightmare of illusions".

Despite yesterday's plea by Ayatollah Khomeini to newspapers to stop attacking the country's officials, the newspaper *Islamic Revolution* explicitly stated that none of Iran's four conditions for the hostages' release had been met.

The newspaper, which supports President Bani-Sadr, castigated fundamentalist newspapers for acclaiming victory in the negotiations. It said: "It is most regrettable for us to have to say that Carter is the one telling the truth and our own newspapers and officials have deceived the nation.

"The officials must clarify for people . . . why the spies were not put on trial and were instead released."

Another moderate newspaper, *Mizan*, asked readers to join in an opinion poll by answering such questions as: "Was the hostage taking wise; was it necessary to keep them that long; was it essential to release them on these conditions; has Iran triumphed in the issue?"

The continuing onslaught was predicted by those officials closely involved with the hostage affair. The day after their release Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, said that those who once opposed the hostage taking, as the President and other moderates had done, would suddenly become its most vociferous supporters.

Without referring to the hostage crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday said that such verbal battles were providing ammunition only for "foreign propaganda" against Iran. "We are brothers," he said. "Don't let them cite our words."

Unity call at Islamic conference

Mecca, Jan 25.—The third Islamic summit conference opened today in Al Haram mosque in Mecca with repeated calls for unity to perpetuate the "awakening of Islam".

Delegations from 37 Muslim countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization sat barefoot in a row on the mosque floor while the muezzin, the crier of daily prayers, recited verses from the Koran and said: "There should be no division between you."

The muezzin also called on the delegates, which included three kings, five emirs and 19 presidents—many dressed in their national costumes—to unite with God.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, who is host, pledged to unite all Muslims and make the voice of Islam heard. "God has made Islam and Muslims victorious", he said.

Iran and Libya were among the nations that turned down invitations to attend the conference. The Iranian Government remained adamant that it would not sit with President Saddam Husain of Iraq.

The inaugural ceremony for the summit ended more than two hours after it started. As darkness covered the city, the delegates prepared themselves for the long drive back to Taif where the conference will begin tomorrow two days of closed working sessions. — Agence France-Presse.

West Bank settlers seize hilltop

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 25

Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank, after a secret night operation, seized a rocky hilltop north of Jerusalem at daybreak to press the Government to implement its decision to build a Jewish suburb called Givon at the site.

Soldiers surrounded their encampment but the area commander, Brigadier Binyamin Ben Eliezer, visited the squatters and said the soldiers would protect them, not eject them.

Mr Mattityahu Shmuelewitz, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, explained: "actually they had been promised the land. They are not really law breakers".

The 100 squatters came from a former Jordanian Army base near by where they had been living for three and a half years waiting for proper housing in the planned development. They arrived in a convoy of lorries and cars.

Murder confession: The son of an Arab Druse member of the Israeli Parliament has confessed to the murder of a Bedu Shaikh outside a Jerusalem hotel two weeks ago, police said today (Reuter reports from Jerusalem).

They said Seif Muadi, aged 23, a lieutenant in the Israeli army, had admitted the murder of Shaikh Hamad Abu Rabia, who preceded Mr Muadi's father in the Knesset.

'Gang of four' sentences condemned by Amnesty

Continued from page 1

"political rights" for life, while the others were deprived of their "rights" for five years after completion of their sentence.

The meaning of this clause is that they will be banned from ever attempting to make a political comeback.

The general opinion here is that the suspended death sentences are an act of clemency on the part of the present leadership, headed by Deng Xiaoping, the Vice-Chairman, and that it is hoped this will lead to a more harmonious political atmosphere in China.

Amnesty condemnation: The "gang of four" court proceedings "failed to meet internationally agreed standards for a fair trial in which the accused are presumed innocent until proved guilty", Amnesty International said yesterday in a telegram urging Peking to commute the death sentences (our Foreign Staff writes).

The human rights organization noted that the defendants had spent between four and nine years in detention before being brought to trial. Some of the charges were purely political, and not criminal.

Amnesty believes from unofficial sources that the expected trials of "gang of four" followers will start soon. The conduct of this main case "might have an adverse effect on standards for the conduct of other political trials in China", it said.

Chinese courts often pass suspended death sentences. During the period of reprieve, the prisoner is supposed to undergo rehabilitation. If he repents, his sentence is commuted to a long prison term.

Yesterday's expulsion of Jiang Qing from the courtroom was the third in the course of the trial. She began to shout such slogans as, "It is just to rebel", and "Down with revisionism", after hearing herself described yesterday as treacherous by the court president. Chinese television showed her being removed but her shouted words were kept inaudible by the television technicians.

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OVERSEAS

American arms pour into El Salvador as aid is increased

From Christopher Wenner
San Salvador, Jan 25

American arms are pouring into El Salvador and United States military personnel, who numbered only nine a few months ago, are now 29-strong. The $5.7m (£2.4m) American aid to El Salvador, which was suspended because of suspicion of police involvement in the murder of the four American nuns, has not just been "reactivated", but doubled.

There seems to be a clear difference in attitude between the Carter and Reagan Administrations towards the convulsions of the smallest nation in Latin America.

However, the decision to send in the arms, suspended through his four years of office because of the killing and repression here, was Mr Carter's. The catalyst that has transformed American policy was "foreign intervention".

The American State Department said recently that it had evidence through captured documents that leftists in El Salvador had been receiving "considerable outside arms support".

The nature of this evidence was revealed to The Times by Colonel Casanova, commander of El Salvador's National Guard.

Documents captured a few months ago, he said, referred to an arms-buying trip made by leftist envoys last summer. It was, it seems, a tour of socialist countries including East Germany, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. Cuba had helped in other ways.

It is the quality and the quantity of the arms that the left have been receiving—and not the doubtful allegations of "*Nicaraguan invasion*" that the American Ambassador here gives as reasons for the renewal of American military aid. "We see no reason that the Government should lack arms that the left has", the Ambassador said.

The equation seems compelling for the new Reagan approach, but the rhetoric of foreign intervention obscures the realities of the local situation. Even without American aid the guerrillas were outgunned and out-manned in quantity and quality.

Even the triumphal display *of captured rebel arms*, shown to journalists last week by the National Guard, provided ambiguous evidence. "There are enough arms here for three brigades," said one officer, but on examination the weapons displayed seemed barely enough to arm one brigade—and many were home-made, belying the notion of a sudden rush of sophisticated arms to the left.

Among the weapons was a British First World War Lewis machine gun.

While the determination and the capability of the estimated 5,000 guerrillas is formidable, they are unlikely to defeat the 20,000-strong state Army—with or without American aid—unless they are supported by the people.

The decision to renew military aid will make a solution here "longer, bloodier and more extreme" according to the FDR, the left's political arm.

There is little sign of the political changes in El Salvador which the Carter Administration had demanded. Although the left has lost political support, it is not clear that the Government has gained it.

Far more people here fear the government security forces than the guerrillas. The struggle in El Salvador is a long way from ending.

Nicaraguan aid cut: The United States has suspended disbursements to Nicaragua from a $75m (about £31m) economic support fund because of "evidence" that guerrillas in El Salvador had been supplied with arms from Nicaragua, an official source said last week.

The State Department has put pressure on Nicaragua's revolutionary regime to prevent any flow of arms, men, supplies or clandestine radio broadcasts from its territory into El Salvador.—The New York Times News Service.

Earthquake kills more than 150 in south China

Peking, Jan 25.—Relief supplies were on their way today to a remote area of south-western China where more than 150 people died and at least 300 were injured in a strong earthquake yesterday.

The earthquake registered 6.9 on the Richter scale and was centred about 175 miles west of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province.

The New China news agency said total casualties and damage were not yet known because of disrupted communications. It said medical teams had been sent to the area with large quantities of supplies, food and tents.

Earlier reports said roads in the area had also been affected. Chinese sources said the stricken area was about two days' journey by road from Chengdu and it would be difficult to reach if roads were blocked.

"If the earthquake had been only a few hundred miles to the east the death toll could have been in the tens or hundreds of thousands", a meteorologist said.

Nearly five years ago another tremor registering 8.0 on the Richter scale devasted the north-eastern city of Tangshan, near Peking. Officials now estimate that "several hundred thousand persons" died in that earthquake.

Indonesian victims: Indonesian authorities said today that about 250 people were feared dead after last week's earthquake that hit Irian Jaya province, 2,200 miles east of Jakarta.

The official death toll today was 67 but the governor of the province said the figure could go up by 250—the number of people still missing.

Flood deaths: Heavy rains fell today in the southern Philippines island of Mindanao where 171 people have died and from where more than 700,000 others have been evacuated after the worst floods in 20 years. The area has been ravaged by continuous heavy rains since December 19.—Reuter.

Presidential slip: President José López Portillo of Mexico stumbles while about to plant a sapling in Delhi at the start of a six-day state visit to India. The President, who had earlier arrived to a ceremonial welcome, was *unhurt.*

In a brief welcoming speech at Delhi airport President Reddy of India told Señor López Portillo that their two countries shared the same goals and aspirations. In his reply, the Mexican leader said: "*Our first task is that of examining the present world situation to seek to harmonize our present positions.*"

During his visit, the Mexican leader will tour the Taj Mahal and visit an atomic research centre in Bombay. *He will have talks with Mrs* Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and other Indian leaders. President López Portillo and his wife will be guests of honour at today's Republic Day parade which marks the thirty-first anni*versary of the constitution.*

Polish strike planned to support farmers

Warsaw, Jan 25.—Poland's independent trade union movement was reported today to be planning a one-hour general strike in support of farmers on Feb 3. Meanwhile, the Government went on record as complaining about the country's declining "credit of confidence" abroad.

The concern was expressed by M Marian Dobrosielski, the deputy Foreign Minister, on Polish television, which was earlier said to have tentative plans for a public discussion between union and Government leaders. A union source said this debate was expected to be recorded early next week.

The strike plan was confirmed by a spokesman for Solidarity, the free trade union organization, in Gdansk, after both sides in the labour conflict said they were prepared to resume talks after an inconclusive round last Wednesday.

Readiness to continue talks on the free Saturdays issue and other grievances was emphasized by both sides in the face of a boycott of work yesterday by millions of Poles.

Government sources said only 40 per cent heeded Solidarity's call and stayed away from work. But union orginisations throughout Poland reported that up to *90 per cent of workers stayed* away from offices and factories. The Gdansk spokesman accused the Government of "manipulation".

In a televison statement last night, the Government thanked those workers who did go to their jobs, but it also said it was confident that the impasse over the issue could be solved and that further negotiations would take place. "*The solution of the problem should be* reached on the basis of realism" it said.

An official television commentary said the attendance figures demonstrated that the Government was not able to induce everybody to work, and that Solidarity was not capable of keeping everyone at home. "There were no victors but only vanquished. All Polish citizens suffered a defeat today whether they reported for work or went for a wolk."

Absenteeism was highest in big industrial plants, from which the 10 million-strong Solidarity draws most support.

The union, too, expressed hope for continued negotiations and a spokesman said the Solidarity national commission would meet in Gdansk on Wednesday and Thursday to select delegates for talks. Negotiations last week between high-level Solidarity and Government *teams were broken off after six* hours.

The union leadership meeting this week is also to analyse the current situation not only in the country, but also in the union where militant and moderate factions have clashed recently over policy and local branches have acted on their own, calling protest actions and strikes without national sanction.

One of the reasons Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, made a personal appeal for workers to stay at home yesterday was to prove to the Government that the organization was indeed united on the issue, and to prevent further splits on other issues.

The other issues in question have more and more been appearing in Solidarity's strike demands, to the chagrin of the Government. They include sen*sitive political points such as* freeing of political prisoners, limitation of censorship and access to the mass media. Whereas there are strries about strikes and protest actions in the Polish media, there is virtually no coverage of Solidarity resolutions, demands or points of view.

Printers at the Warsaw paper *Zycie Warszawy* struck on Friday because the authorities refused t oallow a Solidarity resolution to be printed in the paper.

In another protest, students at the university in the city of Lodz continued a sit-in strike which *began last week after* talks with the authorities broke down. Among student demands was making political subjects, that is Marxism, an optional rather than compulsory subject. The students said they had been joined by local high school pupils and number about 3,000. AP, UPI and Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience



São Tomé: Miguel Trovoada

By Caroline Moorehead

In July, 1975, Portuguese rule ended for Sao Tomé and Príncipe, two islands off the West Coast of Africa, and Mr Miguel Trovoada became their first Prime Minister.

In April, 1979, after growing estrangement from other members of the Government, in particular President Pinto da Costa, who were increasingly advocating anti-western policies, Mr Trovoada was demoted to Minister of Industry, Commerce and Fishing.

In October that year he was arrested and he is now in Sao Tomé central prison. No charges have been brought.

The period between 1975 and 1979 was one of growing unease on the islands. On several occasions the Government declared there was a danger of invasion and that citizens had been plotting against the ruling—and only legal—party, the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tomé and Principe.

In August, 1979, there were serious riots because of widespread fears that a proposed census was a prelude to conscription into forced labour. Mr Trovoada, long regarded as a "liberal" by the party, was held partly responsible

Fearing arrest, he took refuge with his wife and two children in the offices of the *United Nations Development* Programme. It was there, on October 4, 1979, that he was arrested.

While no evidence has been published, Mr Trovoada was accused at the time of his detention of plotting against the President and of "economic sabotage".

Rebel chief to be put on trial

Bangui, Central African Republic, Jan 25.—Mr Hissene Habré, the former Defence Minister of Chad, is to be tried in his absence in Ndjamena as are six other leading members of his defeated Armed Forces of the North (Fan) movement, a reliable Chadian source said here today.

The movement fought a bloody civil war against forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei for nine months last year and was driven from Ndjamena at the beginning of last month

Meanwhile Mr Brahim Youssouf, the Chadian official who signed an aid treaty between Libya and Chad on June 15 last year, is believed to have been killed about 10 days ago in central Chad, a reliable source said. He was a leading *member of Mr Goukouni's* Armed Forces of the People (FAP).

According to some reports Mr Youssouf was killed in a clash with Habré elements who maintain a spasmodic resistance in the Abeche region. Other reports say he was killed in further fighting among the factions grouped around Mr Goukouni in Ndjamena.

On the military front, in the Biltine region around Abeche in the north-west, near the border with Sudan, and also at Arrada in central Chad, fighting was reported between the Libyan and pro-Libyan forces on one side against the partisans of Mr Habré.—Agence France-Presse.

Paris protest grows over 'gambling on the loser'

French policy in Chad condemned

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 25

To admit, as M Robert Galley, the Minister for Cooperation and Defence, did a few days ago, that Colonel Gaddafi had "played his cards very well in Chad" is *to admit implicitly* that France has played them badly.

The minister, it is true, qualified his statement by saying that the Libyan leader had done well up to the time when he announced the "fusion" of his country with Chad. That, in his *opinion*, was a *mistake. This* remains to be seen.

What is certain is that even if the "fusion" is more difficult to put into practice than Tripoli anticipates, France has been effectively eliminated from a country which was in a very specific way her own creation, and where her record, until very recently, was one of which she could be reasonably proud.

There was nothing inevitable about Colonel Gaddafi's takeover. If there had been in Paris the same sort of determination to prevent Libyan infiltration in Chad as there had been to prevent the destabilization of Mauritania by the Polisario, or the collapse of Zaire three years before; or more recently the disintegration of the Central African Republic under the ex-Emperor Bokassa, Ndjamena would not have fallen under Libyan control.

It is all very well now for M Galley to claim that the Chadians themselves will chase the Libyans out of their country. The question is which Chadians. In the meantime, a wedge has been driven by Libya right into the heart of Africa; and the confidence of the neighbouring countries, whose stability is almost equally precarious, in the capacity or willingness of France to defend them, has been seriously shaken, notwithstanding strong words and brave assurances in Paris.

Rumours current in Paris and in other African capitals that some sort of "deal" might be struck between Colonel Gaddafi and the French Government to divide Chad into a French and Libyan sphere of influence have done nothing to dispel the disquiet of these neighbouring African states.

The latest voice to be heard *in the chorus of condemnation* of French policy in Chad is that of M Pierre Messmer, the veteran Gaullist leader and former Prime Minister, who also was once a colonial governor in Africa. He described that policy as "the most serious setback of France in Africa for the *past 20 years*".

"I condemn this policy of gambling on the loser in Chad", he declared. "We committed an error in our political analysis of the situation. . . . There is another possible policy in Chad. First to give our support to those Chadians who should ask for it. Next to tell Colonel Gaddafi that we have undertakings towards other French-speaking African states and are determined to uphold them. In other words, we must choose between the honour of abiding by our undertakings, and the interest we may have in oil, or in certain markets. In Chad, the decisions were not coherent."

M Jean François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, was hard put to prove to the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly that they had been. He was gainsaying a great deal by claiming that French policy was "perfectly understood" in Africa. "France will always be on the side of Africa when her independence and her security are threatened," he went on. She could only "categorically condemn" initiatives like the proposed "fusion" of Libya and Chad in violation of the Lagos agreement.

What the minister *did* not explain is why the French Government had not taken action before, instead of putting out a useless and innocuous warning to Libya on the eve of the fall of Ndjamena; and given grounds to the widespread suspicion that she was *prepared to sacrifice Chad for* a few barrels of oil.

What was at the root of the error in political analysis, of which M Messmer spoke, was the illusion that France could both remain on good terms with Libya while checking her expansionist objectives in Chad—*in other words, that she* could have her cake and eat it too.

Vietnamese keen to have new talks with Thailand

From David Watts
Singapore, Jan 25

The Vietnamese Government *has asked the Burmese to act as* hosts for a new round of talks between Vietnam and Thailand. Despite earlier denials that U Lay Maung, the Burmese Foreign Minister, was acting as an intermediary, the minister announced the Hanoi request on his way back from Hanoi over the weekend.

The announcement, as he arrived in Bangkok on his way to Rangoon, seems to indicate a *new willingness by the Vietnamese* to discuss the situation in Indo-China.

The last contact between Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, and Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, his Thai counterpart, was in New York at the United Nations *at the beginning of the present* session. There was little progress to report.

Superficially there seems to be little change in the situation warranting a new meeting, but the Vietnamese minister was said to be "very desirous" of the discussions.

However, some Kampuchean resistance sources in Bangkok have recently reported a deterioration in security inside Kampuchea and increased measures to protect the country's rulers in Phnom Penh.

This and the reported disagreements between the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese over the occupation of Kampuchea could have a bearing on the Vietnamese request.

Chinese reassurance: The visits to Burma and Thailand this month by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, are seen as a reassurance to those countries about Chinese ambitions in the region, and as a means of improving his knowledge of foreign affairs (David Bonavia writes from Peking).

The results of Mr Zhao's trip will be followed with keen attention by other South-East Asian nations, especially Malaysia and Singapore, which are sensitive about the question of communist subversion. The last such high-level tour of the region by a Chinese leader took place more than two years ago, when Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Deng's trip in 1978 was followed a few months later by the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, though there is no evidence at this stage that Peking is planning another such venture. *However, if Vietnamese* forces in Kampuchea should invade Thailand, it is likely that China would again invade northern Vietnam as a gesture of support for the Thais.

Chinese bitterness against Vietnam over the occupation of Kampuchea, and the expulsion *from Vietnam of people of* Chinese descent has abated little in the past two or three years.

Mr Zhao will certainly attempt to gauge the mood of South-East Asian governments and the degree of their anxiety about further expansionist *moves by Hano.*

Having previously served as an administrator in south-western China, Mr Zhao is fully conversant with the problems of the border regions of Burma, Laos and Vietnam.

Obote regime in drive to control black market

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 25

Market traders and shopkeepers in Kampala have been ordered to sell food and other essential items at a fraction of the former free market prices, as part of a campaign by the new Obote Government to control black marketeering and corruption.

A list of prices for meat, milk, plantains, vegetables and other essential items has been issued, cutting former prices by up to 80 per cent.

A *bunch of plantains*, the local staple food, which had been selling for 350 shillings (nearly £20) should now cost no more than 70 shillings, market officials said.

The immediate effect of the Government's initiative was to produce a scarcity because vendors said they could *not* afford to sell at the new prices. Officials threatened to confiscate goods being sold at more than the approved prices, and potential buyers were unable to obtain supplies at any price.

Last week police rounded up hundreds of street traders and confiscated their stocks of groundnuts, vegetables, cigarettes and other items. A police spokesman said the traders were hawking goods without licences. Many were held under arrest until they could be documented.

In other moves designed to control the soaring free market prices of scarce goods, breweries have been forbidden to sell beer to individuals, and a new distribution system for textiles has been introduced.

Ugandans generally are sceptical about the prospects for any early replacement of the well-organized free market system which has developed over the years as an answer to *crippling scarcities, caused by* the lack of foreign exchange to finance a larger volume of imports.

Egyptian tomb paintings stolen

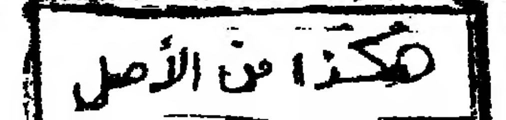
Cairo, Jan 25.—Robbers have taken nine priceless wall paintings from the burial chamber at Luxor of Hur-min, a royal scribe to one of the kings of the New Dynasty (1580-1085 BC).

Police sources said the lock on the tomb was intact but above the iron gate sealing the tomb was a hole large enough for a man to pass through. An inventory with the aid of archaeologists was underway to determine if anything else was missing.—AP.

Six executed for killing children

Bangui, Jan 25.—Six people, including a son-in-law of ex-Emperor Bokassa, were executed yesterday for their role in the massacre of children in April, 1979, the Central African Republics national radio reported.

The executions were the first in the Central African Republic since ex-Emperor Bokassa, who now lives in exile in the Ivory Coast, was overthrown by French troops in September 1979.—Reuter.



Football

Burns is the platform for Forest's revival

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Nottingham F 1 Manchester U 0

Just when it was becoming relevant to ask whether Nottingham Forest had a clear idea of their immediate future, they remobilized after the fashion of three years concentrated success and left Manchester United with the same pressing question. For well though Forest withstood a second-half buffeting in the fourth round of the FA Cup at the City Ground on Saturday, their survival was secured on United's lack of attacking variation.

Whereas few would have predicted a clear-cut outcome, there was no doubting that Forest would put strenuous effort into salvaging something from a season of disappointments and unbearable [illegible]. Equally, the personification of that determination was bound to be seen in the imposing frame of Burns, whose fine performances on important occasions are legion. While Francis may have been peerless in constructive detail, Burns was the destructive rock upon which Jordan and Birtles foundered.

Forest should have won the game more convincingly because their promising midfield player, Walsh, who was important to their operation, offered Francis a second goal that was a gift and himself drove a shot hard at Bailey when the rest of the goal was virtually unoccupied. The decisive goal, which Francis claimed in the first half when he went in in front of Bailey and met Robertson's corner at the same time as the goalkeeper's fist, probably should have been an equalizer for [illegible]. In the opening moments Shilton almost hurled McQueen out of the goal area and was fortunate not to face the penalty.

Shilton later saved Forest when they were in the grip of United's second-half action, leaping, apparently in delayed action, to clear from Birtles.

Coppell did have a superb second half, yet the combined effect of Anderson's lively thrusts from the back of defence, Robertson's deceptive speed along the line and the clinging control of Francis gave Forest the diversity that United lacked.

The picture was given perspective towards the end when Forest extracted themselves from defensive work to glide through United's half with one of the game's more carefully conceived attacks. Robertson again levelled the ground for the movement to begin on the left. He struck a cross for Wallace, who turned the ball into the path of McGovern and his shot sped to the net, but the flag was raised for offside.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, K. Burns, F. Gunn, R. Ponte, I. Wallace, T. Francis, C. Walsh, J. Robertson.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, L. Macari, M. Thomas.

Referee: G. Courtney (Durham).

Southampton make stealthy progress

By Norman Fox

In the midst of the hubbub that preoccupies football the unwanted crowing of Enfield, Shrewsbury Town, Watford, Peterborough United and Exeter City on Saturday was a reminder of what really counts. The fourth round of the FA Cup brought back the traditional values of stout deeds by those on a low income and jolting reality for those who may have become too confident.

The cardinal feature was the elimination of Liverpool, co-favourites with Ipswich Town, by Everton at Goodison Park. Liverpool had been on an ambitious course that could have led to four titles but now there will be no need to refer them to the Monopolies Commission. They are left with such meagre ambitions as the championship, the League Cup and the European Cup, so waste no tears. Yet their defeat by 2—1 may have offered another intimation that their imposing role in a whole decade of adventures may be slipping into history.

Looking for Liverpool's successors in the transient drama of the cup was instantly shown to be a false trail when Ipswich Town, current leaders of the first division, stalled at Shrewsbury and were fortunate to escape with a goalless draw. As Aston Villa have already been knocked out, the cup is making a determined attempt to turn first division standards on their heads.

Arsenal, who had appeared in three successive finals, were not even competing in Saturday's comparatively infant stage, and at the end of the day results showed that four of the first division's top half dozen clubs were out and [illegible] only seven from the whole of that division were in the fifth round.

From the remoteness of the Isthmian League, Enfield have brought a more professional sense of practicality than is often the case with non-league survivors. They are the last of this season's complete outsiders but, by all accounts, they are every bit as good as many of the teams scraping a full-time living in the third and fourth divisions. By forcing a replay with Barnsley they thought themselves successful enough to borrow White Hart Lane for Wednesday night's replay and Tottenham have agreed to their request. Enfield have also had an application for Alliance League membership accepted.

Tottenham Hotspur themselves spent a large part of their home tie trying to beat down Hull City's defiant defence and though, finally, they scored twice in the last few minutes, the strain involved said little for the wit of such as Hoddle and Ardiles. Tottenham come from a group of seven surviving teams who are presently strewed amidships in the first division, and it would not be surprising if the ultimate winners came from this section.

My belief that Nottingham Forest will save an otherwise desolate season by reaching Wembley was in peril when Manchester United were drawn against them but it is now United who face the fire of frustrated supporters. The 1—0 defeat at the City Ground left United in the wilderness and their diffident manager, Dave Sexton, looking vulnerable if the critics turn nasty. He is one of football's decent men and has done well to keep United safely placed while so many players have been injured.

If the finalists do come from the clutch in mid-table, some quiet travellers may make a stealthy attack: Southampton are rousing themselves at a timely moment, [illegible] Bristol Rovers was flattering; Middlesbrough, who have never ventured beyond the sixth round, are determinedly dismantling an earlier reputation for miserly dullness, and Manchester City, who despite showing their inexperience against Liverpool in the League Cup, made light of their FA Cup meeting with John Bond's previous club, Norwich City. Mr Bond had a word of sympathy: "I would have been happy with 3—0". It was 6—0 and could have been more. It was a painful as well as joyful experience for Mr Bond, first seeing his son playing in Norwich's inadequate defence and then falling from the directors' box.

With Leicester City unlikely to visit Exeter City for Wednesday's replay with any great confidence after a 1—1 draw at Filbert Street, and Wolverhampton Wanderers remembering that for their replay with Watford at Molineux tomorrow they have to live down a 3—0 drubbing by these same second division opponents last season, it is likely that some of the bottom seven clubs in the first division will be able to have their minds lifted from thoughts of relegation.

Footnote: A well intentioned alteration in my FA Cup preview on Saturday may have suggested that Labour left and right wingers were not "genuine". This comment does not reflect my sentiments.

What hurts most is winning

By Clive White

Manchester City 6 Norwich City 0

The shortest civil war in history took place at Maine Road, Manchester, on Saturday. It lasted just 90 minutes and John Bond, like most victors in such conflict, was "not the least bit elated". There is no joy in watching a side you have lived and nurtured for seven years destroyed in the time it takes to drive from King's Lynn to Norwich. Particularly when one of the sufferers is your own son.

"Every time a goal went in I looked at poor Kevin's face. I wish we had stopped at three," Mr Bond said. But there was never any chance of stopping [illegible] against side which hurled itself forward with the single-mindedness of a team full of lemmings. If ever Mr Bond had a licence to kill this was it.

"I told them at half-time all they had to do was to hit space and time their runs," Mr Bond said. Norwich's only protection against such a ploy was a rusty offside trap which, judging by Mr Bond, had not been used in more than seven years. "You may be able to play that way with very good players, but not indifferent ones" he said.

One had been reminded of this FA Cup tie's warring element in the 15th minute when a hard but honest challenge by Mr Bond's son on Boyer removed his former team-mate from the game and probably the next month with ruptured knee ligaments. Boyer told Kevin Bond he thought he had broken his leg. And in the 20th minute Reeves reminded us again of the internecine nature of the game when he neatly scored the first goal as he had done so many times for Norwich. Gow, however, burns with an inner fire and he drove Reeves past Baker for the second goal.

With Norwich two down by half-time the need to score, of course, was even greater. But in their anxiety they became shapeless and sloppy and eventually clueless. For Manchester City it was an open invitation to pillage, as Mr Bond had directed, and this they did four times in 17 minutes: first through Mackenzie, with a gloriously struck shot from a short free-kick, then Bennett and Power, from breakaways and McDonald with the last touch of the match, a stooping header.

What hurts Mr Bond most of all, more than the pain of his back from a heavy fall after the match, are the repercussions this humiliation may have on Norwich's League form. "They had a lot of problems before they came here. They'll have even more now." It is a pity, but it seems certain that a club Mr Bond cajoled and often bullied to an inflated standing will now slide to a more natural habitat in the Second Division. And those looking for a happy ending, with the reunion of father and son, must wait. Manchester City have told Bond Snr there is no money, and Bond Jnr said Norwich want a fortune for him.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; [illegible]

NORWICH CITY: C. Baker; K. Bond, [illegible]

Referee: [illegible]

Reeves puts one over Kevin Bond (No 2) as he volleys Manchester City's first goal.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Poole v Addlestone and Weybridge.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Derby v Manchester United (7.0).
OTHER MATCHES: Aston Villa v S K Rapid, Austria; Harrow Borough v Chelsea XI.
HOCKEY: Territorial match: Midlands v North (at Lilleshall, 2.30).

Victory is all the sweeter for Lyons at 20th attempt

By Gerald Sinstadt

Everton 2 Liverpool 1

"The first half felt like 20 minutes", said Everton's captain, Mike Lyons, after Saturday's victory over Liverpool. "But the second half seemed like an hour." The sentiments were understandable. It was the first time Lyons had been on the winning side against Liverpool in 20 attempts. The fact that it came in the FA Cup, where there are no second chances, made success that much sweeter.

Before the battle, Lyons had spoken about the importance of total commitment. "You can never be sure", he said, "whether everybody will face the challenge. Sometimes, on the day, players hide. The team that gets all 11 competing is the team that can win."

The assessment was exact. Everton summoned such resources of stamina and courage that Liverpool were seldom allowed to play at their own lordly pace. This was especially true in midfield. Lee's industry, Souness's shrewdness, McDermott's crafty runs were all stifled, with much of the credit due to their counterparts, McMahon, Hartford and Ross.

Everton's philosophy was always positive. They seized the initiative and deservedly scored after only 17 minutes, Hartford making the opening for Eastoe, whose shot glanced off the onrushing Clemence. Neal's attempted clearance rebounded in off Cohen. There was some discussion whether Eastoe should be credited, or Cohen debited, with scoring but the net profit was unarguable.

Everton, shown that their policy could yield results, dived in with renewed vigour. Liverpool endeavoured to respond but found themselves still driven back. As the collisions grew fiercer, the game needed all the tact and firmness of Mr Thomas's refereeing. By the end he had cautioned McMahon and O'Keefe of Everton, Case, Souness and Cohen of Liverpool but his authority was never overbearing.

Varadi scored Everton's second goal when O'Keefe took the ball wide of Clemence and deliberated at length before crossing to the far post. Only the goalkeeper's fingertips on one occasion and his own impetuosity on others denied Varadi more goals, but he still made a telling contribution with his quick control and athletic stride.

Fifteen minutes remained when Liverpool at last struck swiftly into the Everton penalty area. Kennedy turned the ball square and Case, a half-time replacement for the injured Dalglish, forced it past Hodge.

EVERTON: M. Hodge; K. Ratcliffe, J. Bailey, W. Wright, M. Lyons, T. Ross, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe, I. Varadi, A. Hartford, E. O'Keefe.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, C. Irwin, K. Dalglish (sub. J. Case), S. Lee, D. Fairclough, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Squash rackets

Row over shirts leads to a walkover

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The third seed, Ross Norman of Auckland, had a walkover in the second round of the British under-23 championship at Wembley yesterday, because his opponent's clothing did not comply with international regulations. Robert Henning (Malmö) offered to play in either of two shirts but Robert Morris, secretary of the Squash Rackets Association, decreed that one carried more than the permitted area of advertising and the other contravened a clause about "matching pastel clothing". Henning refused to negotiate further options.

Henning's recalcitrance was unjustified but understandable. The organizers had been lenient about clothing on the first day but then tried to spread the word that the regulations—previously circulated to every competitor—would henceforth be applied more strictly. The players had no excuse. But there was a discrepancy in the application of the rules from day to day—and yesterday players were still allowed to wear shirts bearing more than the permitted maximum of "colour trim". To sum up, the regulation needs rewriting or discarding—but meantime the players must live with it.

This inaugural event has produced some unusual defections. Before the draw was firm, one man withdrew with glandular fever, another because he discovered he was too old. Three of the scheduled first round matches never happened: because two players did not turn up and a third scratched with a strained back. Then, yesterday, there was the Henning case—which may be unique in squash and is a rarity for any sport.

The players who came under starter's orders represented nine nations and included three of the top 16 in the International Squash Players' Association rankings. The British contingent reflected the benefits of modern competition and national ranking in five age groups that descend the scale to the under-16s. Such players as Norman and the English No 1, Gawain Briars, both 22, suddenly assumed the roles of elder statesmen.

The first seed to be taken to five games was Stephen Bateman, who had to work hard and play well to check a spirited recovery by Nasser Zahran, of Egypt. Jamie Hickox, of Surrey, only 16, did well to take David Pearson (ranked in England's top 10) to 10—9 in the fourth game.

Pearson had another tough match last evening when he was taken the distance by Gamel el Amir, of Egypt. The fourth seed, Ricki Hill, lost the first game and came within a point of losing the second to John Cordeaux. The top seed, Jahangir Khan, conceded only three points to Danny Lee. Jahangir has an extraordinary talent. His clean striking, fluent severity, and tactical discipline already mark him as a player of the highest class—and he is eligible to win this new championship six years in a row.

First round: J. Khan beat A. Jaski, 9—1, 9—3, 9—2; A. Naylor beat S. Naqvi, 9—0, 9—4, 9—4; J. Gul beat A. Hunter, 9—5, 9—0, 9—3; R. Norman beat A. Gawad, 9—1, 9—4, 9—1; B. Almstrom beat H. L. Attar, 9—5, 9—2, 6—9, 9—4; D. Thomas beat J. Mansfield, 9—4, 9—5, 9—3; P. Hughes beat E. Jonas, 10—8, 10—9, 6—9, 9—4; T. Wilkinson beat P. Matthews, 9—3, 9—0, 9—2; S. Ballard beat R. Elliott, 9—1, 7—9, 9—5, 9—1; P. Bostrom beat E. Eref, 10—8, 9—7, 8—10, 9—6; G. Briars beat C. Ericsson, 9—5, 9—5, 9—2.

Second round: Briars beat M. Taylor, 9—2, 9—4, 9—3; Bostrom (Sweden) beat Ballard, 9—2, 9—1, 9—2; Wilkinson beat Hughes, 9—1, 9—3, 9—1; Almstrom beat Thomas, 9—1, 6—9, 2—9, 9—2, 9—0; Norman wo R. Henning scr; Gul beat Ahmed, 9—6, 9—6, 9—6; Naylor beat Nasir Bashir, 9—1, 9—0, 9—2; S. Flynn beat C. Carter, 9—7, 7—9, 9—5, [illegible]—10, 9—3; A. Bergsten (Sweden) beat S. Rollington (Australia), 9—0, 10—[illegible], 6—9, 9—4; S. Bateman (GB) beat I. Burley (New Zealand), 9—3, [illegible], 5—9, 9—2; Zahir Husain (Pakistan) beat M. Robinson (GB), 9—5, 9—0, 9—6; R. Hill (Australia) beat J. Cordeaux (GB), 3—9, 10—9, 9—3, 9—6; D. Pearson (GB) beat G. el Amir (Egypt), 4—9, 9—4, 9—3, 9—10, 9—2; R. Holmes (South Africa) beat J. Soderberg (Sweden), 9—3, 5—7, 9—6; Jahangir Khan (Pakistan) beat D. Lee (GB), 9—2, 9—1, 9—0.

Tennis

British lose, but get a compliment

By a Special Correspondent

What cheered the LTA's Derek Bone most about this weekend's junior international match at West Hants in which Britain lost to Sweden 8—12, was the fact that the visiting captain, Ralf Henricsson, should have made a remark to the effect that he had never seen our players fight so hard. Stefan Edberg, the Swedish No. 1 and the 1980 14-and-under champion of Europe, had been expected to trounce both his opponents this weekend. He defeated the youthful Anton Lakatos readily enough but, against Peter Moore of Surrey, he had to produce his best tennis to clinch the match, 6—3, 7—6.

Among the girls Amanda Brown, daughter of the Norwich City football club manager, was not at her considerable best. She won her opening singles against Anneli Bjoerk but lost to the Swedish No. 1, Helena Olsson, 3—6, 2—6. But Miss Olssen, by all accounts, is very much better than her short and somewhat stocky build would suggest. She has great anticipation and, like most of her compatriots, is blessed with an iron determination.

While her older sister was winning her singles in an international badminton match against Denmark and Sweden, Joanne Louis left West Hants with two fine singles results under her belt. Derek Bone felt that hers had been a class performance.

RESULTS: Sunday: P. Moore beat P. Lavefalk, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; S. Walpole beat A. Bjoerk, 6—2, 6—4; J. Goodall lost to K. Carlsson, 1—6, 1—6; C. Bhaguandas lost to M. Lundqvist, 5—7, 2—6; A. Lakatos lost to S. Edberg, 1—6, 4—6; A. Brown lost to H. Olsson, 3—6, 2—6; R. Whichello lost to C. Allgaard, 1—6, 0—6; J. Louis beat H. Dahlstroem, 6—0, 6—2. Doubles: B. Knapp and Moore lost to Edberg and Lavefalk, 0—6, 5—7; Brown and Walpole lost to Olsson and Bjoerk, 4—6, 2—6. Britain, 8, Sweden 12.

Golf

Graham goes one stroke clear of field

Phoenix, Arizona, Jan 25.—David Graham of Australia, playing his first event of the year, had a two under-par 69 to go one stroke clear of the field after three rounds of the $300,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament here yesterday. Graham, winner of five American titles including the 1979 PGA Championship in a decade of United States competition, had a 54-hole total of 202, 11 strokes under par for the 6,726yd Phoenix course. He was also the first round leader.

Three men, who have yet to win, shared second place, one stroke behind on 203. They were Tommy Valentine, Mike Reid and Jim Nelford, a Canadian now living in the United States. Valentine used his great length off the tee to score a five under-par 66. Reid's 67 was based on his putting but Nelford, who swings right-handed and putts left-handed, had to work hard for a 70.

The second round leader, Mark Lye, struggled to a 72, one over par on a flat short course that often yields some of the lowest scores on the entire tour. Lye, aided by six birdies, was one stroke ahead after the second round but he has dropped back to 204 with Calvin Peete, George Cadle, and Jerry Pate. Peete scored consecutive eagle threes on the 18th and first holes as he recorded a 65. Cadle and Pate each had a 68.

THIRD ROUND LEADERS (United States unless stated): 202: D. Graham (Australia) 65-68-69. 203: M. Reid 70-66-67; J. Nelford (Canada) 66-67-70; T. Valentine 68-69-66. 204: C. Peete 72-67-65; G. Cadle 67-69-68; J. Pate 68-68-68; M. Lye 67-65-72. 205: L. Nelson 66-69-71; D. A. Weibring 68-72-65; C. Strange 72-68-65; B. Lietzke 69-68-68. 206: L. Hinkle 73-66-67; M. O'Meara 71-68-67; R. Caldwell 71-69-66; B. Bryant 71-67-68; B. Eastwood 68-70-68; M. McCullough 67-73-66; G. Koch 68-73-65; L. Wadkins 69-69-68. British scores (after second round): 141: N. Faldo 71, 70; 143: P. Oosterhuis 71, 72; S. Lyle 74, 68.—Agence France-Presse.

Burton strikes so late his fairy tale is hardly credible

By Martin Tyler

Barnsley 1 Enfield 1

Peter Burton's part in this memorable fourth round FA Cup tie would have tested credibility even in the worlds of Hans Christian Andersen and the Brothers Grimm. For 88 minutes injustice reigned as the main ingredient of the match, before the South Yorkshire-raised schoolteacher, Enfield's leading scorer, glanced in a totally deserved equalizer against the club he supported avidly as a youngster.

The latest exploit of the last non-league survivors can be measured in the quality of the opposition they battered and should have beaten at Oakwell. Barnsley are no longer the quaint outpost of which Michael Parkinson chooses to make capital. Under the arch professional approach of Norman Hunter, today's players took into this tie a run of 13 wins and three draws.

Yet after an uncertain start, Barrett and Jennings provided a cornerstone, allowing Ashford and King to act out Enfield's battle plan of exposing a belief in the weakness of Barnsley's defending at full back. Though an early header from Parker looped against their cross bar, Enfield twice had the ball in the Barnsley net in the first 24 minutes. But the efforts from Oliver and Bishop both lost out to off-side decisions.

The observations of a linesman were also responsible for the Third Division side taking the lead against the pattern of the game in the final minute of the first half. Jacobs was penalized for carrying a clearance outside his area. Glavin gave a reminder, rare on the day, of his quality by chipping the free kick against a post and Aylott tapped in a simple goal.

Aylott will still be regretting missing a straightforward heading chance midway through the second half, but Enfield continued as the more cohesive side. Yet, five minutes from time even the most committed of this team of talented part-timers could have been forgiven for believing that their cause was lost. King shot against the inside of the far post whence the ball travelled along the goalline back into the arms of a disbelieving goalkeeper.

But fate was not to be so cruel, and Burton took his step from a walk-on role to the star of the show. The goal owed much to Oliver's refusal to accept defeat. He taunted Chambers before delivering the cross that Burton met at the near post with a header that described a tantalising arc before dropping over the line.

BARNSLEY: M. New; J. Joyce, P. Chambers, R. Glavin, I. Banks, M. McCarthy, I. Evans, D. Parker, T. Aylott, M. Lester, R. Downes.

ENFIELD: J. Jacobs; R. Wade, J. Tone, A. Jennings, K. Barrett, R. Howell (sub. L. Holmes), N. Ashford, J. Bishop, P. Burton, S. Oliver, S. King.

Referee: P. Willis (Meadowfield, Co Durham).

Even the sky dons the strip of the Shropshire lads

By Stuart Jones

Shrewsbury 0 Ipswich 0

Paul Cooper's left glove should be framed and hung in Shrewsbury Town's boardroom. But for his extended fingertips, Ipswich Town would have lost their balance and followed in the giant footsteps of Manchester City, who fell at Gay Meadows two years ago. Only with Cooper's helping hand did they keep their feet on their precarious path by the river Severn.

When Mills tripped over a lonely divot near the end and toppled over backwards, it did not seem out of place. It was not particularly surprising either that when Brazil was faced with their best chance, he should try shooting from a sitting position. New FA Cup favourites they may be, but they stumbled their way towards a second chance.

Although Shrewsbury can be proud of their display, they must fear tomorrow's replay at Portman Road. Ipswich's pride is at stake and they can scarcely perform so raggedly again, especially in midfield, where passing became a forgotten art for the two skilful Dutchmen, Muhren and Thijssen.

Even Ipswich's substitution appeared to be misguided. Mariner, hurt early on, was still limping but it was Brazil, to his clear displeasure, who was replaced by O'Callaghan. Shrewsbury, in turn, used their No 12, Dungworth, only as a decoy. The former Aldershot striker was sent out for a few dummy runs up the touchline but was never sent on.

Ipswich were often outnumbered if not outplayed. After a clash of heads, Osman went off to be stitched up and returned in a white shirt that seemed to have been liberally dipped in horror-movie ketchup. Burley spent the closing minutes a helpless extra. Osman will, Mariner may, but Burley will not be there for the return.

The unlikely names of Tong, Turner and Biggins could have been stretched across yesterday's headlines. But twice Tong fired narrowly wide, twice Turner's aim was too straight and Biggins was foiled at the end by Cooper, once a striker at Shrewsbury, a club who are not accustomed to scoring at all, let alone against the championship leaders. Biggins leads their list with five.

Such a result, though, may help to lift Shrewsbury's sinking League spirits. They will need to be lifted for their next home appearance when they entertain their own division leaders, West Ham United. That is for the future. On Saturday it was appropriate that the Shropshire evening sky was dressed in their colours, orange and blue.

SHREWSBURY TOWN: R. Wardle; J. King, C. Leonard, G. Turner, C. Griffin, J. Keay, D. Tong, I. Atkins, C. Bates, S. Biggins, S. Cross.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, A. Muhren, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, F. Thijssen, P. Mariner, A. Brazil (sub. K. O'Callaghan), E. Gates.

Referee: C. Downey (Hounslow).

Not Gray's day as Wolves are taken to a replay

By Vince Wright

Watford 1 Wolverhampton 1

Watford, often at their best in knockout competitions, can consider themselves lucky to be in today's FA Cup fifth round draw. Wolverhampton Wanderers, and particularly Andy Gray, let them off lightly by missing abundant opportunities to avoid a replay at Molineux tomorrow. In the end though Wolves needed a stroke of luck themselves to prevent a repeat of last season, when they were comprehensively beaten in the fifth round by the second division side.

Resounding victories over Southampton and Nottingham Forest in the League Cup should have given Watford the confidence to attack with gusto one of the weaker first division teams, but they failed to raise their game and the result was a scrappy, humdrum affair.

There was a misleadingly bright start. Wolves, well served by the vigour of Gray, the guile of Richards and the industry of Daniel, attacked persistently for the first 20 minutes and it was astonishing that Watford survived. Gray made his first senior appearance since October but, being short of match practice, he lacked his customary sharpness in the penalty area and passed up three chances—two shots and a header—in this opening period.

Gray's most glaring miss came after Sims miskicked, leaving him with an open goal. Sherwood, Watford's goalkeeper, was grateful to see the ball prodded straight at him. Sherwood reacted smartly to deny Eves and then spared Harrison the embarrassment of putting through his own goal. In another escape, Sims cleared off the line after Sherwood had fluffed his punch from one of many Wolves corners.

Suddenly the Wolves fire subsided, but Watford could not capitalize until a minute from half time, when they went ahead from their first threatening move. Blissett's speed took him clear of Berry and although Bradshaw blocked his angled drive, the ball fell conveniently for Armstrong to stab in the rebound. Richards equalized six minutes after the break, but his effort would not have gone in without the aid of a deflection off Rice.

The second half was even more ragged than the first. Wolves surprisingly settled for equality by substituting Atkinson, a midfield player, for Parkin, a defender, and Watford made their task easier by straying offside with annoying regularity. Hibbitt, disappointing for Wolves, and Blissett, outstanding for Watford, came nearest to breaking the deadlock.

WATFORD: S. Sherwood; P. Rice, S. Harrison, L. Taylor, S. Sims, K. Jackett, N. Callaghan (sub. J. Ward), L. Blissett, G. Armstrong, R. Train, M. Poskett.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; G. Palmer, M. Hollifield, P. Daniel, J. McAlle, G. Berry, K. Hibbitt, H. Atkinson (sub. D. Parkin), A. Gray, J. Richards, M. Eves.

Referee: A. Grey (Great Yarmouth).

Table tennis

Thorsell first Swede in 20 years to win Welsh title

By Peter Walker

Ulf Thorsell, a 24-year-old Swede ranked ninth in Europe and nineteenth in the world, won the Welsh Open table tennis men's singles championship, sponsored by Stiga, at the National Sports Centre in Cardiff on Saturday. In a disappointing all-Swedish, all-left-handed final against 28-year-old Stellan Bengtsson, the 1971 world champion, Thorsell was too sharp for Bengtsson, who never raised his game.

Thorsell, an all-out attacking player with a deceptively spun service, had beaten the favourite, Tibor Klampar, of Hungary, in the quarter-final round and his semi-final match against Desmond Douglas, of England, the only British player to progress beyond the third round in this high-quality field, was the most electrifying of the tournament.

In 1979 Thorsell lost to Milan Orlowski, of Czechoslovakia, in the final, beating Douglas in the previous round with a mixture of brilliant table tennis and infuriating delaying tactics between points. Douglas, whose concentration is always delicately poised, succumbed on that occasion and history repeated itself on Saturday in a four-game semi-final clash in which their mutual dislike was barely concealed. Thorsell won 22—20, 12—21, 21—17, 25—23.

In a tense deciding fifth game Douglas saved two match points and then had to stand there fuming while the Swede held up play to change his towel! This unashamed piece of gamesmanship had its desired effect and Douglas duly lost the next point and, with it, the match.

By comparison, the final was tame. Thorsell was swift to capitalize on some uncharacteristically weak returns of service.

The match ended in something of a mix-up when, at 20—14 to Thorsell, Bengtsson claimed his backhand shot had touched the edge. The umpire agreed. Thorsell protested, and the official changed his mind to give game and match to Thorsell, who became the first Swede since Larsson in 1961 to win the title.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Semi-final round: S. Bengtsson (Sweden) beat J. Jonyer (Hungary), 21—15, 21—19, 17—21, 21—17; U. Thorsell (Sweden) beat D. Douglas (Warwicks), 22—20, 12—21, 21—17, 25—23. Final: Thorsell beat Bengtsson, 21—12, 26—24, 8—21, 21—13. Women's singles final: A. Hee Sook (S Korea) beat K. Kyung Ja (S Korea), 12—21, 21—15, 21—11, 17—21, 21—9. Mixed doubles final: U. Thorsell and M. Lindblad (Sweden) beat S. Bengtsson and A. Hornvall (Sweden), 21—15, 21—13. Men's doubles final: A. Grubba and L. Kucharski (Poland) beat T. Klampar and S. Jonyer (Hungary), 21—19, 22—20, 18—21, 15—21, 21—19. Women's doubles final: L. Soo Ja and K. Kyung Ja (S Korea) beat H. Nam Sook and A. Hee Sook (S. Korea), 21—15, 21—11, 21—18.

Badminton

Proof of Yates's quality

By Iain Mackenzie

Nick Yates, one of England's best prospects, won the Scottish Open championship, sponsored by Famous Grouse, at Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh, yesterday. He beat his fellow countryman Tony Goode in a three-game final. Yates, frequently rapping over the net to Goode's right, improved as the match went on and won 7—15, 15—11, 15—2.

In the women's singles, Gillian Gilks continued her comeback to the Scottish scene with an easy win. She beat Jean McDonald of Australia 11—4, 11—7 in her semi-final match, whereas the bolder, Paula Kilvington, struggled to overcome another Australian, Sue Daly, 11—6, 9—12, 11—6.

Miss Kilvington was never in contention in the final. She was on her heels from the start against the greater experience of Mrs Gilks and went down 11—1, 11—3, almost without a fight.

It was a busy afternoon for Mrs Gilks. She also appeared in the women's doubles and mixed doubles finals. She partnered Miss Kilvington in the better of the two events, an all-English match against Barbara Beckett and Kathy Redhead. With Miss Kilvington's help, she added the doubles to her singles title. It was one of the best matches of the tournament.

RESULTS (Scottish unless stated): Men's singles: N. Yates (England) beat A. Goode (England), 7—15, 15—11, 15—2. Women's singles: Mrs G. Gilks (England) beat Miss P. Kilvington (England) 11—1, 11—3. Men's doubles: Goode and G. Scott (England) beat D. Travers and W. Gilliland, 5—15, 15—7, 15—16. Women's doubles: Gilks and Kilvington (England) beat Miss B. Beckett and Miss K. Redhead (England), 15—10, 15—7. Mixed doubles: Gilliland and Gilks beat A. Baker and Miss L. Gardner, 15—3, 15—0.

Weekend results and tables

F.A. CUP: Fourth round: Barnsley 1, Enfield 1; Carlisle United 1, Bristol City 1; Coventry City 3, Birmingham City 2; Everton 2, Liverpool 1; Fulham 1, Charlton Athletic 2; Leicester City 1, Exeter City 1; Manchester City 6, Norwich City 0; Middlesbrough 1, West Bromwich Albion 0; Newcastle United 2, Luton Town 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester United 0; Notts County 0, Peterborough United 1; Shrewsbury Town 0, Ipswich Town 0; Southampton 3, Bristol Rovers 1; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Hull City 0; Watford 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Wrexham 2, Wimbledon 1.

SECOND DIVISION: Bolton Wanderers 3, Derby County 1; Cambridge United 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 4, Walsall 0; Chester 0, Millwall 1; Gillingham 1, Chesterfield 0; Huddersfield Town 1, Rotherham United 0; Plymouth Argyle 3, Oxford United 0; Portsmouth 1, Blackpool 3; Swindon Town 3, Reading 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Charlton A	28	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnsley	29	16	9	4	47	24	41
Rotherham U	31	14	11	6	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huddersfield T	30	14	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]
Burnley	28	13	9	6	40	24	35
Chesterfield	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	34
Portsmouth	28	15	4	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
Exeter C	28	12	7	9	[illegible]	37	31
Plymouth A	30	11	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	29	13	6	11	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brentford	31	10	10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Chester	31	11	7	13	25	31	[illegible]
Sheffield U	30	11	6	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester U	29	10	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
Walsall	31	[illegible]	10	12	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millwall	30	10	7	13	30	45	[illegible]
Gillingham	30	8	10	12	30	42	26
Newport Co	29	9	6	14	38	[illegible]	24
Swindon T	28	[illegible]	6	13	30	41	24
Oxford U	30	8	8	14	21	36	24
Fulham	29	6	11	12	[illegible]	43	[illegible]
Blackpool	29	6	10	13	[illegible]	52	[illegible]
Carlisle U	27	6	7	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
Hull	28	4	7	17	23	53	15

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Merthyr Tydfil 0, Swansea City 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Basildon 2, Alton 0; Burnham 0, Banstead 3; Chertsey 1, Windsor and Eton 1; Edgware 3, Hoddesdon 1; Grays 2, Fleet 1; Leyton-Wingate 1, Uxbridge 0; Marlow 1, Chalfont St Peter 1; Welling 2, Redhill 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 1, Worksop 1; Gainsborough 0, Marine 2; Goole 2, King's Lynn 2; Macclesfield 2, Netherfield 0; Matlock 2, Gateshead 4; Morecambe 0, Runcorn 2; Mossley 0, Buxton 1; Oswestry 0, Southport 1; South Liverpool 1, Witton Albion 0; Workington 1, Lancaster 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Spennymoor 3, Shildon 1; Durham City 1, Tow Law 3; Crook 1, Billingham 0; West Auckland 4, Ashington 1; Billingham 2, Blyth Spartans 2; Horden 3, North Shields 1; South Bank 1, Bishop Auckland 4; Evenwood 3, Whitby 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: BRNC Dartmouth 5, Plymstock GS 2; Collyer's 4, Sevenoaks 2; Falmouth 3, Repton 0; Hampton 4, Fullbrook 1; Highgate 1, Westminster 1; Latymer Upper 1, St Albans 0; Seevy's, Bruton 4, Blandford 0.

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 0, Wigan Athletic 1; Bournemouth 1, Torquay United 1; Darlington 2, Bury 1; Doncaster Rovers 1, Hartlepool 2; Halifax Town 2, Stockport County 0; Lincoln City 2, Crewe Alexandra 1; Mansfield Town 5, Port Vale 0; Rochdale 5, Tranmere Rovers 1; York City 1, Hereford United 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U	30	21	3	6	52	19	45
Lincoln C	28	17	7	4	47	16	41
Mansfield T	30	17	4	9	49	24	38
Hartlepool	30	14	7	9	45	38	35
Doncaster R	30	14	6	10	37	36	34
Peterborough U	28	12	[illegible]	7	46	31	[illegible]
Aldershot	31	13	7	11	29	29	33
Rochdale	30	11	10	9	44	45	32
Darlington	29	12	6	11	41	38	30
Bradford C	29	[illegible]	11	8	30	37	29
Northampton T	30	12	5	13	44	50	29
Bournemouth	31	11	7	13	27	34	29
Wimbledon	27	12	4	11	37	29	28
Torquay U	29	12	4	13	37	39	28
Wigan A	29	11	6	12	29	33	28
Tranmere R	29	11	5	13	39	42	27
Crewe A	33	8	11	13	36	47	27
York C	31	9	8	13	33	40	26
Scunthorpe U	29	5	15	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Bury	29	10	4	15	42	45	24
Stockport Co	30	9	6	15	28	42	24
Halifax T	30	6	8	16	32	47	20
Port Vale	28	7	6	15	34	53	20
Hereford U	29	5	9	15	23	43	19

SCOTTISH CUP: Third round: Airdrieonians 0, Rangers 5; Arbroath 1, Cowdenbeath 1; Berwick Rangers 0, Celtic 2; Brechin City 1, Dundee United 2; Buckie Thistle 1, Stirling Albion 3; East Fife 0, Clydebank 0; E. Stirling 4, Inverness Thistle 1; Falkirk 1, Dundee 0; Hamilton Academicals 0, St Johnstone 3; Hibernian 1, Dunfermline Athletic 1; Kilmarnock 2, Ayr United 1; Morton 0, Heart of Midlothian 0; Partick Thistle 2, Clyde 2; Raith Rovers 1, Aberdeen 2; St Mirren 0, Dumbarton 2; Stenhousemuir 1, Motherwell 1.

FOURTH ROUND DRAW: Celtic v Stirling Albion; Hibernian or Dunfermline v Falkirk; Morton or Hearts v Aberdeen; Dundee United v Partick or Clyde; Arbroath or Cowdenbeath v East Stirling; St Johnstone v Rangers; Stenhousemuir or Motherwell v Dumbarton; Kilmarnock v East Fife or Clydebank. Ties to be played on February 14.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 2, Forfar 3; Meadowbank 0, Alloa Athletic 3; Stranraer 0, Montrose 3; Queen of South 1, Queen's Park 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Alloa A	24	13	8	3	47	25	34
Queen's Park	24	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen o South	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forfar A	23	10	6	7	41	35	26
Montrose	23	11	[illegible]	8	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cowdenbeath	25	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]
Brechin C	23	8	8	7	31	32	24
Arbroath	23	7	8	8	43	41	22
Albion R	24	7	8	9	37	[illegible]	22
Clyde	22	8	5	9	38	30	21
Stenhousemuir	21	7	6	8	35	[illegible]	20
East Fife	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	25	[illegible]	19
Stranraer	25	6	2	[illegible]	19	46	14
Meadowbank	24	4	4	16	23	47	12

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: A. P. Leamington 1, Bangor City 0; Frickley 1, Kettering 1; Gravesend 4, Nuneaton 0; Maidstone 3, Stafford Rangers 1; Northwich Victoria 1, Altrincham 0; Scarborough 0, Barrow 0; Telford 2, Boston United 0; Weymouth 1, Bath 1; Worcester 4, Wealdstone 1; Yeovil 1, Barnet 2.

FA VASE: Fourth round: Guiseley 4, Norton Woodseats 1; Willenhall 1, Congleton 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 0, Stourbridge 0; Bridgend 1, Enderby 2; Bromsgrove 0, Trowbridge 1; Cambridge City 0, Redditch 5; Gloucester 1, Witney Town 1; Kidderminster 1, Corby 0; Milton Keynes 0, Barry Town 2; Minehead 1, Cheltenham 4; Wellingborough 0, Bedworth 1. Southern division: Aylesbury 0, Ashford 1; Basingstoke 6, Tonbridge 0; Canterbury 1, Fareham Town 1; Chelmsford 1, Bognor Regis 1; Crawley 5, Dover 2; Dartford 2, Andover 0; Folkestone 1, Waterlooville 1; Hastings 3, Poole 0; Margate 0, Dorchester 3; Salisbury 2, Hillingdon 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 2, Old Foresters 2; Old Ardinians 0, Lancing OB 11; Old Brentwoods 8, Old Etonians 0; Old Carthusians 6, Old Reptonians 2; Old Malvernians 2, Old Bradfieldians 1; Old Wykehamists 0, Old Harrovians 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 0, Bromley 1; Dagenham 0, Slough 3; Dulwich Hamlet 0, Harrow Borough 1; Harlow 0, Walthamstow Avenue 2; Hitchin 2, Barking 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1. First division: Chesham 1, Billericay 0; Farnborough 2, Ware 2; Lewes 3, Clapton 2; Oxford City 1, Aveley 1; St Albans 3, Wokingham 1. Postponed: Tilbury v Maidenhead. Second division: Cheshunt 0, Hungerford 3; Corinthian Casuals 0, Epping 3; Eastbourne United 4, Hemel Hempstead 2; Egham 2, Harwich and Parkeston 2; Hornchurch 4, Hersham 0; Molesey 0, Letchworth 1; Worthing 3, Rainham 0.

European leagues

SPANISH: Atletico Madrid 3, Real Sociedad 0; Las Palmas 2, Betis 4; Osasuna 1, Hercules 2; Valencia 3, Barcelona 3; Sporting 4, Salamanca 0; Espanol 1, Zaragoza 1; Murcia 1, Real Madrid 1; Sevilla 1, Valladolid 0; Bilbao 5, Almeria 1.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 1, Fiorentina 0; Avellino 2, Bologna 0; Catanzaro 0, Cagliari 0; Como 2, Brescia 2; Juventus 1, Napoli 1; Perugia 0, Inter 2; Pistoiese 0, Roma 4; Udinese 0, Torino 0.

WEST GERMAN: Leverkusen 1, Cologne 1; Fortuna Dusseldorf 4, Uerdingen 2; Borussia Dortmund 2, Bayern Munich 2; Karlsruhe 0, Bochum 0; Stuttgart 1, Kaiserslautern 0; Munich 1860 1, Duisburg 3; Schalke 04 2, Borussia Monchengladbach 2; Hamburg 1, Nuremberg 0.

DUTCH CUP: Fourth round: AZ '67 5, Vlaardingen 2; PSV 4, Roda JC 0; Go Ahead Eagles 3, MVV 1; Willem 2, Utrecht 1; Groningen 3, VVV 2; Ajax 3, Twente 1; Haarlem 3, Feyenoord 3 (Haarlem qualify on penalties).

For the record

Tennis

UPPSALA: King's Cup, first division: Sweden beat GB 2—1. Results (Swedish names first): A. Jarryd beat J. Bates 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; P. Hjertqvist lost to R. Lewis, 3—6, 7—5, 4—6; Jarryd and H. Simonsson beat Lewis and A. Jarrett, 6—3, 7—5. Other cup results: West Germany 3, Austria 0; Finland 3, Czechoslovakia 0; USSR 3, Hungary 0.

MONTERREY (Mexico): V. Gerulaitis (US) beat J. Sadri (US), 6—7, 6—2, 6—1; W. Fibak (Poland) beat R. Ramirez (Mexico), 6—4, 7—6; J. Kriek (SA) beat P. Portes (France), 7—5, 6—4; V. Amritraj (India) beat E. Mansour (US), 7—5, 6—4; Kriek beat Amritraj 6—1, 6—2; Gerulaitis beat Fibak 6—7, 7—6, 6—4; Kriek beat Gerulaitis 7—6, 5—6, 7—6.

BOURNEMOUTH: Saab junior international: Great Britain 5, Sweden 5. Results (British names first): Girls: A. Brown beat A. Bjoerk, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; S. Walpole lost to H. Olsson, 2—6, 3—6; J. Louis beat M. Lundqvist, 7—6, 6—1; C. Bhaguandas beat H. Dahlstrom, 6—4, 6—1; J. Louis and C. Bhaguandas lost to Dahlstrom and Lundqvist, 2—6, 7—6. Boys: P. Moore lost to S. Edberg, 3—6, 6—7; A. Lakatos lost to P. Lavefalk, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6; R. Whichello beat K. Carlsson, 6—2, 6—3; J. Goodall lost to C. Allgaard, 3—6, 2—6; Goodall and Whichello beat Allgaard and Carlsson, 7—5, 6—2.

PTE. CLAIRE (Canada): C. Reynold (US) beat P. Smith (US), 6—1, 6—3; J. Harrington (US) beat E. Vessies (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—3; K. Horvath (US) beat L. Antonopolis (US), 6—3, 6—2; L. Allen (US) beat I. Villiger (Switzerland), 6—1, 6—4.

GUARUJA (Brazil): C. A. Kirmayr (Brazil) beat R. Caro (Argentina), 6—4, 6—2.

MONTREAL: Women's tournament: K. Horvath beat L. Allen, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4; C. Reynolds beat J. Harrington, 6—3, 1—0 retired.

Cross country

SAN SEBASTIAN: 10,000 metres: 1, J. Gonzalez, 31min 7.1sec; 2, N. Muir (GB), 31:10.6; 3, E. Tura (Ethiopia), 31:30.4; 4, T. Gestrada, 31:40.5; 5, S. de la Parte, 31:43.8; 6, C. Esparcia, 31:58.7. Other British placings: 8, J. Brown, 32:1.0; 22, R. Treacy, 32:52.0; 27, P. Standing, 33:16.0; 35, A. Armitage, 33:30.0. Women: 3,000 metres: 1, A. Sipatos, 15:2.0; 2, C. Tomasini (Italy), 15:7.0; 3, P. Fernandez, 15:19.0; 4, M. Calleja, 15:26.0; 5, R. Smith (GB), 15:31.0.

Table tennis

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Premier division: Unity 1, Sealink Milton Keynes 8; Glenborough 7, Selham 6; Fallow's Cranleigh 2, Ormsby 7.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 0, Oxford University 1; Dulwich 3, Teddington 2; Guildford 2, Purley 0; Hounslow 3, London University 1; Old Kingstonians 1, Southgate 5; Reading 3, Surbiton 0; Richmond 1, Mid-Surrey 0; Slough 3, Blackheath 2; Spencer 6, Hawks 0; Tulse Hill 1, Cambridge University 1; Wimbledon 0, Bromley 3.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cheam 0, RAF 3.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 1, Broxbourne 1; Bedfordshire Eagles 0, Bishop's Stortford 3; Chelmsford 4, Cambridge City 0; Ipswich 1, Bluebarts 0; Pelicans 0, Norfolk Wanderers 0; Westcliff 1, Colchester 0.

WOMEN: Barclays Bank 1, Dulwich 3; Cheam 0, Epsom 2; Chiswick 3, Hounslow 2; Gerrards Cross 0, Ashford (Middx) 5; Gravesend 2, Gore Court 2; Orpington 3, Atalanta 0; Rye 1, Polytechnic 2; Walton 0, Sunbury 1; Wallington 1, Redford 1; Winchmore Hill 2, Ealing 1.

Yesterday

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: Bromley 3, Harborne 2; Guildford 2, Bishop's Stortford 0; Bedfordshire Eagles 0, Brean 2; Isca 1, Westcliff 2; Havant 2, Preston 1 (aet); Durham U 1, Slough 8; Gloucester C 3, Amersham 2; St Albans 9, R N Air Command 1; Richmond 0, Nottingham 1; Doncaster 1, Chesterfield 0; Leicester Westleigh 3, Bluebarts 3 (aet. Bluebarts won on penalties); Gore Court 1, Neston 7; Newcastle U 0, Southgate 8; Chichester 1, RAF Strike Command 1 (aet. Strike Command won on penalties); Spencer 3, Blackheath 3 (aet. Spencer won on penalties); Olton and W Warwicks 3, Beckenham 2.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Indiana Pacers 107, Dallas Mavericks 87; Chicago Bulls 104, Atlanta Hawks 102; Detroit Pistons 117, Cleveland Cavaliers 94; Denver Nuggets 129, San Antonio Spurs 115; Houston Rockets 105, Utah Jazz 91; Golden State Warriors 117, New York Knicks 110; Milwaukee Bucks 121, San Diego Clippers 117.

NATIONAL CUP: Final: Crystal Palace 91, John Carr Doncaster 74.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Stockport Belgrade 82, Fiat Birmingham 112; Talbot Guildford 64, Sunderland 85; Blackpool 86, Kelly Girl Kingston 83 (aet); Crystal Palace 78, Trafford Giants 66; John Carr Doncaster 74, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 78.

WOMENS: First division: Tigers Hoddesdon 32, Crystal Palace Toppy's 63; Scandinavian Homes Solent 82, Sheffield 53; London YMCA 58, Avon Cosmetics Northants 70; Crystal Palace Toppy's 45, Nottingham Wildcats 55; Scandinavian Homes Solent 72, Southgate 74.

FEDERATION CUP: Men's semi-final round, first leg: Solent Stars 89, Sunderland 103.

Athletics

HAMILTON: Bermuda marathon: 1, A. Holden (GB), 2 hrs 16 mins 57 secs; 2, A. Robertson (GB), 2:17:20; 3, R. Vega (Puerto Rico), 2:19:16.

AUCKLAND: International meeting: Saturday: men: 100 metres: 1, A. Wells (GB), 10.51 sec. Mile: 1, D. Moorcroft (GB), 3:55.49. 100m hurdles: 1, G. Rabsztyn (Poland), 13.09. Pole vault: 1, T. Takahashi (Japan), 5.31m. Women: Javelin: 1, T. Sanderson (GB), 63.72m. Yesterday: men: 100m: 1, D. Thompson (GB), 10.66. 200m: 1, Wells, 20.56. 800m: 1, A. Paroczai (Hungary), 1:47.93; 2, M. Zerkowski (Poland), 1:48.01. 400m hurdles: 1, H. Schmidt (WG), 50.27. 3,000m steeplechase: 1, B. Malinowski (Poland), 8:32.97; 2, B. Maminski (Poland), 8:35.02. Javelin: 1, M. Nemeth (Hungary), 80.4m. Women: 200m: 1, C. Rega (France), 23.20. Mile: 1, A. Rakis (Poland), 4:37.03.

PHILADELPHIA: 600 yards: 1, A. Tufariello, 1min 11.6sec. 1,000 yards: 1, D. Paige, 2:7.51; 3, J. Hunter (Ireland), 2:10.23. Mile: 1, S. Maree (South Africa), 4:1.88. Two miles: 1, A. Staynings (GB), 8:40.5; 3, G. Narelli, 8:50.91; 5, R. Treacy (Ireland), 9:0.69.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Senior flags: Second round: Heaton Mersey 4, Cheadle 18; Old Stopfordians 12, Stockport 13; Sheffield University 17, Old Hulmeians 11; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 18, Mellor 19 (aet). First division: Timperley 20, Sale 6; Urmston 14, Old Waconians 8.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Senior flags: Semi final round: Hampstead 9, Lee 5; Oxford University 20, Purley 3. First division plate: Buckhurst Hill 7, Hillcroft 5. First Division: St Helier 10, London University 8.

WOMEN: West London 9, London University 11.

Golf

UNIVERSITY MATCHES: Oxford lost to Rye, 15½—2½; Oxford beat Royal St George's, 8½—3½.

Skiing

LA BRESSE: Men's 15 km: 1, O. Aunli (Norway), 42min 12.10secs; 2, A. Zavialov (USSR), 42:16.46; 3, E. Beliaev (USSR), 42:33.35. Women's 5km: 1, R. Smetanina (USSR), 15min 43.30secs; 2, B. Aunli (Norway), 15:51.05; 3, K. Jeriova (Czechoslovakia), 15:55.67. 3 x 5km: 1, Norway 45:37.64; 2, Czechoslovakia 49:10.99; 3, Soviet Union 49:35.61.

ENGELBERG: World Cup, jump: 1, P. Bergerud (Norway), 267.4pts; 2, A. Kogler (Austria), 261; 3, P. Kokkonen (Finland), 251.0. Combined standings: 1, Kogler, 753.6; 2, H. Neuper (Austria), 740.5; 3, J. Saetre (Norway), 738.8. World Cup standings: 1, Kogler, 178; 2, Neuper, 155; 3, R. Ruud (Norway), 122.

SPORT

Cricket

England see the light and Dujon takes advantage to make century

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Pointe-à-Pierre, Jan 25

England chose to bat again against the President's XI here today rather than enforce the follow-on. In spite of some poor catching and rather costly wicket-keeping they gained a first innings lead of 163, Miller and Botham taking two wickets each and Willey, Old and Dilley one apiece. By close of play England, with one day left, were 291 runs ahead with eight innings wickets standing.

The President's XI were allowed to score a good many more than they should have been, Dujon, who took the first hundred of the tour off the England attack, being missed four times. Catching is never easy within the first fortnight of a tour, especially when the light is as bright as it was this day as good a day as any for the chances to go down. The best of the England fielding came from Butcher, perhaps because he learnt to keep his eye on the ball on rough West Indian outfields.

England had continued their first innings until halfway through the second day. Gower will only hope that the luck which he had with dropped catches holds. He made, all the same, a splendid start. It was a pity Gatting so narrowly missed his hundred. He played as well as anyone, if a good deal less exotically than Butcher, who seemed intent upon batting even more like the West Indian he is than Vivian Richards does.

The only one of the President's XI bowlers likely to make the West Indies Test side, Marshall, was significantly the most testing of them. For a boy of 17, though, Harper's five for 142 in 43 overs was a remarkable performance. Well over six feet tall and using the shortest of runs he sets through an over in well under two minutes, as his fellow Guyanese, the great Lance Gibbs, used to do when it suited him. What Harper lacks at the moment is not control or confidence but a good pivot. To the extent that he, Austin and Daniel, all of them spinners, bowled 103 of the 155 overs in England's first innings, this was a somewhat indulgent preparation for what lies ahead. The next match, in St Vincent, against the Windward Islands, may be the same.

Starting this morning at 133 for four, the President's XI lost Mattis to the third ball of the first over, caught at first slip off Dilley. In the next 45 minutes Alleyne and Dujon made 60 together, Alleyne hitting Miller for two sixes in the day's second over and threatening to blow up the oil refinery if he really middled one. With the ball turning, albeit slowly, there was some work for Miller and Willey, though time was found to give Dilley some of the work he needs. Dilley bowled better, I thought, than his figures suggest.

Dujon, like his father before him, plays for Jamaica. Next, though, he has played occasionally for Glamorgan second XI and toured England with the Young West Indian side in 1978. As Jamaica's wicketkeeper he has two strings to his bow, which improves his chances of playing one day for West Indies. He should have been caught twice and stumped once before he was 50 and could also have been stumped a second time.

By then Alleyne had been bowled by Willey and Williams caught at deep mid off; but Dujon and Marshall, with increasing confidence, added 89. Dujon's third first class 100 came at 3.13: just in time he was, the last three wickets falling soon afterwards within the space of seven balls. Dujon is said to have a weakness against pace; today it was his impressive that looked more like getting him out. Botham bowled mostly too short. Botham accounted for Marshall with a slower ball of much fuller length, Old catching an intended drive to the gully. Harper was leg before first ball and after Daniel had survived another appeal for leg before which would have given Botham a hat trick, he was caught in the gully at the other end. If Dilley's analysis was a little unkind, Botham's slightly flattered him.

Given the chance to make up for his first innings misfortune Rose, after a brisk start, found the going stickier than Boycott. Of their opening partnership of 114, Boycott's share was 69 to Rose's 43. Boycott was excellent, his eye firmly on the 100 that eluded him on Friday. The pair of them looked like batting through to the end when Marshall, finding an extra yard or two of pace, removed Rose and Bairstow in the same over.

It was, until then, a leisurely evening's cricket, played out under a grey sky, the flambeaux in the industrial areas blown sideways by a stiff breeze. A week ago I saw a Sacred Ibis in Hampshire which had no right to be there. Tonight, on my way back to Port of Spain, I shall, if I have Gower's luck, see Trinidad's famous Scarlet Ibis. Tomorrow England, if they field better than they did today, should win.

ENGLAND: First Innings
B. C. Rose, c Payne, b Marshall 0
G. Boycott, b Harper [illegible]
D. I. Gower, c Mattis, b Harper 187
M. W. Gatting, b Harper [illegible]
R. O. Butcher, c and b Harper [illegible]
I. T. Botham, [illegible] b Harper [illegible]
G. Miller, not out [illegible]
Extras [illegible]
Total (6 wkts dec) [illegible]
†D. L. Bairstow, C. M. Old and G. R. Dilley did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]
BOWLING: Marshall [illegible]; Alleyne [illegible]; Harper [illegible]; Daniel [illegible]; Austin [illegible].

Second Innings
G. Boycott, not out [illegible]
B. C. Rose, b Marshall [illegible]
D. L. Bairstow, [illegible] b Marshall [illegible]
P. Willey, not out [illegible]
Extras [illegible]
Total (2 wkts) [illegible]
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—114, 2—114.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First Innings
[illegible]
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]
BOWLING: Dilley [illegible]; Botham [illegible]; Old [illegible]; Miller [illegible]; Willey [illegible].

Patil's Indian summer as sun hits 107 not out

From Dilip Rao
Adelaide, Jan 25

India, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 157 runs behind Australia. The grip that Australia, with a total of 528, had established on the second Test match at the Adelaide Oval was loosened today by a brave and thrilling innings of 107 not out by the 24-year-old Sandip Patil. With India having averted the follow-on and done much more, there is little chance that Australia, who won the first Test, can force another win in the two days remaining.

While Patil's innings, which has so far lasted 239 minutes, quickly dissolved Australia's advantage, Chauhan, with a dogged 97, and Yashpal Sharma, unbeaten with 47, played no small part in the effort of rescuing India from the penury of 130 for four.

But before Patil was installed, Australia gained two more vital successes, and achieved them in rapid succession. Hogg cut the ball back some way to claim Viswanath and Vengsarkar, not offering a stroke to Lillee, was also given out leg-before.

Yardley, the off-spinner, who toiled all afternoon from the southern end, felt the strength of Patil's on-side play to no small degree. Of the 108 runs put on with Chauhan, Patil scored no less than 77, in two hours.

At no time a bore. Chauhan spent almost an hour in his 90s. Who could blame him, for he has played 36 Tests over 12 years and never made a hundred—and that after topping the 50 mark on 15 occasions. He was to miss out again for, when wanting only another three, Lillee bowled him a beauty that cut away to find his edge.

But Patil now had staunch support from Sharma. The merit of Patil's innings is enhanced by the fact that at Sydney, in the first Test, he was injured rather badly on the head by a bumper. Except that he has since played in a helmet, there are no signs that his courage and confidence have diminished.

Patil's innings partly paid off a score. For on Saturday Kim Hughes had ravaged the Indian attack to the extent of 213 runs.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
J. Dyson, c Gavaskar, b Kapil Dev 30
[illegible]
K. J. Hughes, [illegible] 213
[illegible]
Total 528
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]
BOWLING: Kapil Dev [illegible]; Ghavri [illegible]; Yadav [illegible]; Doshi [illegible]; Patil [illegible].

INDIA: First Innings
S. M. Gavaskar, [illegible]
C. P. S. Chauhan, [illegible] b Lillee 97
[illegible]
S. M. Patil, not out 107
Yashpal Sharma, not out 47
Extras [illegible]
Total (5 wkts) [illegible]
Kapil Dev, S. M. H. Kirmani, K. D. Ghavri, D. R. Doshi to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—77, 2—112, 3—115, 4—130, 5—238.
BOWLING (to date): Lillee, 25—5—64—2; Hogg, 22—5—85—1; Pascoe, 13—1—50—1; Yardley, 43—15—90—1; Chappell, 6—2—14—0; Walters, 3—0—21—0; Border, 4—1—11—0; Hughes, 1—0—1—0.

State inspired by McCosker and Chappell

Sydney, Jan 25.—The New Zealanders were made to struggle against New South Wales on the second day of their three-day match today. New South Wales, replying to the touring team's first innings of 202, scored 228 for two declared and the New Zealanders were 37 for two in their second innings at the close.

Centuries by McCosker, a former Test match opener, and Trevor Chappell, younger brother of Greg Chappell, inspired the state team.

NEW ZEALANDERS: First Innings
[illegible]
Total 202
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]
BOWLING: [illegible]

Second Innings
[illegible]
Total (2 wkts) 37

NEW SOUTH WALES: First Innings
R. B. McCosker, c Snedden, b Parker 109
T. M. Chappell, c McKecknie, b McEwan 100
D. Wellham, not out 6
I. C. Davis, not out 8
Extras (lb 4, nb 1) 5
Total (2 wkts dec) 228
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—196, 2—200.
BOWLING: Snedden, 20—9—50—0; Cairns, 18—3—42—0; McKecknie, 9—1—26—0; Howarth, 1—0—1—0; Coney, 8—1—27—0; McEwan, 13—1—40—1; Parker, 7—0—37—1.
Reuter.

BASSETERRE. St Kitts Shell Shield: Jamaica 167, Combined Islands 168 for 3.

GEORGETOWN. Shell Shield: Guyana 439; Trinidad and Tobago 158 for 3.

Rugby Union

Desmond: too powerful for another Bristol tackle.

Flattering scoreline to conceal confusion

By Gordon Allan
Upper Clapton 3 Bristol 22

The score at Epping, in the Essex countryside, on Saturday, was unfair to Upper Clapton. They were not, on the day, 19 points inferior to Bristol in their John Player Cup match. As the third quarter began, Bristol led 10—3, and were making mistakes. Then they added three tries to win by two penalty goals and four tries to the penalty goal.

It was much more difficult for Bristol than they could have foreseen. Upper Clapton did not suffer their first defeat of the season until January 6, and it was plain to see how they put such a record together. Their team understanding is excellent, they have good individual players, they tackle unflinchingly, and though they respect a reputation like Bristol's, they are anything but paralysed by it.

The only place where they were paralysed was the line out. Bristol won the ball nearly every time. Gaymond and Lear seemed to regard it as their personal property. Apart from that, the Upper Clapton forwards held fast. Behind them, Dunsford kicked well from scrum half, Struthers ran thrustfully in the centre, and Desmond caused Bristol some problems on the left wing—and would have caused more if one or two important passes had not gone down.

Disconcerted perhaps by the way Upper Clapton passed most of the tests, subtle and otherwise, to which they were subjected, Bristol took a while to find their rhythm. They had not found it by half-time, when the score was 7—3. Sorrell kicked a penalty, and Lane scored a try, taking a pass from Harding on the blind side of a scrummage. Harding's quickness of eye and foot, and Sorrell's tactical kicking, represented one of the main differences between the sides. Desmond kicked a penalty for Upper Clapton from the right hand side of the field just after he had all but scored a try on the left.

In the second half, Sorrell kicked another penalty and Polledri and Lane (2) scored tries. Polledri's started at an indirect free kick, the ball being moved with grim persistence across the Upper Clapton 22. Lane's last try, like his first, involved Harding, whose dummy found ready buyers in the Upper Clapton defence. Bristol were the stronger finishers in every sense.

UPPER CLAPTON: S. Sugar; M. Wood, S. Jackson, R. Struthers, P. Desmond; T. Williams, C. Dunsford; M. Grier, M. Dewhurst, N. Slate, D. Crosby, J. Edgecombe, J. Furzo, P. Tucker, S. Slair.
BRISTOL: P. Cue; J. Lane, J. Kelly, A. Thomas, R. Carter; D. Sorrell, R. Harding; M. Fry, K. Bogira, A. Sheppard, N. Gaymond, N. Lear, P. Polledri, B. Hesford, M. Rafter.
REFEREE: G. Davies (Lancashire).

Too many basic errors by Wasps

By David Hands
Wasps 9 London Scottish 15

The hope that beat—perhaps one should say buzzed—in Wasps' breasts when they led by six points after only five minutes, was extinguished at Sudbury on Saturday by the lanky Scottish captain, Ron Wilson. With a splendid display of place and line kicking he scored all his side's points as Scottish took their place in the fourth round of the John Player Cup competition by three penalty goals and two drop goals to three penalties.

It was an untidy game distinguished by the excitement as Scottish made up their initial deficit, climbed into the lead but remained hauntingly within range of a breakaway Wasps try. Such a score remained improbable however for Wasps had no platform from which to operate and contributed too many basic mistakes towards their own downfall.

Perhaps it should be remembered that, Taylor excepted, the average age of their backs is 22 and sometimes their inexperience was exposed. Taylor, chivvying ceaselessly, gave his all but his surging runs which took out two, sometimes three, defenders needed instant support, New Zealand style; it did not get it. Scottish could call on the poise of Wilson, the dependability of Friell; the speed of Grant.

Above all, Scottish destroyed the Wasps scrummage, wheeling and disrupting at will. Their back row sucked the home side into profitless mauls and poor Melville was left with a mess of pottage to distribute to the hungry outside him. The only unexpected bonus for Wasps was the lineout efforts of Harrison, Bonner and Smith, until the latter left to have seven stitches inserted in a gashed scalp.

Hughes and Stringer kicked penalties for Wasps in the opening minutes. Scottish had only a penalty from Wilson to show by half time but they had absorbed what little Wasps had to throw at them. After the interval, with the wind at his back, Wilson constantly pushed Wasps back with his kicking, having seen his outsides knocked over by some sturdy tackling. The 26-year-old stand-off levelled with a penalty, dropped his first goal and kicked another penalty. Hughes kicked Wasps' third goal but Wilson dropped his second. All Wasps had to console them was their immaculate organization off the field; on the field they did not quite get it right.

WASPS: N. Stringer; F. Pellow, I. Perkins, M. Taylor (captain), R. Cole; R. Hughes, N. Melville; P. Rendall, A. Simmons, P. Hanisman, P. Harrison, J. Bonner, M. Leggett, R. Smith (rep, R. Carter), J. Lamden.
LONDON SCOTTISH: R. Grant; A. Friel, R. Gordon (rep, R. King), J. Hume, G. Wood; R. Wilson (captain), N. Chapman; D. Butcher, J. Kirk, J. Fraser, A. McHarg, K. Budge, M. Biggar, R. Drummond, G. McQuater.
Referee: P. Hughes (Manchester).

Park can pick a Peck behind a platform

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Harlequins 9 Rosslyn Park 20

A comfortable third round victory, built on the activities of a big pack in the setpieces, served notice at Twickenham on Saturday that Rosslyn Park may be due for another successful run in the John Player Cup. Moreover, their resources are about to be strengthened by Ian Peck, England's reserve scrum half last season, who is now recovered from the severe facial injury which prevented him from leading Cambridge in the University match.

Peck's arrival looks like being bad news for Cullen, the present scrum half. He has a powerful and accurate left boot, but Ripley's captaincy has inspired his side to widen their tactical horizons, and their selectors must be relishing the prospect of putting Peck's fast and accurate service to work behind a strong forward platform.

Although Harlequins staged a late rally, the Park held a clear initiative for two thirds of the game and would not have been flattered to win by a margin more emphatic than four penalties and two tries to a goal and a penalty goal. It needed a fine tackle by Moriarty, covering on his opposite wing, to stop another Park score by Sainter in the second half.

The Harlequins had to make do without Allen at stand-off half, but even their All Black international would have been stretched to reverse the trend when his forwards were having such difficulty at scrummage and lineout. He would not have been assisted, either, by a jerky service from Gilmer, whose indecisive choice of play sometimes caused additional problems. However, none of this stopped the Harlequin loose forwards from doing all they could to stem the tide.

For most of the game the number eight, Butcher, and the flanker, Ball, were every bit as prominent as Cooke, although England's latest international was a host unto himself in the final quarter. Butcher's combatative activities extended much less creditably to a right hook unseen by the referee (no blame on Mr Parker, whose eye had gone with the ball after a scrummage) which caused the retirement of Ackford. Stitches around both eyes and the loss of his contact lenses seemed poor reward for a lock who, it appears, was merely trying to halt a private fued between Butcher and Curtis, the Park prop.

Possession of a good goal-kicker is another plus for aspiring cup sides, and Park have one in Greenhalgh, who handsomely found the target four times. Their first try was nicely worked, from a long way out, by an exchange of passes between Bate and Mantell before the first-named scored. Bate's pace and appetite at full back are further assets for the Park these days. Ager, deputising for Thornton, also made his point with a nicely balanced game at stand-off half.

Their half-time lead, 13-3 down the breeze, was soon extended when Greenhalgh kicked another penalty and Cullen was given the benefit of the doubt as he rabbited over for a try on the short side of a scrummage. Ball's late try for Harlequins, from a lineout, was well converted by Bushell, who also kicked a good penalty in the first half.

HARLEQUINS: K. M. Bushell; S. Moriarty, G. Birkett, D. Hodgkiss, S. Simson; T. M. Bryan, J. Gilmer; T. C. Claxton (capt), I. Thomas, G. Claxton, M. Rocks, N. O'Brien, G. Ball, C. Butcher, D. Cooke.
ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; R. Sainter, N. Anderson, M. Greenhalgh, S. Tiddy; J. Ager, D. Cullen; P. Curtis, P. Keith-Roach, A. Cutter, P. de Lacey, P. Ackford (replacement: B. Bazelle), N. Mantell, A. G. Ripley (capt), R. Montgomery.
Referee: R. Parker (North Midlands).

The two faces of Gosforth

By Iain Mackenzie
Gosforth 17 Fylde 7

No club has won the John Player Cup three times. As far as betting has been allowed on to the rugby scene, Gosforth have been quoted among the favourites to win this year's competition and make their own bit of history. On the evidence of this match, the bookmakers are wrong.

The score was emphatic enough. Gosforth won by a goal, two tries and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty goal, but although they produced moments of delight there were long periods of boredom as well.

Three months ago the sides met in a Northern Merit Table match, when Gosforth led 15—3 and then had to hang on against a Fylde comeback which made the final result 15—13. There was almost an encore in Newcastle on Saturday. Leading 7—0, Gosforth were pulled back to 7—7, and although Fylde failed to score again, it was only when Young crossed the line for a try near the end that Gosforth knew they were in the second round draw, to be made today.

The result might have been different had Ian Aitchison taken Fylde's kicks from the start, instead of his brother Keith. Keith missed twice before Gosforth went ahead with a penalty goal by Johnson. By the time Ian was given the ball, Young and Breakey had made the running for Storey to score the first try.

In one of Gosforth's spluttering spells, Ian Aitchison kicked a penalty goal and Smith went over for a try. Another kick came close to putting Fylde ahead, but Gosforth recovered and Breakey produced a stimulating try when he cut through the defence on his own. Johnson converted.

Even at this point Fylde looked capable of making something out of very little. They threw the ball about willingly, even in their own territory, and there was irony in the final try a minute from time. Young used his feet to dribble the ball downfield just inside the touchline and over the Fylde line.

GOSFORTH: B. Patrick; J. Storey, R. Breakey, N. McDowell, S. Gustard; D. Johnson, M. Young; C. White, R. Cunningham, J. Bell, T. Roberts, S. Bainbridge, I. Richardson, J. Butler, R. Anderson.
FYLDE: K. Aitchison; S. Smith, J. Gregory, I. Aitchison, M. Nelson; P. Moran, M. Weir; C. Ballward, M. Dixon, J. Croasdale, W. Beaumont, D. Young, A. Simpson, M. Hesketh, J. Hartley.
Referee: A. Russell (London Society).

MacNeill and Quinn are called up from the ranks

By Peter West

Ireland have selected two new caps—Hugo MacNeill, the Trinity College, Dublin, full back, and Frank Quinn, the Old Belvedere wing—for their first international of the season, against France in Dublin, on Saturday week. The 22-year-old MacNeill takes over from O'Donnell, who retired from the game after a grievous injury with the Lions in South Africa. Quinn, aged 26, replaces Kennedy, now named as a reserve. Both new men had impressive games for Ireland in the B international against England at Twickenham in December. Quinn also played for an Ireland XV in the 13—13 draw with Romania in October.

There are four further changes as compared with the Irish XV which finished the last championship with a home victory, 21—7, over Wales. Whelan has been recalled for his 17th cap as hooker, taking over from Fitzgerald, who replaced him last season. Duggan re-appears at No 8 instead of Donal Spring, who could not be considered because of injury. At scrum half, in place of Patterson, who was another serious casualty of the Lions tour, Robbie wins his first Irish cap since 1977. McLennan comes back on the left wing for Moloney.

The captain, Slattery, who will be winning his 46th cap, had nine stitches inserted after a clash of heads with Campbell in Ireland's trial on Saturday. Campbell had five, and was kept in hospital overnight. Both missed yesterday's squad training. The Probables beat the Possibles 16—10 in the trial, having led 9—0 at the interval. Campbell had kicked two penalties and a conversion before he left the field. Probables' other points came from Slattery and McLellan. McLough and Kennedy scored tries for the Possibles, Ward converting the first.

The centre, McNaughton, is moving to Chicago later this year and has told the Irish selectors that he cannot be available after the present championship.

IRISH TEAM: P. MacNeill (Dublin University); F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere), D. G. Irwin (Queen's University), P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), A. C. McLennan (Wanderers); S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere), J. C. Robbie (Greystones); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), P. C. Whelan (Garryowen), M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), B. O. Foley (Shannon), J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock College), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock College, captain). Replacements: A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen), R. J. McGrath (Wanderers), J. L. Cantrell (Blackrock College), M. E. Gibson (Lansdowne), T. J. Kennedy (St Mary's College), G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon).

Trial teams

PROBABLES: H. MacNeill; F. Quinn, D. Irwin, P. McNaughton, A. McLennan; S. O. Campbell, J. C. Robbie; P. Orr, J. Cantrell, M. Fitzpatrick, M. I. Keane, B. Foley, J. O'Driscoll, A. F. O'Leary (Cork Constitution), J. F. Slattery.

POSSIBLES: K. A. O'Brien (Broughton Park); K. Hooks (Queen's University), J. Hewitt (NIFC), A. Irwin (Queen's University), T. Kennedy; A. J. P. Ward, R. McGrath; G. McLoughlin, P. Whelan, H. McGuire (St Mary's College), M. Gibson, J. Holland (Wanderers), C. Tucker (Shannon), W. Duggan, W. Carr (Queen's University).

Southend earn pride and profit in defeat

By Richard Streeton

The greatest weekend in Southend Rugby Club's 110-year history came to an end yesterday with about 60 members spending their Sunday dismantling the special stands and marquees put up for Gloucester's visit in the John Player Cup. Southend far exceeded most people's expectations by leading 6—0 after the first hour, before superior scrummage weight told. Pride in Southend's performance made their eventual 12—6 defeat bearable for them. There were also more practical compensations in the form of financial gain and an offer from Gloucester to help to improve their fixture list.

Southend's final profit will not be known for several days, but it will be astronomical by their standards. Normally only about 50 people watch their games, free of charge. This time the 3,500 crowd brought receipts of more than £4,000 which, after deduction of match expenses, are shared with Gloucester. Southend, however, also received unaccustomed revenue from the advertisement board that BBC television coverage for one afternoon brought in its wake. Their bar takings were around £6,000 compared with the average Saturday figure of £200, and there was the £800 cheque from the sponsors to third round losers. All very useful for a club trying to raise funds to improve their clubhouse.

In the long term, though, it was the offer from Gloucester committee men to help Southend improve their fixture list that could be the most beneficial. According to Mr Bob Jenkinson, the Southend secretary, Gloucester hope to persuade clubs like Stroud and Oxford to give Southend fixtures. He said: "It is a generalization, but I believe that if more of what might be termed the 'second tier' clubs were willing to give junior sides like ourselves a chance, our standards would improve".

Bournemouth were the only other junior club to extend more senior opposition on Saturday, and in tribute Exeter have offered them a floodlit fixture next season. The game was easily the most fluctuating of Saturday's 16 ties, with the lead changing five times before Exeter won 19—15. Overall the results went as expected, even if not everyone would have predicted the early exit of Wasps. Happily, in these unruly days, the Cup programme brought no sendings off.

In today's fourth round draw there are four teams involved from each of the English regions. London provides Metropolitan Police, Rosslyn Park and the Irish and Scottish exile clubs; the Midlands are represented by Coventry, Leicester, Moseley and Nottingham; the North has Gosforth, Orrell, Sale and Waterloo, while the West's four are Bath, Bristol, Exeter and Gloucester.

Fittingly, the heaviest scorers were Leicester, the favourites, who are hoping to win the trophy for the third year in succession. They won 34—3 against Roundhay, who tackled wholeheartedly but whose scrummaging was affected by the early loss of their tighthead prop. Apart from Leicester and Gloucester, there were wins for Coventry and Gosforth among the former Cup winners playing, but Bedford were beaten. They went down 25—0 to Moseley, whose all-round strength under Martin Cooper makes them look well-equipped for Cup rugby.

London Irish and Metropolitan Police both won their matches in Cornwall, but Bath, making the reverse journey up the motorway, beat Richmond 12—6 on a mixed day for the capital's clubs. Sale's consistency was a factor as they won 20—13 against Northampton, who started and finished well but struck a bad patch in between. Camp Hill found it impossible to repeat earlier triumphs, and were beaten 18—0 by Nottingham. There were also emphatic wins for Waterloo and Orrell.

Athletics

Coe and co lift British hopes for Grenoble

By Paul Harrison

Sebastian Coe, returning to the track after a break of nearly half a year, proved he is still alive and more than kicking, in athletics terms, on Saturday. He ran the fastest 3,000 metres of his career, by some seconds, at the AAA indoor championships, sponsored by Philips at RAF Cosford.

His time—7min 55.2sec—and those of his challenger Ken Newton, of Sheffield, and third-placed man, Callow, of Leicester, were all within the qualifying mark for the European indoor championships at Grenoble, France, next month. However, in a season in which Coe clearly plans to put studying before running, he will not be available for the British team.

Others, however, will and the performances of some of them at the weekend gave hope for British success. There was Brian Hooper, from Woking, setting a United Kingdom indoor record of 5.40 metres in the pole vault, and Keith Stock, of Haringey, also reaching the qualifying height of 5.25 metres.

Both Ainsley Bennett, who won, and Carl Hamilton were inside the qualifying time in the 400 metres and Verona Elder, who had already reached the required standard at that distance, did so again in recording her seventh 400 metres victory in these championships. Now she will probably get the chance to add a fourth European 400 metres title to her collection.

In the 1,500 metres Roger Hackney's 3min 44.4sec was comfortably within the qualifying time and so was Colin Reitz, who had also qualified at the Cosford Games earlier this month.

There were others—Wright and Dainty in the women's 1,500 metres, Littlewood and Head (who both also qualified at the Cosford Games) in the women's shot putt and Naylor in the men's high jump on Friday. Kirsty McDermott, in the 800 metres, deserved better after a brave front run than to be just 0.1 of a second outside the qualifying time. It was the manner of the 18-year-old Loughborough girl's success that impressed.

Yvette Wray, from Shrewsbury, kept her title, beating off Shirley Strong in the 60 metres hurdles final, to prove that her victory in the Cosford Games was no solitary indicator of good form.

MEN: 60 metres: 1, S. Clarke, 6.8sec. 200 metres: 1, L. Christie, 21.[illegible]sec. 400 metres: 1, A. Bennett, 47.6sec. 800 metres: P. Forbes, 1min 50.5sec. 1,500 metres: 1, R. Hackney, 3min 44.4sec. 3,000 metres: 1, S. Coe, 7min 55.2sec. 60 metres hurdles: 1, P. Kelly, 8.21sec. 2,000 metres steeplechase: 1, R. Harris, 5min 53.[illegible]sec. Pole vault: 1, B. Hooper, 5.40 metres (17ft 8½in) (United Kingdom indoor record). Long jump: 1, A. Moore, 7.49 metres (24ft 7in). Shot: 1, M. Winch, 18.58 metres (60ft 5¼in).

WOMEN: 60 metres: 1, W. Hoyte, 7.30sec (equals Cosford record). 200 metres: 1, G. Smart, 23.5sec. 400 metres: 1, V. Elder, 53.2sec. 800 metres: 1, K. McDermott, 2min 7.1sec. 1,500 metres: 1, A. Wright, 4min 16.7sec. 60 metres hurdles: 1, Y. Wray, 8.35sec. High jump: 1, L. Miller, 1.80 metres (5ft 10¾in). Shot: 1, A. Littlewood, 15.90 metres (52ft 2½in). Long jump: 1, S. Longden, 5.83 metres (19ft 2¼in).

Guy's keep the initiative

By Gordon Allan
Guy's 9 St Thomas's 3

Guy's won their Hospitals Cup replay against St Thomas's at Cobham yesterday by a goal and a penalty goal to a penalty goal to earn a second round tie against the London, also at Cobham on Thursday.

All the scoring came in the first fifteen minutes. Hackett put Guy's ahead with a penalty. Murphy equalized, and finally, from a scrummage on St Thomas's twenty-two, Slater burst through the centre to give Reynolds a try. Bundy converted.

Guy's had to rearrange their back division when Williams and Moore went off in the second half with leg injuries. It proved to be no inconvenience, and they had little difficulty keeping St Thomas's at a safe distance for the rest of the day.

GUY'S HOSPITAL: P. Reynolds; H. Williams (replacement, D. Maggs), N. Slater, R. Moore (replacement, R. Docker), M. Hackett; M. Hurdy, S. Duckworth; G. Parry, E. Rose, S. Kennedy, J. Boardis, S. Challacombe, J. Brazier, P. Loxton, M. Towey.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL: M. Robson; P. Hughes, I. Nugent, R. MacDonagh, D. Newington; P. Murphy, M. Snead; A. Scott, N. Smith, C. Barry, G. O'Sullivan, J. Gibbs, P. Chumas, M. Bushnell, A. Moody.
Ref: C. Rees (London).

Rugby Union

FINAL IRISH TRIAL: Probables 16, Possibles 10. (At Lansdowne Road, Dublin).

JOHN PLAYER CUP: (third round): Bournemouth 15, Exeter 19; Camborne 0, Metro Police 10; Camp Hill 0, Nottingham 18; Gosforth 17, Fylde 7; Harlequins 9, Rosslyn Park 20; Moseley 25, Bedford 0; Northampton 13, Sale 20; Orrell 34, Walsall 3; Redruth 4, London Irish 12; Richmond 6, Bath 12; Roundhay 3, Leicester 34; Saracens 7, Coventry 15; Southend 6, Gloucester 12; Upper Clapton 3, Bristol 22; Wasps 9, London Scottish 15; Waterloo 17, West Hartlepool 0.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 9, Bridgend 13; Birkenhead Park 10, Cambridge Univ 10; Blackheath 24, Birmingham 6; Broughton Park 30, Wilmslow 3; Cardiff 21, Aberavon 15; Cross Keys 15, Neath 16; Edinburgh Univ 7, Heriots FP 67; Jordanhill 24, Kendal 3; Kelso 14, Jedforest 6; Liverpool 22, Hawick 18; Maesteg 25, Ebbw Vale 3; Middlesbrough 3, Gala 30; Morpeth 18, Kilmarnock 4; Newport 9, Llanelli 9; Northern 3, Headingley 20; Otley 10, Harrogate 12; Pontypool 22, London Welsh 8; Rugby 19, Lydney 9; Selkirk 36, Langholm 6; South Wales Police 12, Glamorgan Wanderers 26; Stewarts Melville FP 51, Ayr 3; Tredegar 17, Plymouth Albion 7; Wakefield 17, Hartlepool Rovers 6; West of Scotland 10, Boroughmuir 34; Weston-super-Mare 12, Nuneaton 0; Swansea 58, Sheffield 9.

SCHOOLS: Abbot Beyne 4, King Edward's, Aston 0; Bembridge, IoW 3, Chichester HS 33; Bethany 40, Chatham THS 0; Brockley County 6, Gravesend 25; Cheshunt 22, St George's, Harpenden 3; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 5, Wallington HS 12; Christ Brecon 12, St Brendan's 13; Emanuel 40, Maidstone GS 6; Hampton 0, Sevenoaks 24; High Arcal 0, Friary-Grange, Lichfield 27; John Fisher 0, Latymer Upper 3; King Edward VII, Lytham 21, Manchester GS 8; King Henry VIII, Coventry 4, King Edward's, Birmingham 10; Kingsbury 0, Gunnersbury 27; King's, Macclesfield 9, Sir John Dean's 4; Lancaster RGS 4, Hutton 0; Leeds GS 53, Archbishop Holgate's 0; Llandovery 38, Queen Elizabeth HS Bristol 4; Loretto 48, Dollar 19; Morley HS 3, Hipperholme GS 3; Nottingham HS 15, Ernest Bailey GS Matlock 3; Pocklington 25, Mount St Mary's 0; Reigate GS 12, St Benedict's, Ealing 4; St Edmund's, Ware 13, Broxbourne 8; St Joseph's Academy, Blackheath 43, London Oratory 0; St Joseph's, Ipswich 15, Campion 4; St Mary's, Sidcup 10, Rochester Math 7; St Olave's GS 12, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 14; Stonyhurst 12, St Alban's, Buenos Aires 0; Warwick 7, Denstone 3; West Buckland 3, Barnstable RFC Colts 8; Woodhouse Grove 0, Giggleswick 20; Bablake 13, King Edward's, Lichfield 10.

Yesterday

CORNWALL JUNIOR GROUP CUP: Third round: Illogan Park 14, Liskeard-Looe 18.

OTHER MATCHES: Gregor 13, Camborne SOM 13; Hayle XV 9, Devon & Cornwall Police 10; Huntingdon 27, Biggleswade 7; Old Cranleighans 12, Aldershot Services 13; Park House 9, Maidstone 10.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Reigate 12, St Benedict's, Ealing 4.

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Barrow 5, Warrington 12. (At Wigan).

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 14, Workington Town 14; Featherstone Rovers 18, Hull 21; Halifax 23, Salford 19; Hull KR 8, Leigh 12; Leeds 20, St Helens 17; Widnes 28, Wakefield Trinity 12.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 15, Blackpool B 6; Bramley 24, Rochdale Hornets 14; Fulham 25, Huyton 4; Huddersfield 15, Doncaster 2; Keighley 14, Dewsbury 11; Whitehaven 19, Hunslet 5; Wigan 12, York 4.

Boxing

Last chance for Buchanan

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

One of Britain's finest post-war boxers, if not the finest, Ken Buchanan, of Scotland digs into his past greatness tonight to see what, if anything, the future holds for him. The former world lightweight champion meets Steve Early, of Coventry at Birmingham's Tower Ballroom in a final eliminator for the British light-welterweight title. At 35 Buchanan may not be a spring chicken but he can still cluck a bit and is among the best in Europe, even if that is not saying much.

He still has the stamina to go 12 rounds as he did against the European champion, Charlie Nash, of Derry, but the years are beginning to show. Though he finished stronger than Nash in Copenhagen he admitted to being tired at the end. Many thought he had won that contest but clearly Buchanan was not too sure for he had no complaints and said that he may have taken the bout at too short a notice.

Buchanan was happy to be back in boxing then after a break of eight years. It was as if he had taken just a little bit longer to come out of his corner. But that was two years ago and though he may be better prepared this time he may find the going tougher. If he is beaten it must be the end. His determination to fight on in this little known square in Edgbaston has said enough for the Edinburgh man's innings.

Buchanan will have to man his defences smartly for Early can hit a bit. The Scot, who is the master of the counter, should be able to get sufficiently ahead in the early stages when his reflexes are at their sharpest. He can get by doing what comes naturally, but everything could depend on the veteran's stamina against a busy boxer like Early.

Though Buchanan stopped Najib Daho by flooring him in the seventh with a right and also beat Des Gwilliam, a Midlander, who has troubled the best, including Boza-Edwards, the Scot has, at times, tended to look as frail as a man stepping into the street after weeks in hospital. I expect his jab will find Early just as Billy Waith's left did and his greater experience will see him through. Then a deep breath before the next foothill.

Hockey

South strike back after early blow

By Joyce Whitehead
South 2 West 1

The South recorded their second territorial win on Saturday when they beat the West on a well-prepared ground in the beautiful setting of Seaford College, Petworth.

The West started with a flourish. After a corner hit had struck a goalpost, Susan Slocombe (Somerset) made no mistake with her next corner after two minutes. Within another two minutes, however, the scores were level. Sheila Harding, the strong Middlesex player, collected the ball near the centre, veered to her right and scored a fine goal.

The first half produced some good hockey by both teams and the winning goal came from a well-taken penalty stroke by the South captain, Katie Dodd.

The second half was not nearly as good. The West were driven back into defence and were grateful for the good form of Dawn Maddern (Cornwall), their goalkeeper, who was playing in her first full territorial match.

Cottam breaks the deadlock

By Sydney Friskin
Spencer 3 Blackheath 3

Six goals, two periods of extra time and a double round of penalty strokes added up to an afternoon of high drama at Earlsfield yesterday. At the end of it Spencer survived the first round of the national club championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, but not before they had tottered on the brink of defeat.

One minute before full time Blackheath were leading 2—1, but Rehncy saved the day for Spencer.

In the first series of five penalty strokes, each side failed to score once. In the second attempt to solve the deadlock, both goalkeepers made smart saves and if Cottam had not stopped the last stroke from Celaco, the Blackheath right half, the ritual would have begun all over again.

Within eight minutes Kalsi put Blackheath in the lead with a neat turn of speed on the left of the field and a final flourish past the stranded goalkeeper. Spencer, uncertain with their hand-stopping, squandered two short corners before Rehncy scored in the twenty-second minute. Picking up a pass by Gill from the left, he controlled the ball beautifully and pushed it past the advancing goalkeeper.

Then Shahid Khan, the Blackheath captain, sent Rihal through a gap in defence to draw Cottam out of goal and smother the shot. In doing so, he fell on the ball and the subsequent penalty stroke was converted by Kalsi.

Victory was snatched from Blackheath by Rehncy, who scored from a free hit taken on the right. In the first period of extra time Blackheath earned a penalty stroke, which the Spencer defenders disputed, and Kalsi converted. Five minutes later Rehncy scored for Spencer from a penalty stroke.

SPENCER: P. A. Cottam; R. A. Flinn, T. Panesar, C. R. Orsborn (sub, J. Abani), S. Taish, I. D. Brewer, S. G. Dosai (captain), T. C. S. Gill, J. S. Rehncy, P. Plaha, M. A. Jason.

BLACKHEATH: D. Cant; C. Couves, P. Kalsi, S. Colaco, L. Pinha, N. Vaderuna (sub, J. Custance-Baker), S. Amin, S. Khan (captain), K. Rihal, N. Kalsi, D. Hallworth.

Umpires: I. S. Breen and I. Scott-Browne (Southern Counties).

Pitch is right for Mrs Robinson

By Joyce Whitehead

Yesterday Hertfordshire played themselves into the final rounds of the English County Championship, to be held on February 14-15 at Cheltenham.

In the quarter final round, at Winchester, Hertfordshire beat Hampshire 2—0. The pitch suited Valerie Robinson, the international from Hertfordshire, and her passes were often exquisite. Hertfordshire's two goals came in the first half. Andrea Pemberton (England Under 23) scored by sweeping in from the left wing after there had been a frantic moment in front of the goal and Robyn Robertson scored the second.

In the first half, Hampshire who are South champions for the first time, had their share of the game but found the Hertfordshire defence, studded as it is with East territorial players, very difficult to beat. Hertfordshire, whenever they broke away, looked dangerous. Sue Kelly, Hampshire's right back, did well on many occasions.

Rugby League

Warrington cup overflows

By Keith Macklin

The conviction is growing not least in Warrington, that Saturday's winners of the John Player Trophy can sweep the board in this season's leading trophies. The feeling was given added force by Warrington's clinical demolition of Barrow's challenge at Central Park, Wigan. Although the final score of 12—5 indicates a degree of closeness, Warrington snuffed out Barrow's challenge quite early on. Only a spirited late rally when all was lost enabled Barrow to salvage respectability and give their 6,000 supporters something to make the journey home more tolerable.

Warrington have now won the John Player Trophy a record three times, and are favourites to win both the championship and Challenge Cup. They established their mastery quite early on Saturday, with a dropped goal by Hesford, tries by Bevan (made by Potter) and the man of the match, Martyn, and a goal from Hesford.

Shortly before half-time, when Barrow were coming into the game for the first time, the veteran Barrow hooker, Allen, threw a sloppy pass, Bevan was onto it like a hound onto a hare, and the try which clinched the game was a formality from the moment he went into his stride. The late Barrow try was well deserved by the hard-working stand-off, Mason, and Ball, who had a disappointing match, added the goal.

Warrington's cup of joy continued to overflow yesterday. The league leaders Castleford, dropped a home point to Workington Town and an even bigger surprise was the defeat, the second home reverse in a row, for Hull Kingston Rovers at home to Leigh. Both Workington and Leigh are in the relegation quicksands at the bottom of the first division and these results show how wide open is the championship race.

BARROW: D. Elliott; R. McConnell, N. French, I. Ball (captain), A. Wainwright; M. Mason, D. Cairns; D. Chisnall, H. Allen, M. Flynn, K. James, G. Kirkby, D. Hadley.

WARRINGTON: S. Hesford; R. Thackray, I. Duane, J. Bevan, M. Kelly; K. Kelly (captain), A. Gwilliam; N. Courtney, A. Waller, B. Case, T. Martyn, I. Potter, E. Hunter.
Referee: W. H. Thompson (Huddersfield).

SPORT

Racing

Plans for Bright Highway in tatters

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Bright Highway, the Irish steeplechaser who has been favourite to win the Tote Gold Cup at Cheltenham in March for most of this winter, has been taken out of the betting. There has been some infection in his foot which was pricked by a nail last week when a shoe was torn off during some jumping practice and it became clear yesterday that the programme that his trainer, Michael O'Brien, had mapped out for him is now in tatters. That entailed a race at Cheltenham next Saturday followed by the Leopardstown Steeplechase midway through February.

It seems likely that Bright Highway, who made so many friends in this country in November when he won both the Mackeson Gold Cup, and the Hennessy Gold Cup will not run before February 19 at Thurles at the earliest. While there is still plenty of time in which to get him fully fit, the bookmakers are undoubtedly right to take him out of their ante-post lists. However, I feel that they have overreacted by installing Little Owl as favourite after his victory in the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock Park on Saturday. With Tied Cottage falling; Ballet Lord breaking a blood vessel and Fair View unseating his rider the race became simple for Little Owl whose track record does not compare with Silver Buck's, even though he has now won every steeplechase in which he has completed the course.

Still, that opinion will not worry his immensely able trainer, Peter Easterby who is now in the enviable position of training the favourites for the Gold Cup, the Champion Hurdle, and the Schweppes Gold Trophy. Sea Pigeon, the reigning champion hurdler and current market leader, is still enjoying his midwinter break. Meanwhile, his stable companion, Starfen, is the new favourite for the Schweppes Gold Trophy after his runaway victory in the Champion Hurdle Trial at Haydock. But as was the case with Little Owl, his race told us practically nothing new other than Starfen is well because as a trial of strength it disintegrated when the hot favourite, Birds Nest, made an awful hash of jumping the second hurdle in the back straight and dropped out of contention.

Saturday was a day that Birds Nest's rider, Andrew Turnell, will want to forget quickly because half an hour earlier he had a wretched ride on Derring Rose in the Premier Long Distance Hurdle. Derring Rose, who started favourite, was in a most uncooperative mood. Happily, though, for his trainer, Fred Winter, who is currently enjoying a short holiday in the Canary Islands, things went better at Kempton Park where his assistant Oliver Sherwood saddled Easter Eel and Prayukta to win their respective races.

The meeting between Dramatist and Easter Eel in the Fulwell Steeplechase, was a prime example of National Hunt racing at its best. Although they are the same age, Dramatist is by far the more experienced simply because injury has severely restricted Easter Eel's career. So it must be said that for a comparative beginner Easter Eel excelled.

Half an hour later John Francome had an exhilarating ride on Prayukta who jumped superbly to win the Three Fives Young Steeplechasers Qualifier. Prayukta attacked the fences with a relish that one does not usually associate with a complete beginner and if his steeplechasing career continues the way it began it will not be difficult to envisage him giving Francome another marvellous ride in a race like the Arc or Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham. Prayukta was good enough to win the Imperial Cup when he was hurdling but judged on this performance he will scale even greater heights over fences.

It was announced during the weekend that Europe's leading bloodstock auctioneers, Tattersalls, are to change the dates of their yearling sales. Their decision follows a referendum conducted recently among vendors at their Houghton and October Sales. Apparently the outcome of that poll has the support of bloodstock agents, owners and trainers alike. As a result of the vote which was heavily in favour of a change, Tattersalls will follow the pattern set by the other leading sales houses in the world and stage their premier sale first.

In the future the sale in question will be conducted during the week before the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and before Goffs' big sale in Ireland as well. It is a change that many have been agitating for for some while and it is hoped that it will benefit the English breeding industry in the long run.

STATE OF GOING (official): Stockton: Chase soft, Hurdles, heavy. Leicester: Hurdles soft. Chase good to soft (soft patches by last fence). Tomorrow: Chepstow: soft. Nottingham: Good to soft.

Leicester programme



1.0 CROXTON PARK HURDLE (Division I : novices : £690 : 2m)

[illegible]	p	Brown Rose, R. Armytage 6-11-2	P. Blacker
[illegible]	0	Falcon's Nest, T. Forster 6-11-2	Mr T. Thomson Jones
[illegible]	0040pf-	Go Gally, F. J. Smith, 6-11-2	P. Blockley 7
[illegible]	003000/	Malaysian Rubber, M. Cousins, 7-11-2	J. Hansen 7
[illegible]	40-0400	Royal Kiwi, N. Gidney 6-11-2	M. Charles 4
[illegible]	000-00	What You Will, D. Ringer 6-11-2	S. McNeil
[illegible]	0000 00	Wistful Lady, Miss A. King 7-11-2	J. Kear 4
[illegible]	0	Chercher La Femme, M. Pipe 5-11-0	P. Leach
[illegible]		Kew House, M. Delahooke 5-11-0	A. Webber
[illegible]		Kings Progress, P. M. Taylor 5-11-0	A. Carroll
[illegible]	302403	Old Castle Line, S. Cole 5-11-0	R. F. Davies
[illegible]	00	O'Murcu, G. Kindersley 5-11-0	N. Dunger 7
[illegible]	20	Quistador, M. Chapman, 5-11-0	G. Charles-Jones 7
[illegible]		Skateboard, Rex Carter 5-11-0	Mr P. Webber
[illegible]	3	Weavers Loom, N. Gaselee 5-11-0	R. Linley
[illegible]	40p-0p0	Wind-o-Fortune, Mrs P. Savill 5-11-0	R. Champion
[illegible]	000	Wingelis, J. Edwards 5-11-0	P. Warner
41	00	Nahane, P. Bevan 4-10-0	T. Wall 7
[illegible]	00C2	Platts Piece, P. M. Taylor 4-10-0	S. Keightley 7
[illegible]	p	Tops, D. Dale 4-10-0	J. McLaughlin 4
[illegible]		Trent Valley, P. Felgate 4-10-0	B. de Haan 4

11-4 Weavers Loom, 100-30 Falcon's Nest, 4-1 Royal Kiwi, 5-1 Platts Piece, 8-1 Old Castle Line, 10-1 Quistador, Brown Rose, 16-1 others.

1.30 BROOK HURDLE (Selling handicap : £478 : 2m)

[illegible]	0002-u0	Cutler, A. Moore 6-11-12	C. Mann
[illegible]	00-4022	Indian Song (D), D. Kent 6-11-12	J. Lovejoy 7
[illegible]	f	Princess Saulingo, H. Westbrook, 6-11-7	M. Harrington 5
[illegible]	000000	Rachel Street, G. Vergette 5-10-7	J. A. Harris 5
[illegible]	0010	Salford Supreme, D. Nicholson 4-10-6	D. Chinn 5
[illegible]	p01p00	Cartmel Boy, M. Chapman 6-10-5	G. Charles-Jones 5
[illegible]	0fp-u40	Julie Simone, T. Kersey 6-10-5	T. Wall 5
216	0600-00	March Epic, Mrs P. Pule 6-10-5	J. Hodnkinson 5
217	33-pC20	Broughty Pier (D, B), E. Birchall, 5-10-7	W. Morris

13-8 Indian Song, 5-2 Salford Supreme, 5-1 Julie Simone, 8-1 Broughty Pier, 10-1 Cutler, 12-1 Rachel Street, 16-1 others.

2.0 COTTESMORE CHASE (Novices : £2,350 : 3m)

301	2141u1	Corbiere (CD), Mrs J. Pitman 6-11-8	R. Smart
302	111-a11	Talon (D), M. Dickinson, 6-11-8	R. Earnshaw 4
303	03-1ffu	Manton Castle (B), M. Camacho, 7-11-3	M. Barnes
307	10-13f2	Sea Captain (B), R. Head, 7-11-3	J. Francome
308	22-4421	Very Light (D), T. Forster 7-11-3	A. Webber
309	C0C00f	All Divine, G. Vergette 7-10-12	P. J. Kelly
310	40p-p0f	Brave Charlie, C. Trietline, 7-10-12	S. Morshead
311	3p4f-0p	Chiltown, T. Forster 8-10-12	S. Smith Eccles
314	u-P0pfp	Ganesa, J. Brennan 6-10-12	—
316	000000/	Lampshade, P. Bevan, 8-10-12	C. Smith
321	f43-0hf	Sknah (B), M. Hayes 7-10-12	G. McCourt
322	u-01320	The Caplow, W. Wharton, 8-10-12	Mr W. Bennlann 4
327	313-0ff	Woodford Prince, P. Cundell, 8-10-12	R. Champion

5-2 Corbiere, 7-2 Very Light, 4-1 Talon, 5-1 Sea Captain, 13-2 Manton Castle, 10-1 Woodford Prince, 16-1 others.

2.30 RUGBY CHASE (Handicap : £1,397 : 2m)

401	202-142	Casbah (CD), T. Forster, 14-11-10	—
402	p-04f32	Solar Lad (D), G. H. Price, 13-11-5	Colin Price 4
403	010u23	Salad (D), D. Nicholson, 7-11-5	P. Scudamore
406	1-122u4	Spin Again (D), D. Morley 6-10-0	B. R. Davies
407	320-3p3	Prince of Pleasure, M. Tate, 8-10-0	C. Smith

2-1 Casbah, 9-4 Spin Again, 4-1 Salad, 5-1 Solar Lad, 7-1 Prince of Pleasure.

3.0 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (Handicap : £987 : 2m)

503	100003	French Charisma (CD, B), Mrs J. Pitman, 5-11-5	P. Blacker
505	102100	Mendelita (D, B), J. Bingham, 5-10-6	G. Margarson 4
506	01-0042	Full Sutton (B), D. Kent, 8-10-4	P. Haynes
507	000010	Fob (CD), A. Birch, 10-10-3	T. Wall 7
508	2201-21	Wazir (D), A. Moore, 5-10-1	G. Moore 1
510	2140-p4	Such Bliss (D), M. Tate, 6-10-0	R. Crank
511	0-02412	Henry Hotfoot (D, B), G. Morgan, 7-10-0	C. McSharry 7
514	120/p0-0	Prelate (B), Mrs E. Barber, 8-10-0	J. Pearce
515	000004	Lotigo (CD, B), P. Felgate, 5-10-0	P. Scudamore
517	000000/	Acte, K. Bridgwater, 6-10-0	M. O'Halloran

3-1 Full Sutton, 100-30 French Charisma, 4-1 Wazir, 6-1 Henry Hotfoot, 8-1 Such Bliss, 10-1 Fob, 14-1 Mendelita, 16-1 others.

3.30 CROXTON PARK HURDLE (Division II : novices : £690 : 2m)

606	f213	Westminster Abbey (D), W. Holden, 5-11-7	S. Smith Eccles
608		Carven Boy, W. Wharton, 6-11-2	S. J. O'Neill
613	000-040	Intoxicated, T. Nicholls, 7-11-2	R. F. Davies
615	0p-0	Scottish Memories, M. Scudamore, 8-11-2	Miss A. Sharpe 7
616	b30000-	Senator Sam, P. Bevan, 8-11-2	T. Wall 7
617	p	Tartan Heath, M. Scudamore 6-11-2	P. Scudamore
621		Corduroy, D. Morley, 5-11-0	B. R. Davies
626	01104	Lir (D, B), A. Moore 5-11-0	G. Moore 4
627	024	Nimble Dove, G. H. Price 5-11-0	R. Crank
628	00000p	North London (B), K. Bridgwater, 5-11-0	M. O'Halloran
631		Throne Of Grace, T. Forster, 5-11-0	J. Francome
633	04-	Victor Valley, P. Felgate, 5-11-0	B. de Haan 4
634	00004	Wilton Beacon, J. Harris, 5-11-0	J. A. Harris 7
635	0210	Fearless Seal (D), R. Hollinshead, 4-10-7	J. Holt 4
638	fC	Deall, R. Shelley, 4-10-0	Miss S. Vergette 7
642	2	Northern King, T. Kersey, 4-10-0	G. Kersey 4
643	0440	Quite Lucky, P. M. Taylor 4-10-0	S. Keightley 7
644	0	Ravens Tower, M. Pipe, 4-10-0	P. Leach
647	u0	*Welsh Dai, J. Bingham, 4-10-0	—

7-2 Westminster Abbey, 4-1 Lir, 9-2 Nimble Dove, 5-1 Corduroy, 7-1 Throne Of Grace, 8-1 Northern King, 16-1 Fearless Seal, 20-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Stockton programme

1.15 ROSEWORTH HURDLE (Novices handicap : £534 : 2m 76yd)

5	u-30003	Capvista, J. Spearing, 6-11-1	H. Harry
7	03420	Danny Bidder, M. Camacho, 5-11-0	D. Oldham
8	/C0010	Magic Fly, C. Lamb, 6-11-0	R. Lamb
10	002000	King Black, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-0	Mr L. McIntyre 7
11	010000	Be Friendly Too, W. Wright, 4-10-13	Ruth Hargreaves
12	1423	Irishman, N. Crump, 5-10-13	C. Hawkins
14	300101	Never Stop (CD), C. Bell, 4-10-12	—
15	30p400/	Arkengarthdale, N. Bycroft, 7-10-11	C. Grant
18	000-03p	Hodson Hero, R. Fisher, 5-10-9	D. Goulding
19	043344	Belle Isle Boy (B), W. Smith, 5-10-9	Mrs A. Gray 4
20	0-0020u	Lunar Wind, J. Parkes, 6-10-9	A. Stringer 7
21	00p42p	Chrisarah, W. Wright, 5-10-8	—
23	0301	Tom Horn, J. Berry, 4-10-6	A. McGinn 7
24	00-0014	Pleasure Bid, W. Musson, 6-10-5	P. Hobbs
25	0-00031	Record Choice, W. Clay, 6-10-4	M. Elliott 7
26	0010/p0-	Gibbsneese, N. Chamberlain 8-10-3	S. Charlton
28	0040-00	Alter Shave, K. Stone, 5-10-0	A. Flint

7-2 Irishman, 4-1 Pleasure Bid, 6-1 Be Friendly Too, 11-2 Tom Horn, 7-1 Record Choice, 8-1 Never Stop, 10-1 Danny Bidder, 16-1 King Black, 25-1 others

1.45 HARTBURN HURDLE (Selling handicap : £378 : 2m 176yd)

3	00-4320	Scalegation (B), J. Spearing, 7-11-2	S. Johnson 5
5	0440-00	Malidice, R. Johnson, 5-10-11	M. Sill 7
7	000p/00	Mace The Ace, A. Potts, 8-10-9	C. Bell
8	0p1p01	Pretty Boy Floyd, G. Lockerbie, 8-10-8	A. Stringer
9	01130-0	Caleta Prince (CD), R. Fisher, 13-10-7	P. Caldwell 7
10	00-0000	Bush Lady, C. Lamb, 6-10-7	T. G. Davies
11	4223-00	Lorna Constance, R. Allan, 6-10-7	G. Bradley 5
12	40100	Gay Troop, J. Berry, 4-10-7	Ruth Hargreaves 5

9-4 Pretty Boy Floyd, 3-1 Caleta Prince, 5-1 Gay Troop, 6-1 Scalegation, 7-1 Lorna Constance, 10-1 Bush Lady, 20-1 others.

2.15 STOCKTON CHASE (Handicap : £1,270 : 3m)

1	1f13-23	Kenlis, M. W. Dickinson, 10-11-10	T. Carmody
2	314011	Castle Arch (CD), R. Woodhouse, 9-11-8	P. Tuck
3	2-up403	Solo Sam, D. Brewis, 9-10-3	K. Whyte
8	220122-	Gleen, C. Bell, 9-10-0	J. L. Goulding 4
9	321-020	Golden Jest, W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0	Mr McIntyre 7
11	120p/10	Merry Crown (CD), D. Garraton, 12-10-0	P. A. Charlton
12	420u42	Game Laddie, O. Brennan, 11-10-0	M. Brennan 7

7-4 Kenlis, 11-4 Golden Jest, 6-1 Castle Arch, 7-1 Solo Sam, 10-1 Game Laddie, 14-1 Gleen, 16-1 Merry Crown.

2.45 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Handicap : £648 : 2m 176yd)

1	0-21321	Badsworth Boy (CD), M. Dickinson, 6-12-7	T. Carmody
2	00p-000	Poker Player (CD), M. W. Easterby, 6-11-6	—
8	122-000	Bold Challenge, W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-8	C. Gray 7
10	1100-01	Reggie Driffield, P. Calver, 5-10-6	C. Tinkler
12	00u010	Nellie's Lad, W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-0	T. G. Davies 7
13	02432/0-	Urser (CD), M. W. Easterby 7-10-0	P. Tuck
15	000102	Bobby Brig, C. Lamb, 5-10-0	R. Lamb
16	p1100-0	Frabert, W. Clay, 7-10-0	M. Elliott 7
17	03-3002	Aversun (B), W. Haigh 5-10-0	P. A. Charlton
19	400040	Irish Prince (CD), J. Doyle, 8-10-0	J. Doyle

13-8 Badsworth Boy, 7-1 Reggie Driffield, 6-1 Bobby Brig, 8-1 Poker Player, 10-1 Aversun, 14-1 Bold Challenge, 16-1 Urser, 25-1 others.

3.15 MANDALE CHASE (Novices : £864 : 2m)

1	0-0u1f3	Dusky Duke (D), W. A. Stephenson, 6-12-3	R. Lamb
3	0p00/0-0	Chartered Course, M. W. Easterby, 8-11-6	P. Tuck
7	013/000	Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 8-11-6	A. Brown
8	p-00ff	Imp, R. Robinson, 6-11-6	K. Whyte
9	0bf423	Loch Owen, R. Fisher, 8-11-6	D. Goulding
10	004401	Meldrette (D), L. Griffiths, 10-12-0	G. Bradley 7
11	0-000b	Mullenan, J. Barron, 6-11-6	N. Rainier
12	41f1-26	Regal Tudor, J. Pringle, 8-11-6	C. Hawkins
13	p0/p-pb	Roman Orgy, C. Richards, 9-11-6	R. Barry
14	p0	Somerson, Mrs J. Cundall, 6-11-6	P. A. Charlton
16	p0-0004	New House Estate, T. Fairhurst 5-10-9	C. Fairhurst

2-1 Loch Owen, 7-2 Dusky Duke, 5-1 Regal Tudor, 6-1 Meldrette, 7-1 Estate Agent, 10-1 New House Estate, 16-1 others

3.45 OXBRIDGE HURDLE (4-y-o novices : £345 : 2m 176yd)

1	331	My Timmy (D), M. W. Easterby, 11-5	P. Tuck
3	0	Anne Rockette, T. Fairhurst, 10-9	C. Fairhurst
4		Bronze Tango, Mrs L. Brown, 10-9	C. Grant
5	200003	Captain Brassbound, R. McDonald, 10-9	C. Hawkins
6	u0	C Top, J. Mason, 10-9	D. Dillon 7
7	032	Dorothy Kate, S. Norton, 10-9	T. Carmody
12	04	Jolly Marjim, E. Weymes, 10-9	C. Pimlott
13	20	Kittaspec Gal, M. H. Easterby, 10-9	A. Brown
14	000	Legal Session, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-9	S. Charlton
15	p00	No Excuses, A. Potts, 10-9	D. Atkin
16	0	Palmero, K. Stone, 10-9	C. Tinkler
17	140300	Powder Horn (B), W. Elsey, 10-9	A. Flint

5-2 My Timmy, 11-4 Kittaspec Gal, 9-2 Dorothy Kate, 5-1 Jolly Marjim, 8-1 Palmero, 10-1 Captain Brassbound, 20-1 others.

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Pleasure Bid. 1.45 Caleta Prince. 2.15 Kenlis. 2.45 Badsworth Boy. 3.15 Loch Owen. 3.45 My Timmy.

Leicester selections

1.0 Weavers Loom. 1.30 Indian Song. 2.0 Corbiere. 2.30 Casbah. 3.0 Full Sutton. 3.30 Westminster Abbey

Haydock Park results

1.0: 1, Richdee (11-2); 2, Derring Rose (4-5 fav); 3, Golden Yaw (20-1). 10 ran.

1.30: 1, Starfen (5-2); 2, Birds Nest (8-11 fav); 3, Vascar (33-1). 6 ran.

2.0: 1, Little Owl (4-6 fav); 2, Straight Jocelyn (13-2); 3, Milan Major (50-1). 6 ran.

2.30: 1, Rathgorman (1-2 fav); 2, Mr Marlsbridge (5-2); 3, Heronford (20-1). 5 ran.

3.0: 1, Waggoners Walk (5-2); 2, Megan's Boy (10-1); 3, Highway Pall (4-11 fav). 5 ran. NR: Jimmy Miff.

3.30: 1, Sir Gordon (4-5 fav); 2, Governor's Camp (7-2); 3, Welsh Display (25-1). 13 ran. NR: Go-It-Alone, Westwood Deal.

Catterick Bridge

12.45: 1, Why So (15-8 fav); 2, Merry Legs (5-1); 3, Starlight Lad (2-1). 6 ran.

1.15: 1, Open Doors (50-1); 2, Baron de Holland (8-1); 3, Wardsoff (7-1). Slaney Sid 3-1 fav. 12 ran.

1.45: 1, Rednael (6-4 fav); 2, Trojan Walk (8-1); 3, Captain Parkhill (25-1). 10 ran.

2.15: 1, Go On Joe (10-1); 2, Fooltrund (10-1); 3, Onapromise (12-1). Phil the Fluter 6-1 fav. 21 ran. NR: Cambrn Roy.

2.45: 1, Meldrette (14-1); 2, Wave Goodbye (8-1); 3, Viscount (5-2 fav). 11 ran.

3.15: 1, Gorgeous Gertie (4-1); 2, Miss Wood (5-1); 3, Artimarial (5-4 fav). 11 ran.

3.45: 1, Home Ground (9-1 jt fav); 2, Duke of Connaught (9-4 jt fav); 3, Brown's Babu (8-1). 16 ran.

Kempton Park

1.30: 1, Easy Fella (4-5 fav); 2, Mount Temple (10-1); 3, Hans Brinker (25-1). 16 ran.

2.0: 1, Walnut Wonder (7-1); 2, Run Hard (13-2 jt fav); 3, Grey Mountain (20-1). Alataho (13-2 jt fav). 12 ran.

2.30: 1, Easter Eel (11-10); 2, Dramatist (10-11 fav); 3, Mac Vidi (14-1). 4 ran.

3.0: 1, Prayukta (9-4 fav); 2, Go Arrowsmith (14-1); 3, Persian Crown (8-1). 9 ran.

3.30: 1, Song of Life (5-1); 2, Charbonnier (9-2); 3, Pizza (3-1). Tiepolino (5-2 fav). 6 ran. NR: Salad.

4.0: 1, Asconcia (4-1); 2, Captain John (5-1); 3, Norfolk Dance (3-1 fav). 24 ran.

Warwick

1.45: 1, Combs Ditch (13-8 fav); 2, Vuljack (7-1); 3, Glenora (14-1). 10 ran.

2.15: 1, Tribal Warlord (2-1 fav); 2, Very Friendly (20-1); 3, Princely Fool (14-1). 10 ran.

2.45: 1, Colonel Christy (9-1); 2, Lucky Victory (33-1); 3, Royal Exile (11-4 fav). 12 ran. NR: Highway Patt.

3.15: 1, Durham Town (13-8); 2, Think Big (9-1); 3, Dewy's Quay (3-1). 8 ran. NR: Plastic Cup.

3.45: 1, Broomy Bank (10-11 fav); 2, Royal Admiral (6-4); 3, Fort Denys (50-1). 7 ran. Et Tu and Upton Grey.

4.15: 1, Northern Echo (12-1); 2, Arctic Rascal (50-1); 3, Flying Walter (8-1). Atramo 7-2 fav. 14 ran. NR: Northern Support.

Skiing

Krizaj takes his second slalom chance

Wengen (Switzerland), Jan 25.—Bojan Krizaj, of Yugoslavia, won a men's World Cup slalom today with a superb second run as Ingmar Stenmark, of Sweden, faltered after leading the first leg.

Krizaj, a 23-year-old student, won here for the second successive year, completing the two runs in a combined time of 1min 34.27sec. He had a poor first run of 46.77sec, which left him tenth behind Stenmark's 45.94, but he came back in the longer second run to clock 47.50sec.

Stenmark totalled 1min 34.84sec to finish third. After an excellent first run, he almost fell on the tight turns of the second to lose time. But the Swede now tops the overall standings with 150 points.

In the World Cup downhill race here yesterday, Toni Bürgler, of Switzerland, won with a record-breaking run on the precipitous Lauberhorn course under the Eiger.

His compatriot Peter Müller, the favourite and first down the steeply-curving track, crashed heavily 40 metres from the finish after a 30-metres leap in which he lost control of his skis.

His main rival for the World Cup, Steve Podborski, of Canada, took a more cautious line after Muller's accident and said he was happy to finish third after Austria's Harti Weirather.

With Muller out of action with injuries understood to include a broken collar-bone, Podborski's World Cup chances look good. Müller still leads the table with 149 points, ahead of Ingmar Stenmark, of Sweden, and American Phil Mahre, who were not competing. Podborski, still in fourth place, moves closer with the 15 points he gained.

SLALOM: 1, B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 1.34.27; 2, M. Girardelli (Luxembourg), 1.34.69; 3, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 1.34.84; 4, A. Zhirov (USSR), 1.35.23; 5, P. de Chiesa (Italy), 1.35.29; 6, C. Orlainsky (Austria), 1.35.31.

DOWNHILL: 1, T. Bürgler (Switzerland), 2.27.91; 2, H. Weirather (Austria), 2.28.27; 3, S. Podborski (Canada), 2.28.46; 4, V. Makeiev (USSR), 2.28.91; 5, W. Tsyganow (USSR), 2.28.92; 6, C. Cathomen (Switzerland), 2.29.17. Other results: 30, K. Bartelski (GB) 2.32.23.

US teenager wins again

Les Gets, France, Jan 25.—Tamara McKinney, an 18-year-old skiing star from the United States, won her second consecutive World Cup giant slalom today in this Alpine station. Miss McKinney's win came only 48 hours after a similar victory in Haute Nendaz, Switzerland.

"I thought since I already had won earlier that it would be easier for me to win again", said Miss McKinney, who won each of the race's two heats in 1min 3.87sec and 1min 2.09sec respectively for a combined winning time of 2 min 5.96 sec.

The event, the tenth of the World Cup's 18 women's races this season, was run on the Gazelle course of Mont Chert and had a drop of 332 metres with 51 gates in the first heat and 48 in the second.

Miss McKinney's win was secured by the unfortunate fall of her closest rival, West Germany's Irene Epple, who won the giant slalom silver medal in the Lake Placid Olympics. Miss Epple had finished second in the first heat of the race. In the second, however, Miss Epple took a curve at high speed, lost her balance and fell off the course. She then abandoned the race.

Christa Kinshofer, of West Germany, took second place in the race, 1.69sec after Miss McKinney with a combined time of 2min 7.65sec. Third place went to Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel, who finished in 2min 8.03sec, 2.12sec behind the leader. Miss Wenzel, the gold medal winner at Lake Placid, has recovered from a serious accident at the start of the season.

France's Perrine Pelen, the bronze winner at the Olympics, finished seventh clocking a combined time of 2min 9.12sec. She was 3.16sec slower than Miss McKinney. "I'm not discouraged", Miss Pelen said. "I thought I had an excellent time in the second heat (1min 3.04sec), and I'm sure my form will return."

Marie-Therese Nadig, of Switzerland, the current leader in the World Cup general classifications, finished tenth.

PLACINGS: 1, T. McKinney (US), 2min 5.96sec; 2, C. Kinshofer (W Germany), 2:07.65; 3, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 2:08.00; 4, M. Epple (W Germany), 2.08.76; 5, W. Bieler (Italy), 3:08.89; 6, D. Zini (Italy), 2.08.95.—AP.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	180	380	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-12
Excellent skiing all slopes							
Arosa	130	160	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-3
Powder on north-facing slopes							
Isola 2000	25	55	Poor	Varied	Poor	Fine	5
Pistes very icy and worn							
Mürren	180	430	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	1
Good snow on firm base							
St Anton	140	450	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	0
Powder on north-facing slopes							
Seefeld	120	220	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	2
Powder on hard base							
Zermatt	65	150	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-1
Excellent skiing above 2,000m							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports come from another source.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: A few complete but narrow, hard-packed snow. Lower slopes: Very little snow. Vertical runs 900 feet. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow level: 2,000 feet. Glenshee: Main runs: A few complete but narrow, hard-packed snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas, hard-packed snow. Vertical runs, 1,000 feet. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 3,000 feet. Glencoe: Main runs: A few complete, others broken, new snow on a hard base. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas, new snow on a hard base. Vertical runs: 1,200 feet. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,300 feet. Lecht: Main runs: All complete, hard-packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow with icy patches. Vertical runs, 600 feet. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000 feet.

Motor rallying

Snowfall in Alps brings a smile to German lips

Monte Carlo, Jan 25—Fresh snow in the French Alps brought a smile back to the lips of Audi team officials as 256 crews regrouped at Aix-les-Bains before tonight's 600 km classification run of the 1981 Monte Carlo Rally. The West German team, the favourites with their four-wheel-drive turbo, have been praying for snow on which their revolutionary new model performs best.

Until the arrival of surviving crews at Aix-les-Bains after the 1200 km run from the eight European starting points, Audi's hopes had been badly shaken—first by reports of improving weather and then by the withdrawal of one of their two works teams—Michele Mouton and Annie Arrii, of France, whose car developed fuel injection problems. A statement by Audi later confirmed that water had mysteriously been mixed with the petrol.

Audi's hopes now rest on their experienced 38-year-old Finnish driver Hannu Mikkola and his Swedish co-driver, Arne Hertz. Mikkola, who has won just about every honour rallying can offer, has never been able to claim the Monte Carlo. News of snow delighted him for, like so many of the Scandinavian drivers, he thrives on difficult conditions.

All of the other top teams in the rally reached Aix-les-Bains safely and the French Renault 5 Turbo of Jean Ragnotti and Jean-Marc Andrie, and Bruno Saby and Daniel le Saux, remained one of the big attractions for the hundreds of spectators who greeted crews at the Savoy resort. The French team remained confidently optimistic.

In tonight's classification run, competitors face the first six special time stages of the rally. The first will be a 14km run over Mont Revard near Veniper shortly before midnight and the second, which could prove crucial to overall positions after arrival in Monaco, a 44km race in the early hours through the Granier Pass. Snow was reported on both stages.—Agence France Presse.

The Times Profile

Past possession, the peripatetic show business Duke



The Duke and Duchess during their days at Woburn

They make a striking pair walking up a woodland path in the snow on their way to a late lunch at their favourite chalet restaurant. He is tall and seemingly vague, but ready to smile at all-comers. He wears a long, wolf-pelt coat. She is shorter, lively and bustling, protected against the cold in musquash. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are in the winter quarter of their peripatetic year.

Ten years ago they gave up running the most successful stately home business in Britain and installed the Duke's son, Robin, the Marquess of Tavistock, and daughter-in-law in Woburn Abbey. Does the wandering thirteenth Duke not miss the great mansion he did so much to embellish and popularize?

"Strangely, what I miss most are the visitors, the contact with the public. Of course I miss Woburn itself as well. I spent 25 years working it up and trying to create something, but I learnt that possessions, in the end, if you feel responsible towards them, tend to take over your whole life. Now I am pleased that I have nothing of value any more.

"I am delighted that other people have great possessions and that I can go and look at them, but I never again want the responsibility of safeguarding and restoring pictures and furniture, keeping the roof, the bricks and mortar in good order, and all the rest of it. I also miss the people who work on the estate at Woburn, and of course I miss the space. Now we live in three or four-roomed flats here and there and I miss having room to breathe very much.

"Many of those possessions were not bought because someone admired them; they were a kind of showing-off, proving to neighbours and friends how rich you were, what good taste you had, how educated and cultured you were. They were a kind of facade, and of course they were all somebody else's facade, they weren't really mine. I only bought one or two minor things that were important from an historical point of view.

"I loved Woburn probably more than anything else in my life. It could be partly because I found out it was something I could do successfully. I had no idea when it began that I would be any good at it.

"The real reason for handing it over was that I saw Robin to be a very successful, extremely responsible, serious stockbroker. He enjoys his life very much in the City, but at the same time, inevitably I presume, I shall be dead in ten years or so, by which time Robin will be, say 50. The City and the razzle-dazzle and the show business of the stately home business are very different. It would be very hard for somebody at 50—especially Robin, who is very shy—suddenly to be confronted with the problems of loos and catering and bus parties and Women's Institutes and being nice to everyone.

"Also I wanted my grandchildren to be brought up there, to get the feel of the place and perhaps understand why I worked so hard to preserve it for future generations. All other Russells have done their bit and I hope they will be able to do theirs."

This has been the best father-son relationship in several generations of Russells. The Duke gives the impression that the transition of Woburn from private fortress to public playground was easy and pleasurable. But the nature of his inheritance and the long wrangle behind the scenes still rankles.

"I never knew the house until I was 16 or 17 because my grandfather was a soldier and my father a pacifist. They had a row in the First World War and didn't speak to each other for about 20 years. I remember reading in the newspaper of the Duchess of Bedford breaking the record for a flight to South Africa. I said to a maid who was working in our house, 'That sounds a very brave woman.' she said, 'Don't you know, that's your grandmother?' That was the first time I had ever heard of the Dukes and Duchesses of Bedford.

"I was neither a soldier nor a pacifist and when I was 21 I married somebody both my father and grandfather strongly disapproved of. They tied up the estate in such a tight trust that it was really impossible to break it. Everything was in the trustees' hands: I couldn't do anything without their permission.

"I had a 20-year battle. As I became successful the trustees vaguely conceded that what I was doing in actual fact was helping to preserve Woburn. The collection at the time of my grandfather's death was valued at £250,000. I imagine that the contents of Woburn today must be worth about £12-15 million, so perhaps I didn't do so badly from the trustees' point of view in the long run.

'In fact they wanted to hand the whole thing over to the National Trust, I always remember Lord Euston, now the Duke of Grafton, kindly taking me to two National Trust houses to see what a lovely, happy relationship there was between the owners and the Trust.

"He took me first to Petworth, where we had a most delicious lunch, and the relationship seemed to be very pleasant. Afterwards we went to Up Park, where Lady Meade had really sacrificed her whole life for the preservation of that fabulous house.

"As we were leaving she said to Lord Euston, 'I wonder if possibly we could have some new curtains in'—I can't remember—the drawing room or something. He snapped at her, 'Certainly not, your endowment isn't nearly enough for that.' And I thought, my God, the ignominy of it—I would rather do anything than go down on hands and knees and beg from the National Trust whenever I wanted a new pair of curtains.

"So from then on I started saying horrible things to the newspapers about the National Trust and the National Trust said they didn't want to take over the house with an unwilling occupier. So my trustees were put in the position either of physically chucking me out or letting me go ahead with opening Woburn my way. Well, they didn't chuck me out, but they always disapproved of everything I did. Every single step was a constant battle. I got no encouragement; all I ever got was criticism.

"One day I went to a fortune teller. She told me, 'All your financial problems are going to be solved and it's never going to be like it used to be'. I thought, oh yes, just a fortune teller's happy talk. But eight months later the Treasurer changed the trust laws so that an estate could not be tied up for more than one life and 25 years.

"Suddenly the trustees had to rearrange the trust to avoid future payment of 85 per cent death duties. They were obliged to give me and other members of the family a reasonable share of the estate. For the first time in my life, at the age of about 50, I had some capital to use as I wished, and a new trust arrangement was made which, I hope, will make it possible for perhaps another generation or two to carry on at Woburn. Perhaps one of my grandsons will continue the family tradition and marry a great heiress; certainly it would be very helpful.

"Before that windfall my whole life had consisted of overdrafts. I don't think I had ever seen a bank account that wasn't in the red."

The Duke is in his sixties now and settling for the retired life. He still skis, although he broke a leg a few years back and his shoulder last year when a young *énergumène* cannoned into him and sent him flying. Nothing daunted, he still sets off with his private instructor for the two mid-day hours when the slopes are less populated. Does the wandering life never pall?

"We've been looking for something which I suppose doesn't exist, the perfect place to live. We go round and round the world, America, Australia . . . you name it, we've been to most places. Fortunately we both love to travel, we both love learning about the history and the background and the lives of different peoples.

"We are in and out of Monte Carlo, which gives us a very pleasant tax situation. In June we usually spend three or four weeks in Paris, where we have many kind and hospitable friends. The same applies in New York in November/December. Friends invite us on to their boats or to their houses. It's extremely pleasant, and the longer we do it the more difficult it is to settle anywhere for any length of time.

"I still have a house in Portugal. When we left England we intended going straight there to live, but there was a revolution and it didn't seem such a good idea after all. Then we bought a nice apartment on the top of an old palace in Rome, with a lovely view all over the city roofs.

"Just as we were getting that finished everybody started getting kidnapped and I could see my children saying 'My God, we've got to give a million pounds for that old bastard, I'd rather keep the money'. I think they would have been right. In fact I went to the lawyers and told them that if ever I was kidnapped on no account was any money to be spent on retrieving me, because I think that would be wrong in every way. I have had a good life and if I were to die now I really wouldn't care.

"We try to find countries that we have not been to before. We read about them before we go and are very interested in the political situation, especially in communist countries, to see how their governments work or don't work. We have been to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, China, Russia, Yugoslavia, but there are still a lot more to visit.

"My title confuses them almost as much as it does in America. It's amazing that there is still a kind of respect for it. I never really knew about *placements* at table until I first went to Paris and discovered that there were places where dukes and duchesses and kings and queens and princesses all sat. In Paris if you louse that up people are apt to turn their plates upside down. I always find that very strange in a so-called republic."

Has any house or collection comparable to Woburn ever caught his eye enough to covet? "To me, one of the most amazing collections was Harry Dupont's of American antiques, china and rooms at Winterthur, near Philadelphia. He started with this house and in the end he and his wife were pushed out by the contents and had to build another house in the garden. They built storey after storey on to the house and room after room and it's all furnished with really marvellous American things.

"Americans tend to run down their possessions and say 'We have no history and nothing compared with Europe'. But when you see that collection and the fantastic things that were made in America in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was really a great surprise.

"Another surprise was to visit Pavlovsk, outside Leningrad, to see the only really slap-up country house I have ever been in where everything looked brand new. Ever bit of paint, every bit of gilding, every piece of furniture, every carpet, every curtain, everything, was in spanking order. The house had been dynamited by the Germans during the war and they left it a shambles. It was restored and everything inside had been collected. The Russians had worked it all into a fabulous collection.

"I like all those Palladian houses outside Venice. They're marvellous, but most of them are in dreary, flat country and I like to have a view from a height, over hills and mountains. I've admired many houses and thought them beautiful, but I really think I've lost the desire for a great house ever again because of the responsibility and the hard work it involves.

"One of the things I have never understood is why multi-millionaires don't employ retired ambassadresses and give them an enormous salary just to run their houses for them. Today it's the boredom of finding butlers and footmen, if they still exist, and housemaids that makes the ownership of a large house such a burden instead of a pleasure. It would be a charity to the penniless ambassadress and ease the life of the millionaire's wife, who doesn't do it very well because she does not have the experience."

He talks well, with a touch of flippancy and a waspish sense of humour. The Bedford face, instantly recognizable from his ancestors' portraits, is unlined and bland, the hair white and thinning. His mild air is deceptive. He misses nothing, and an unacceptable action or remark can bring a cold blue stare. He is the easiest of guests and finds taking it easy no problem.

"I never liked any of the things that one is supposed to like in the situation in which I found myself. I don't like fishing or shooting or hunting or racing or any of the English gentleman's occupations. I did nearly all of them as a child. In my father's lifetime we were killing foxes or fish or pheasants all the year round and I found it all very uncomfortable. I really didn't enjoy it.

"The joy of not having to get up at half past five to go cubbing or pursuing pheasants in Arctic weather or standing on a river bank in the rain to pull out a slippery fish is something that has completely passed me by, but thank God we don't all feel the same way. I am delighted that people *do* kill pheasants and catch salmon because I love to eat the results."

The Duke no longer attends the House of Lords. "The hereditary system is not very good; one should have some elected qualifications. A second chamber is essential and I may have attended three or four debates about things I felt strongly about, but I never really took part in politics.

"I thought it was something one really ought to devote one's whole time to, rather than do it as a temporary thing or just go along to collect the 15 quid or whatever it is that people get for going there. It's something too vital and too responsible to take lightly."

Brian Connell

Book review

A demonic world of imagination

The Thracians

By R. F. Hoddinott

(Thames & Hudson, £10)

Rapid advances on all fronts in archaeological knowledge since the war have made the past more interesting as well as more complicated. We used to be able to dismiss the Thracians (like the Scots?) as aggressive and drunken oiks away to the north of civilization. Herodotus described them as the most numerous of races after the Indians, and observed that only their chronic disunity prevented them from ruling the world. Thucydides, who had Thracian estates and Thracian blood through Cimon, wrote about Sitalkes and other barbaric geopolitics. Spartacus was a Thracian. Trajan with golden profit annexed Thrace across the Danube into the Empire.

This ninety-eighth volume in the series called Ancient Peoples and Places, edited by Glyn Daniel, makes a persuasive case that, given political unity, the multitudinous and turbulent people who occupied the south-eastern corner of Europe could have developed into a rival of the early civilizations of the Near East and Egypt.

Besides living in a permanent state of chaos, the Thracians suffered from another disadvantage in having no written language. Their longest inscription, in Greek letters on the bezel of a finger-ring, has still not been satisfactorily deciphered. Brave men lived before Agamemnon, and great races before the Greeks. But they had vanished almost without trace because they left no written records.

Ralph Hoddinott, using East European archaeological reports and his own extensive knowledge of the area and its languages, demonstrates that the Thracians contributed substantially to the foundation and growth of Troy. In the Later Bronze Age they were a power to rank with Mycenaean Greece and Hittite Anatolia. The Greek myth of Homer's list of Trojan allies indicate that the Thracians combined with Troy to keep the Mycenaean Greeks out of the Black Sea and in their home pond of the Aegean.

The Thracians had no writing, and therefore no Homer to tell their side of the story. Their brilliant smiths in bronze and particularly in gold were their poets, historians, and myth-makers. They avoided representation of the human figure until late. The earliest portrayal of a Thracian by Thracians does not come until about 400 BC, and opens a keyhole glimpse of the demonic world of their imagination.

Later the image of the mounted hero came to play a significant role in Thracian religion. Their iconography was translated and Christianized by Byzantium into our own dear St George. At a display of modern ceramics in a Thracian area of the Ukraine in 1974 Ralph Hoddinott found representations of the primeval Thracian mounted hero, with hammer and sickle on his army helmet, still spearing that old dragon.



An eighteenth-century icon of St George from Turnovo. Official Christianity replaced the pre-Christian Thracian mounted hero by such saints on horseback engaged in Thracian activities.

The golden Thracians once occupied a vast tract of Europe from Hungary to the Ukraine and the north Carpathian foothills to the Aegean. They emerged as a flourishing Chalcolithic proto-civilization in the fourth millennium to become a world power in the Bronze Age. Still important in decline, especially in relation to Celts and Scyths, they virtually vanish from history early in the Christian era. This copiously illustrated summary of the latest archaeology, inevitably largely based on art styles and artifacts, and written in archaeological prose, recovers from oblivion mute and forgotten European ancestors of ours.

Philip Howard

LCS/Cleobury
Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

On Saturday night the London Choral Society ventured into that traditionally rather naughty area, Italian nineteenth-century sacred music, where the composers cannot be trusted to be as decorous or as tasteful as northerners feel they ought to be.

I am inclined to sympathize with such reservations as far as Puccini's Mass of 1880 is concerned. That it uses an essentially operatic language is not quite the point; this was the way Puccini spoke, and his schoolroom fugue at the end of the *Gloria*, complete with a double-fugue section and a stretto, represents an apt doffing of his cap to the ecclesiastical tradition. What is harder to take, when he is not driving home a dramatic point, or struggling to draw a sentimental tear, is that last, self-indulgent turn of the screw, melodic or (more often) harmonic. But one can admire the fine swing to the Gloria, the cleverly managed raptness at "Et incarnatus" (for solo tenor and choir, unaccompanied), the striking, restless orchestral textures at the beginning and end of the Credo, and much of the handling of the trumpets—not all, however, for sometimes the *banda* effect seemed to cheapen the utterance.

Rossini has no such lapses of judgment in his *Stabat mater*, granted its unabashed operatic idiom; he is so much less self-conscious than Puccini in making his effects and playing on our emotions, and that makes it easier to accept the stylistic disparities between, for example, the famous "Cujus animam", a stirring tenor aria, and the solemn "Quando corpus" for unaccompanied chorus.

All of this might have come over more persuasively with an uninhibited Italian chorus; the London Chorus Society sounded too soft-edged, too little focused, to press the music home with conviction. The quality of line, from the men particularly, deteriorated sharply below forte, and in the Rossini "Eia mater" there was a really shocking bass. Nicholas Cleobury's conducting must bear some of the responsibility for this and for the unsure ensemble, from both the chorus and the CBSO. Of the soloists, Valerie Masterson shone for her commitment and her beauty of tone. There was some passion in Claire Powell's contralto, too, though the sound is constricted. John Treleaven produced occasional good lines in the tenor music, but there was roughness too and he could rarely ride the choir. The bass, Leonard Mroz, seemed to be labouring mountainously to produce mouse-like results.

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

John Percival

You have only to listen to *Desert Island Discs* to know that, even when someone is trying to find a varied choice, the range is always in some way selective. That is why I cannot understand the kind of "grab-all" triple bills the Royal Ballet goes in for. If the aim is to appeal simultaneously to all tastes, the consequence, as Richard Buckle once memorably pointed out, is to provide something for everybody to dislike.

Take Friday's programme. What on earth have Stravinsky, Chopin and Brazilian popular dance music in common? And how do you find a point of reference in the choreographies of Nijinska, Ashton and Robert North? Not only the styles but the whole artistic aim is so discrepant that you can enjoy all three only at a superficial level. Anybody who really cares about any one of them, whichever that might be, is most unlikely to tolerate both the others happily.

Troy Game obviously pleases many people. To my taste, it is unforgivably facetious. A pity, too, that BBC 2 last week reminded us how much better the Harlem Dance Theatre cast performed it. My evening brightened after each intermission. *A Month in the Country* was given by a good, familiar cast in which Michael Coleman and Wayne Sleep were in notably good form.

Les Noces would benefit if some of the wedding party were replaced by younger dancers, to look more apt to a village wedding. However, in the longest of the four tableaux they are relegated to a platform at the back and the ensemble becomes all-important. That scene is marvellously done, as are the dance episodes in the earlier ones.

For the first time since the Royal Ballet mounted *Noces* 14 years ago, Stravinsky's words were sung in the original Russian. Congratulations to Milla Andrew, Elizabeth Bainbridge, Jack Irons and Matthew Best for making them as vividly expressive as the English version formerly used. Messrs Twiner, Gammon, Roche and Frank were the pianists, Ashley Lawrence the conductor. The final chimes, with Nijinska's almost static group reaching up to heaven, were magically moving as always.

Vergie Derman as the Bride in *Les Noces*

Marooned
Trident. Greenwich

John Percival

It is surprising to find two people credited with the choreography of one ballet. I gather that, although Sara and Jerry Pearson have danced together for 12 years, been married for 10 and jointly created many duets for themselves, *Marooned* is their first collaboration on a group work. The result, as shown by EMMA Dance Company in the neat little theatre at Trident Hall, Greenwich, on Saturday, reveals no disjointedness.

The Pearsons have worked a lot with Murray Louis and Alwin Nikolais, both of whom may have influenced the episodic structure of the ballet, although the dance style seems personal to these choreographers. Sometimes *Marooned* becomes entirely explicit, for instance in a sequence where one sailor is lured to captivity by mermaids, but one of the sirens discovers that she can have more fun with his comrades if they are left free.

Other images are more enigmatic, but ideas of shipwreck, isolation and being stranded do come through to build up a series of moods that can be related to the literal or metaphorical implications of the title. I would like to see the dance imagery developed at more length; it is the passages of vague, atmospheric movement and the tableaux between episodes that at present make most effect. Even so, the ballet holds the interest for about half an hour.

Recordings of sea sounds and Balinese gamelan music provide an apt accompaniment. Janet Newton's designs reinforce the work's impact, especially a moveable structure that might be the remains of a boat or the skeleton of a whale. The six dancers work well as a team, with Stella Mae outstanding in this, as in the other ballets given, for her ability to bring a clear shape and character to all her solos.

Founded four years ago by East Midlands Arts Association, the EMMA Dance Company has served its region well, with a respectable record of new productions and much work in schools as well as theatres. It is disquieting to learn that it is under threat of dissolution to save money. When bread is in short supply, circuses become even more essential.

Andras Schiff
Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

As Andras Schiff persists with his Bach playing so it grows more personal, and this is most apparent in his rubato. In fact, on Saturday evening his performances of this composer were freer in their inflexions of tempo than were his interpretations of Mozart or Schubert. The vocal inspiration of the C minor Toccata's opening pages was very apparent, the piano's sustaining power being an important factor here. Always in this attractive, indeed tuneful, piece the effect was one of naturalness, of an even flow, both in the counterpoint and in transitions from one section to another.

Bach's 15 Two-Part inventions are from the Clavierbüchlein he wrote for his son, Wilhelm Friedemann, and it might be questioned whether they are altogether suitable for a public recital. In practice, there is a fascination in the various types of two-part contrapuntal devices used, and Mr Schiff's playing revealed a strong appreciation of these.

He also reacted well to the specific character of each Invention, to No 5's air of miniature ceremonial, or the thoughtfully pastoral atmosphere of No 13. And there were countless acute differentiations of touch, small subtleties of phrasing. In the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, again, the first movement had a feeling of spontaneous and unpredictable growth. This is the virtuosic side of Bach, yet the dimensions of harmonic exploration were also shown to be important by Mr Schiff's sensitive nuances.

In contrast, the especially beautiful slow movement of Mozart's Sonata K533/494 gained in expressive force through a somewhat austere manner of performance. The Schubert Sonata, D845 is, with its greater variety of incident, a more complex case pianistically, and Mr Schiff responded with a wider range of tone colour than hitherto, vividly conveying the sheer richness of the initial Moderato's musical thought in particular.

Weekend television

20th Century Box
LWT

Michael Church

Television moguls have recently been much given to conscientious breast-beating over their failure to cater for "young people", and they are now busting a gut to remedy things. Is this not a trifle incongruous? Are not teenagers, the only social group still relatively free of nightly addiction, rather to be envied? Yes, and yes. But the case for the defence is also a powerful one: the generation gap has seldom been wider, and to the underprivileged young of today the world presents a singularly forbidding aspect. So, looking through the weekend schedules, what do we find?

From *20th Century Box*, an uncharacteristic surprise. After the trendy credit sequence with its punkish snarls and its drug generation imagery came a sane and carefully thought-out film on incest. A new survey had suggested that the number of court cases involving this abuse was only the tip of an iceberg, and the programme set out to examine both the problem itself and the difficulties besetting those whose duty it is to alleviate the resulting misery.

Interviews with two young women who had been their fathers' victims showed what horrifyingly complex forms the thing could take. "I did have a choice", said one. "It wasn't rape." Starved of physical affection, she had initially welcomed it. The subtle horrors she subsequently endured, culminating in a beating from her father after she had refused him on the day her boyfriend died, were almost beyond belief. The other woman spoke movingly of the guilt she felt, and of the way this damaged her relationships with men in general.

The law usually puts the adult offender in prison and thus makes any kind of cure for this family ailment well-nigh impossible. The programme had an encouraging interview with a social worker from Northampton, where the enlightened courts apparently suspend the prison sentence and compel the family to attend therapy sessions instead.

The more mundane and widespread problem of getting, and keeping, a roof over one's head was amusingly presented and intelligently discussed on *16 Up* (BBC 2 last night). Legalized squatting may make increasingly good sense, but Rachmanite landlords are still making their killing. Programmes like this are a necessity.

Culturally-induced anorexia was one of the problems discussed on *Oxford Road Show* (BBC 2), but the format of this "live and lucid look at the week" seems calculated to kill clear thought stone dead. One of the hosts is an earnest (and presumably rather unhappy) young terrier from the *New Statesman*, another is an oily blend of David Frost and Ned Sherrin, and another finds great difficulty in reading her girlie magazine stories from the autocue. The assumption is that anything they do must automatically be interesting. One day soon Rowan Atkinson and Pamela Stephenson will doubtless make mincemeat of them.

That intelligent series on racial matters, *Babylon* (LWT) is now being repeated. Last week's, on reggae and soul, seemed as timely as ever. Yesterday's, on rastas, felt dated. Next week's, on politics, has dated too much.

LPO/Davis
Festival Hall

William Mann

If Richard Strauss's Alpine Symphony is given fewer concert performances than his earlier symphonic poems, it is not because concert promoters think it an unpopular piece, but because it is so costly to put on to a platform. The London Philharmonic Orchestra took the bold step on Friday, and drew a capacity audience to South Bank for this grand symphonic spectacle.

It does a concertgoer's heart good merely to see that vast orchestra assembled and ready to begin Strauss's detailed log of a day's walk up a mountain (doubtless the Zugspitz which stands not far from his front gate at Garmisch). Severe aesthetic tastes have no difficulty in mocking at the profusion of incidental detail lovingly translated into musical ideas. For sheer musical entertainment the Alpine Symphony deserves its survival—the *distant huntsmen's horns in the* wood, the cowbells on the heights, the menace of the glacier, slippery stones and a steep drop later on, then the sensation of glory coupled with personal insignificance, on the summit, and the thunderstorm on the way down.

Andrew Davis, uninhibited Strauss champion as he has shown himself, was just the conductor to draw sharp characterization from each incident and communicate his enthusiasm for the whole. He did not forget that Strauss called it a symphony and held all the episodes together with a continuum of general themes, always being developed or transformed along symphonic lines.

The LPO, heckelphone, Wagner tubas, wind-machine, thundersheet and all, responded manfully to his ardent direction. There were a couple of fluffs here or there, and the orchestral balance at sunrise could be thought unnecessarily garish ("never look encouragingly at the brass", was the composer's advice to other conductors); but the highflying trumpet solos gleamed brightly and securely, and a whole panoply of exhilarating sonorities was to be heard, especially on the glacier, in the flower-strewn meadow ("don't tread on the edelweiss!", suggests the tiptoe music), and during a properly Olympian storm.

Such substantial matters as Beethoven's third *Leonora* overture, and Mozart's D minor piano concerto with Alfred Brendel as soloist, in the first half, made this a substantial as well as enlivening concert.

An expanse of three

Braxton/Smith
LSE Old Theatre

Richard Williams

Close associates since completing their training together in Chicago's Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians during the 1960s, the saxophonist Anthony Braxton and the trumpeter Leo Smith have subsequently pursued parallel interests in experimental composing methods and in group organization, so it was instructive to hear their respective groups juxtaposed in concert on Friday evening.

While both men have attempted to direct improvisation by borrowing techniques from European music, Smith has remained closer than Braxton to the conventional moods of Afro-American music, and it was no surprise that his trio provided the more expansive music.

He is a discreet but resolute organizer, and the trio's unbroken 45-minute improvisation reflected the clarity and imperturbable poise of his own playing. The bassist, Peter Kowald, produced his customary busy backgrounds, but the playing of Gunter Sommer, the East German drummer, was a real surprise. Beneath the theatrical gestures lies a subtle neatness, and several of his patterns revealed originality and a refined sense of swing.

Braxton's quartet, which included the trumpeter Hugh Ragin, the trombonist Ray Anderson, the pianist Marilyn Crispel and the leader's armoury of saxophones, played a single untitled composition lasting almost an hour. Although highly organized, the piece allowed considerable latitude for individual interpretation; a high degree of skill was evident, notably from the forthright Ragin.

Using the piano as an organizing principle, the three horns exchanged short but densely-crowded sentences, paragraphed by pauses which eventually came to seem as inevitable and as irritating as traffic lights on a busy street. Braxton, the jazz musician from whom one most expects the unexpected, had evidently gambled on leaving the jazz qualities of the piece entirely to its interpreters; he may have miscalculated, for even their vivid vocalizations and general responsiveness could not make it seem other than dry and uninvolving.

Durruti Column
Rock Garden

Richard Williams

The Durruti Column is mostly Vini Reilly, a young guitarist who has recently established a small but luminous reputation. As a member of the influential Manchester avant garde rock scene and of the prolific Factory Records stable, he has commanded more attention for his tranquil, unassertive music than if he were doing exactly the same thing in a less-fashionable context.

I described the group as being "mostly" Reilly because it is usually a duo, the second member being drawn from a pool of Manchester drummers. On Thursday night Reilly was partnered by Chris Joyce, a strong and willing performer who might profitably have been more varied in his shading.

They began with a couple of rather perfunctory instrumental pieces, after which Reilly announced that he would sing. This was a bad idea, for he proved to have a weedy, dreary voice, and anyway he is gifted not in the invention of melodies but in the construction of interesting chord sequences, which derive their shape and colour from his very personal sense of voicing. Like certain blues guitarists (J. B. Lenoir, for example), his fingers seem to fall on the strings in a particular way, and the individual character of his music is also enhanced by his attractively decayed guitar tone, to which small amounts of reverberation and phasing are added.

Although most of the set was wasted on his singing, his four encores were all instrumentals, and with these he began to achieve something. The first was an amusing version of the Shadows' "Man of Mystery"; the remainder were his own, and included the beautiful "Sketch for Summer", a typically lilting piece of transparent lyricism.

Some of the charm of his best playing comes from its homespun spontaneity; he will never match the flashy heroics of Ralph Towner or Pat Metheny, but admirers of John Fahey or John Martyn will probably adore him, and should investigate his delightful album, *The Return of the Durruti Column*, or his contribution to the new *Factory Quartet* set.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

Commercial property

City of London office rent rise forecast

City of London office rents could climb dramatically over the next five years as space availability falls sharply, chartered surveyor Richard Ellis forecasts.

Rents as high as £40 to £45 per sq ft by 1985 are being foreshadowed by agents in the City's prime banking and insurance districts. This compares with around £25 per sq ft at present being paid for offices in the area.

These predictions are outlined in Ellis's latest annual review of the City office accommodation market.

Initially, Ellis says the City offices market will move into oversupply especially in areas outside the prime banking and insurance locations. But the agents do not regard this as serious because the surplus is accounted for by the high level of development completions taking place this year.

New supply is expected to total around 3.5 million sq ft this year compared with about 3.7 million sq ft last year and 2.6 million sq ft in 1979. During 1982 and 1983 the agent forecasts that about 3 million sq ft of space will come on to the market each year but in the following two years there is likely to be a sharp decline in new accommodation.

New office space to be completed this year is expected to total more than 2 million sq ft, although Ellis points out that much of this space, like 509,000 sq ft at Cutlers Gardens and 220,000 sq ft in Chiswell Street are in peripheral City locations.

Overall the agent estimates that around 5.4 million sq ft of space will be completed between now and 1985 with most of the developments coming on stream in the first three years. But, more importantly, only 750,000 sq ft of the total is known to be pre-let.

A further 1.25 million sq ft of office space is due to be completed by 1985 in areas to the north and east of the City boundaries. About 25 per cent of this space has been pre-leased.

There has been, over the past two years, an easing in the take-up of space because of the recession. Last year 2.7 million sq ft of space was let, compared with 2.9 million sq ft in 1979 and Ellis predicts this will slip further to between 2.25 million sq ft and 2.5 million sq ft this year.

The agents point out that the City's financial sector is actually increasing its demand for additional office space as it increases its international business. Demand from other City firms will be affected for a longer period by the subdued economy, says the agent, but it expects an improvement in 1982-83. Office take-up by then could have increased to around the 3 million sq ft level.

Prime banking and insurance accommodation will continue to be well in demand over the next few years, and Ellis points out that take-up in these locations is unlikely to fall below the established average of 500,000 sq ft a year. Confidence in the long term future health of this sector is underlined by the fact that more than 1 million sq ft is being constructed by banking and insurance by 1986.

Despite the cyclical nature of the economy in general and the property market in particular, top City rentals have managed to grow faster than inflation, exceeding it by 3 per cent since the last war.



The former Camper and Nicholson yacht building yards in Southampton have been relet, through agents L. S. Vail & Son, to 50 tenants at rents of £2 to £3.60 a sq ft. The 100,000 sq ft of industrial buildings were bought by Southern Ocean Shipyards after Camper and Nicholson closed last year. As well as refurbishing existing buildings, Southern also built a new 12,000 sq ft factory which has been let to glass stockholders James Clark & Eaton at a starting rent of £27,500 a year.

It is on this basis that Ellis forecasts prime rents rising by as much as £20 a sq ft over the next five years to hit the £45 a sq ft mark. Outside the financial core, rents are unlikely to move ahead quite as far. Less than prime areas will compete with City fringe and other central London locations, and cheaper rents may win over location. This will specially affect companies which have no real need to be located within the City.

In the short term, rentals are only expected to grow by between 5 per cent and 10 per cent this year, as the over supply of office space takes the edge off any rent rises. Again this will not necessarily hold true for the financial core, as demand continues to be strong while new space is less in evidence than elsewhere, Ellis says.

As in the City of London, the effects of the recession are not being fully reflected in the Scottish property market, according to the latest survey conducted by Kenneth Ryden & Partners, the chartered surveyors.

Over the past six months, the survey indicates a fairly active market in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen and generally reflects an improvement over the first half-year.

Baron Phillips

Public and Educational Appointments

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

Eric Heffer

A touch of anarchism, but how real is it?

One could be forgiven for believing that parts of President Reagan's inaugural speech were from an introduction to a treatise on anarchism. For example, his statement "In this present crisis government is not the solution—it is the problem" could surely be the masthead, and perhaps is, of a number of anarchist journals in various parts of the world.

There is little difference in this statement and the proposition by the anarchist George Woodcock in his book, *The Anarchist Reader*, when he says, "By derivation, anarchism is the doctrine which contends that government is the source of most of our social troubles and that there are viable forms of voluntary organizations. And by further definition the anarchist is the man who sets out to create a society without government".

Of course as an extreme conservative politician, President Reagan is by no means a conscious anarchist. In fact he is clearly an implacable enemy of true anarchism, which with all its faults is a form of non-state socialism.

In a modern technological society, unless one is to have total chaos, it is necessary to have government intervention in economic affairs. It is essential to plan the nation's resources, but to do this as democratically as possible.

It is this need for planning which clearly marks the border between anarchistic socialism and democratic socialism as it is understood in the West. It is obvious that President Reagan is not about to abolish the state. To that extent he is not and never can be a true anarchist, but like other devotees of the private enterprise system he unwittingly goes part of the way with the anarchists.

It is now being said that although Mr Reagan admires Mrs Thatcher his advisers are urging him to put some distance between himself and her economic policies

What is really meant when it is argued that government is the root of all evil? Is government wrong to create a health service which ensures that everyone has a right to proper health care? Is government wrong to create a social security system with unemployment benefits, among others? Should government not be concerned to ensure that there is a good system of education for all and decent houses for people to live in?

It is not that government is wrong but that some governments are incompetent or are too bureaucratic.

Government is equated with high taxation. But again, is it possible to provide roads, sewerage, schools, houses, welfare, parks, police etc without taxes? In those countries where taxes are kept to a minimum, so too is the provision of services for the people, and certain services simply cannot be organized properly by private enterprise because in modern terms they cannot make a profit.

It is surely no accident that Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party in the United States before the First World War, always classified the conservative free-enterprisers as basically anarchist in their thinking.

Other parts of Mr Reagan's speech contained a mixture of old-fashioned *laisser-faire* economic concepts and sheer jingoism, appealing for America to be great again because America was different and a place where "Freedom and dignity of the individual have been more available and assured than in any other place on earth".

Most of his statements were reminiscent of those we heard from Mrs Thatcher during the 1979 general election campaign. "Putting America back to work" has a familiar ring, and Labour politicians in particular will be reminded of the Satchi and Satchi posters with the phoney dole queue and the slogan "Labour Isn't Working" which helped Mrs Thatcher to No 10 as it helped Mr Reagan to the White House.

President Carter may not have been the greatest American president, but for all his faults he genuinely cared about the future of mankind and this was made clear in his last major speech. He was desperately concerned about the build-up of nuclear arms. Unfortunately it appears the same cannot be said of President Reagan.

It is being said that the new President will be as good as the advisers he appoints, but that is a simplification of a complex problem. The really important thing is the drift of the President's thinking. For instance, if one looks at the new administration's policy towards Latin America and elsewhere, then right-wing dictators should be very happy.

It seems they now have a new champion and that the days have gone when the United States, even if hesitantly under Mr Carter, urged democracy as a condition for giving financial support. Mr Reagan says that America's national interests must come first, and his Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, is reported to have told the senators considering his suitability for the post: "There are more important things than peace. There are things which we Americans must be willing to fight for."

The circumstances prevailing today as Mr Reagan takes office are very different to those at the time of the Nixon presidency.

The United States is not now engaged in such a war and therefore there is no incentive to withdraw from warlike activities, but there are definite incentives to become involved in supporting various reactionary military and fascist-type dictators, especially in the Latin American sphere of influence. The situation is frightening and talk that Mr Reagan may not be as bad as he is painted gives little comfort.

World issues aside, the biggest headache for the new administration will be unemployment, and it is now being said that although Mr Reagan admires Mrs Thatcher his advisers are urging him to put some distance between himself and her economic policies. If he takes their advice he is bound to run into difficulty with the right wing of the Republican Party who will be looking to him to carry out Friedmanite policies.

It is probable that we shall see Mr Reagan's administration take a number of contradictory positions on various issues. The one thing he and his colleagues cannot do is solve the basic problems of American capitalism. President Roosevelt with his New Deal could not, and Mr Reagan's right-wing concepts make it impossible to do so.

What then should be Labour's attitude to the Reagan government? The most important point is that Labour must not allow itself to become anti-American because of the President's reactionary views, and one of the things it should do when it gets back into office is try to act as the mediator between the two great powers.

Nothing is more important than peace, because modern war can no longer be confined to small powers and any conflagration could lead to the eventual destruction of the world.

The author is Labour MP for Walton, Liverpool.

Peter Jay on America after the inauguration jamboree

The problems that won't go away

Standing on the pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue in the warm winter sun and waiting two hours so that my young son could see the new President of the United States lead his inauguration parade from Capitol Hill to the White House, I found my mind going back exactly 12 years to the day when I had stood on the same spot with an even younger daughter to watch another Californian set out on his first term with high hopes and patriotic words.

But, whereas Richard Nixon inherited a country truly in crisis and spoke on that first day of the need "to lower our voices", Ronald Reagan inherits a country which is mildly disgruntled and spoke repeatedly of "crisis".

In 1969 America was heavily committed to a war which it could not win and from which it could not at all easily extract itself. The economy was roaring out of control, building up unprecedented inflationary pressures, while the fundamental problem of the dollar's chronic over-valuation had not yet even been officially acknowledged.

The inner cities had been burning, in one case not 10 blocks from the White House, young black Americans were angrily rejecting the American dream and the American melting pot in favour of violent protest and separate organization.

The war and the bitter controversies which it bred had divided every family, setting father against son, generation against generation, neighbour against neighbour and had driven Lyndon Johnson from office despite his giant stature as social reformer and political manager and despite his overwhelming victory at the polls only four years before.

Observers and analysts predicted the breakdown of the American two party system, diagnosed a country in the throes of "collective nervous breakdown", and even spoke darkly of the threat of revolution or of military *coup d'etat*.

Today things are very different. There is no war. The healing balm of recession is taking the edge off inflation. The dollar is at last realistically, even competitively, valued against other countries. The generation gap has closed. The two party system has just performed on classical lines. Black militancy has evaporated, replaced on the one hand by a massively successful exploitation by talented and middle-class blacks of the "melting pot" opportunities opened up by LBJ's great legislative revolution and, on the other, by a massive despair on the part of the poor, unemployed and less competitively equipped.



The President and his wife at the inaugural: patriotism may not be enough.

And yet, despite all this, it is hard now to be as optimistic about America in the 1980s as, with the benefit of hindsight, one could have been on the eve of the 1970s. President Nixon's achievements in state craft, at home as well as abroad, were extraordinary, for all that his fatal flaws of character eventually plunged his presidency and his country into an agony from which it is still only slowly recovering.

For all the lack of crisis and for all the absence of coherent political opposition, the United States today does face three profound and structural problems, upon which the new administration appears determined resolutely to turn its back.

Abroad, there remains, despite the brilliant diagnostic writings of Dr Henry Kissinger in the 1960s, despite the heroic—if not always skilful or well explained—efforts of the Carter administration to act on that diagnosis, the central dilemma of American foreign policy: namely how to present the issues involved in its inevitable competition with the Soviet Union in such a way that a natural tide of sympathy and support develops in the great regional theatres of conflict and instability where ultimate geo-political success and failure is determined.

As Dr Kissinger wrote, also 12 years ago, if the United States defines the problem merely as the containment of communism and if it sees itself as no more than the trustee of every non-communist area, then in the end it will be engulfed by psychological and physical exhaustion.

There must, as he also wrote, be a moral compass, a positive mission to which the hearts and minds of the overwhelming majority of the world's uncommitted citizens and leaders can respond.

This strategic problem is not going to be solved by sending the marines, or other forms of material sustenance, to prop up improbable moustachioed desperados in Central America or elsewhere. In practice, the Reagan administration will probably think better about such reflexes, but the danger remains that, having done so, they will find themselves left with no positive conception of the necessary re-shaping of the United States relations with the rest of the world, having rejected the designs of the Carter administration, who understood the problem so well and articulated it so badly.

Secondly, the United States economy, though not in crisis, is far sicker than it was 12 years ago. The currently declining rate of inflation is double, or more, the accelerating crisis rate which Nixon inherited. More seriously, despite the marginal rates of direct personal taxation having been slashed from 90 per cent to 50 per cent a decade ago, the growth of the United States economy and the annual gain in productivity has evaporated from a modest 2½ per cent or more a year to nil. Investment, once inflation is allowed for, is hardly sufficient to replace depreciation and capital consumption.

The stock market, as measured—albeit imperfectly—by the Dow Jones industrial ordinary share index, values the key asset of the greatest free economy in the world no more highly than it did when Mr Nixon was inaugurated (and then people were taking bets whether it would be a few weeks or a few months before the index broke through the 1,000 level) and that is in "nominal" terms, after inflation has cut the dollar's real value by 60 per cent. In short, the dilemma of accelerating "stagflation" has matured, in the United States as elsewhere, closer to the breakdown point.

As in foreign policy, so in the economic policies, the new administration gives no sign of recognizing the problem let alone propounding plausible solutions. Beyond the sterile space between traditional fiscal orthodoxy and the unsupported faith of the new supply side radicals that massive budget deficits accomplished by tax cuts will achieve all the miracles that massive budget deficits accomplished by expenditure increases were once supposed by conventional Keynesians to guarantee, there is little to go on beyond President Reagan's early appointments.

For what they are worth, they suggest that in the American replay of Britain's power struggle over economic policy during the past year and a half, the wets have won even before the official kick off, though official confirmation that Mr Murray Weidenbaum is to be the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers would inject some distinction into an otherwise featureless team.

Indeed, reflecting on the sources of Mr Nixon's surprising success in the face of the evident crisis which faced him, one is struck by the importance of three great assets which he then had, namely his own experience of Washington and government, the talent of Dr Henry Kissinger and the self-confidence of Dr Arthur Burns. President Reagan has none of these, nor seemingly any adequate substitute for them.

Thirdly, America faces the daunting challenge of the huge disaffective minority of poor, unemployed, and disengaged who will inevitably rediscover their anger and their militancy, if their hopes of participating in the American dream continue through high unemployment and threadbare social services to be disappointed.

Here, too, the new administration seems to offer little but moral exhortation and tough-minded hostility. Mr Nixon, at least, did in practice, despite occasional ugly rhetorical excesses, succeed in lowering the voices and in allowing most of the great Johnson reforms to be consolidated. Now a young unemployed black American can expect little from his government but verbal brickbats and a cold shoulder.

America will not solve its problems simply by comforting itself, as Mr Reagan suggested in his inaugural speech, that it will do so simply because "we are Americans". Americans have historically overcome huge problems but not because they were Americans but because being Americans they paid close and practical attention to the nature of those problems and of their appropriate solutions: America today has more to fear than fear itself, and most of all the nostalgic belief that it has nothing to fear but fear itself.

Why two tall ships will sail again

Just after the middle of this decade, two brand-new anachronisms may happen to meet in British waters. Superficially, they might sound almost like a pair of sister ships. Both would be three-masted square-riggers, carrying single topsails and topgallants but no royals, with a hull length of just over 130 feet. Either one of them would be the largest ship of its type built in this country since the 1920s. Otherwise the planned vessels are about as unlike in building, form and function, as two ships possibly can be.

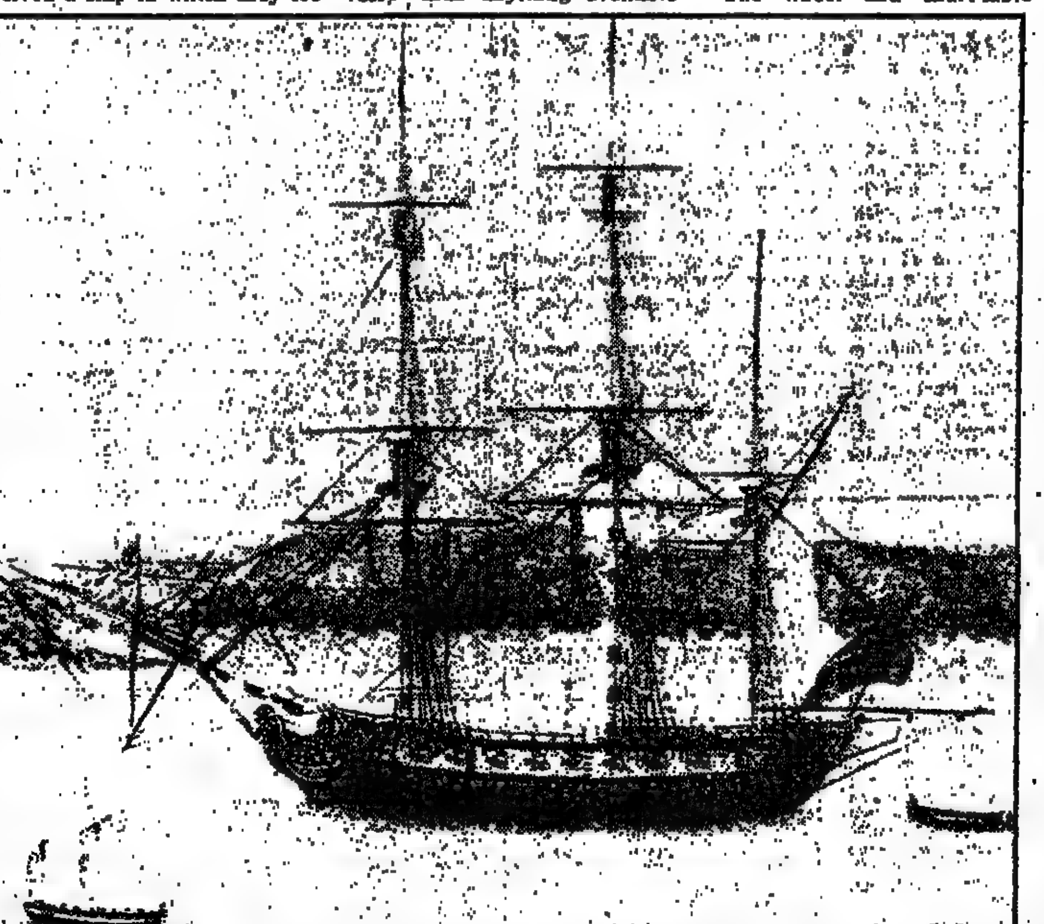
It is a close contest which of the two projects is outwardly the more improbable. They represent the extremes of the range of purposes for which people persist in building sailing ships, half a century after John Masefield sang elegiacally "Earth will not see such ships again".

The purpose of the Sirius would be to lead a whole fleet of sailing ships on an eight-month voyage from England to Australia, as a re-enactment of a voyage made by 11 vessels crammed with 750 convicts, whose landing in Sydney exactly 193 years ago today began the first permanent settlement of Europeans in Australia. The original Sirius was the flagship of that penitentiary fleet. The project is one of the most imaginative of many schemes put forward for the bicentennial celebrations, on the American model, now being planned in Australia.

Jubilee's purpose is still more imaginative. It is easy to find it impractical and bizarre at first sight. She would be a purpose-built training ship for disabled people, including some so severely handicapped as to be wheelchair cases. To the extent that sail training is thought of as a matter of laying aloft in a howling breeze, the project may appear perverse. But there is more to it than that.

The inspiration for the project came from Christopher Rudd, a teacher with long experience of sail adventure schemes for young people, including some who were handicapped, disturbed or delinquent. Deeply convinced of the value of such schemes in developing self-confidence, he saw that "dinghy" sailing could never be possible for the more seriously disabled. So he conceived a ship in which they too could go to sea. The idea won a grant from the Queen's Silver Jubilee fund: hence the vessel's name.

The original plan was for a ship about half the size, similar to the Sea Cadet brig Royalist. But it soon became clear that it would not work except on a large scale. Jubilee is a bigger vessel than anything available in this country to the able-bodied, but she is the smallest ship that could do the job. The decks are to be fitted with flush tracks, so that crew in specially designed wheelchairs can run anywhere. Internally there would be lifts enabling them to make their own way from deck to deck. The wheel and chart-table would be accessible to them, and so would the bowsprit—traditionally a tilted greasy pole just above the pounding bow, the most dangerous perch on a ship, but here a giddy but secure 12-foot aerial tramway. Less severely disabled (the blind, for instance) could work aloft, and about half the 30 trainees would be able-bodied. ("This is not a ghetto ship" says Mr Rudd emphatically.) The permanent crew, including a medical officer, would number no more than half a dozen.



Sirius on her voyage to Australia in 1788: now another eight months' voyage is planned

The technical problems are novel and complex: the tracks must be self-draining and non-corrosive, and the wheelchairs are to have ingenious hydraulic attachments to counter the heel of the boat. Research and design work are already far advanced, and about £250,000 has already been collected towards a target of £2m, even before the fund-raising campaign has fully got under way. It is hoped to lay the keel this year, with a view to completion late in 1982. Of the two projects Jubilee has distinctly the better chance of coming into being.

If all goes well, the building of Sirius would begin at about the time Jubilee goes into service. The scheme was conceived by Jonathan King, a descendant of one of the officers in the First Fleet. The idea of such re-enactments has become familiar since the Mayflower, the Nonsuch and the Golden Hind, but the scale of this enterprise is unprecedented. Ideally, the fleet would include the new Sirius, perhaps one other specially built vessel, and nine or 10 chartered ships to make up the 11. Costs would be met mainly by commercial sponsorship (which Mr King is already energetically at work drumming up) and by the sale of berths to individuals or organizations attracted by the idea of life before the mast.

The Federal Government granted £14,000 for a feasibility study on the financial and maritime problems, and this made a report, apparently favourable, last month. In February the national committee co-ordinating the bicentenary celebrations will determine whether the project is to gain official blessing.

Between the ship designed for one historical pageant rambling halfway round the world, and the ship designed to meet a social need that most of us have never dreamt of, there is a profound difference of form. Sirius would be as far as possible an exact reproduction of her original (whose plans still exist), built probably by Hinks of Appledore, the yard that built the replica of the Golden Hind, which recently completed a successful voyage round the world. There is probably not another yard anywhere with equal experience of the special problems of this kind of work.

Jubilee, by contrast, makes no unnecessary concessions to history. Designed (like the *Royalist*) by Colin Mudie, one of our foremost yacht designers, she would have a fast, stable, light-displacement steel hull. Her rigging would be wire, instead of hemp, her sails durable synthetic fibre instead of time-honoured flax.

The sail area will be smaller than those of *Sirius*, but then the hull will need less driving. If ever the two do meet and try out their paces against each other—and I trust I shall be there to see it—I would put my money on the wheelchairs every time.

George Hill

SLOPPINESS, THE PREROGATIVE OF PRESIDENTS

You can tell a lot about a country from its ritual. The inauguration of President Reagan last week was compared by many commentators to a coronation, but the differences between the two ceremonies are more revealing than the similarities.

In a coronation parade the Monarch himself takes part and is the chief focus of interest. He is graciously showing himself to an adoring *people*—or if they are not in truth adoring they know enough to pretend they are.

At the inauguration, the president watches. After a short drive in an open car from the Capitol to the White House he joins guests in a glass-encased reviewing stand (it is, after all, January) and sits in the warm, watching the parade go by.

He is not on display. Unlike a king a new president had to show himself to the people often enough when getting elected. Now, having reached the summit, he is allowed to sit down and be entertained.

Another important difference is the time-keeping. At every royal occasion I have witnessed the timetable has been kept to meticulously. (When it is not, as in Morocco, it is a matter of considerable comment.)

Nobody expected the inaugural parade to start on time at 2.30, and it did not. It was an hour late and finished only when dusk descended. Louis XVIII said: "Punctuality is the politeness of kings." He did not say that being late is the prerogative of presidents, but it is.

Taking part in the inaugural parade is a privilege much prized by the high school and university marching bands which, with military units, make up most of its length. Of 600 organizations that applied to take part, only 66 were invited. Twenty were mounted, to celebrate Mr Reagan's equine interests

Some of the expected participants in the parade failed to arrive. There were supposed to be four regional floats representing the Atlantic states, the South, the northern states and the West. Only two of them made it. The West was prevented from coming by unexplained "logistical problems" while the northern states could not raise the money to build a float at all.

The air of sloppiness and confusion that permeated the whole affair derives partly from there being no firm rules and few useful precedents for a presidential inauguration. The only part constitutionally required to happen is the swearing-in, which takes a few seconds.

The speech has been traditional since the first inauguration, that of George Washington in New York in 1789. The parade is optional, as is the drive from the Capitol to the White House. Mr Carter, four years ago, walked.

The social events surrounding the ceremony vary in style from president to president, and this year were notable for the ineptitude of the organization. Contributors to the Reagan cause had written for tickets to the events weeks ago; but the computers to which they wrote failed to respond efficiently.

The consequence was that the eve-of-inaugural weekend saw hundreds of the most powerful people in the land queueing meekly (some more meekly than others) in the Union Railway Station in Washington, euphemistically renamed the "Ticket Resolution Centre".

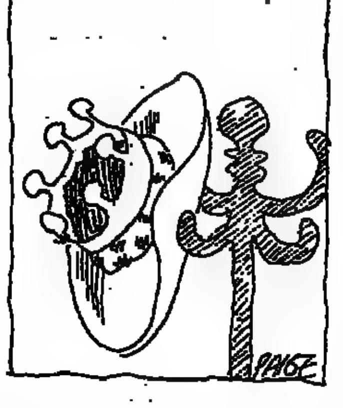
Even those who achieved resolution did not always manage to attend the events for which they had the tickets. The computers had overestimated the capacity of the hotel ballrooms where the eight inaugural balls took place and fire marshals prevented some ticket-holders from entering on the ground that the rooms were dangerously full already.

Newspapers reported the pathetic spectacle of well-heeled society folk, dressed to the nines, clawing at security guards for admission to private boxes for which they had paid up to $2,000. Many went home disappointed, vowing to claim refunds.

The casual attitude permeating the affair extended to what people should wear for the inaugural ceremony itself. Mr Reagan and other men with major roles wore something described incorrectly in many places as morning dress.

It looked like a morning coat—a cutaway jacket with tails—but was in fact something called a stroller, with which I was hitherto unfamiliar. None of my American dictionaries included the word except in its meaning of a baby conveyance (in British English, a push-chair).

Riffling through books of etiquette at my local bookshop I found one reference to a stroller as a grey cutaway jacket worn at superior weddings. I



could not see if Mr Reagan's was grey, for the same reason that I could not admire the sensational raspberry-red dress that Mrs Reagan was reported as wearing. (Memo to Mr Murdoch: When you get round to introducing the new technology please start with a colour television set for the New York office).

Mr Reagan looked perfectly sweet in his stroller, although it might have been better to wear a grey topper with it, and somebody claimed that his tie was not done up properly. Yet apart from co-stars such as Vice-President Bush and the outgoing President, Mr Carter, few other men had obeyed the presidential dress code. Most were wearing ordinary lounge suits, a further expression of the national rugged individualism.

This Inauguration Day had a special quality because of the freedom of the hostages from Iran, which happened some 40 minutes after President Reagan took the oath of office. Television was thus able to switch constantly from Washington to New York to Germany and, in voice only, to Iran.

There was fevered speculation about the reason for the 24-hour delay between the signing of the agreement and the release. Some thought it was another example of Iranian vindictiveness, their unwillingness to let President Carter have the satisfaction of the release during his term as President. It would have been in character with what later emerged about the mistreatment of the prisoners by their captors.

Another theory, offered with tongue only partly in cheek, was that bankers in London and elsewhere had been baffled by the term "escrow account". As part of the agreement, such an account was to be opened for the deposit of part of the disputed Iranian funds.

I had not heard the term until I came to live in the United States, where it is commonplace due to the national passion for litigation. When a sum of money is in dispute between two parties it can be placed in an escrow account and cannot be touched by either party until the legal position is resolved.

I have been paying part of my rent into an escrow account for the past several months. My tenants' association objected to a rent increase and sued. I still pay the increased sum but the landlords, in theory at any rate, do not yet have access to the disputed money.

Of the many hours of television discussion about the hostages last week, some of the most interesting was over the role played by press and television in whipping up national anger and emotion, encouraging sympathy for the victims' relatives. During the 444 days of their captivity the hostages were seldom off the front pages or the nightly television news for more than a few days at a time. There was no chance anyone would forget them.

Mr George Will, a conservative columnist, said he thought the State Department had deliberately orchestrated this kind of coverage. The administration were using the press to stir emotion and rhetoric which, in the absence of any cogent plan to free the prisoners, was their only weapon against the Iranians.

Certainly the State Department did not discourage wives and families of the hostages from attending meetings and giving press interviews. They did so for the most part with dignity and skill.

We saw the result last week, the explosion of relief and jubilation heightened by optimistic thoughts about new beginnings that always go with a presidential inauguration. Then came the anger at the reports of ill-treatment, to be followed by the final outburst of joy when the hostages reached American soil.

The inauguration parade was like the hostages' release: though bungled, delayed and poorly organized, it got there in the end. The American way.

Michael Leapman

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THE FALL-OUT FROM WEMBLEY

There can be no reasonable doubt now that there will be a breakaway from the Labour Party before the end of the year. Indeed, the question posed by yesterday's statement from Mrs Shirley Williams and her three collaborators is whether they are wise to delay further. In setting up a Council for Social Democracy they are making their intentions plain. Their disaffection is evident. They do not believe that the Labour Party in its present condition is a suitable vehicle for people of their persuasion, and there will be many others who will be more inclined to that view in the light of Saturday's conference.

This went just about as badly for the party as Labour loyalists can have feared. The one redeeming feature was that the proceedings were conducted with reasonable decorum. But the outcome was worse than even most of the pessimists had expected. It could be justified in terms neither of preserving a reasonable balance between left and right, nor of democratic principle.

The sustained campaign to change the method of electing the leader has not been based on a passionate attachment to the niceties of party organization. It has been part of a wider movement to curtail the power of the parliamentary party because it is generally supposed to be under the control of the centre and right. The pressure effectively exercised by the constituency parties during the leadership election suggests that this can no longer be assumed quite so readily, but the creation of an electoral college with no more than a minority role for the PLP does represent a considerable victory for the left.

That would have been equally true if the trade unions, the constituency parties and the parliamentary party had each been given a third of the votes in the electoral college—as the National Executive Committee recommended. But in allotting forty per cent of the votes to the trade unions, with thirty per cent for each of the others, the conference made the additional mistake of giving excessive power to the unions. In casting their block votes the union bosses will not be taking into account the views of their individual members. So this system will give most influence over the choice of future Labour leaders to a small handful of men elected for their prowess in industrial not political matters, and it will make an ostentatious display of the power of the unions within the party.

In taking this course the conference was not only rejecting the advice of the TUC; it was also acting against the wishes of Mr Foot. He has suffered the humiliation in his first conference as party leader of finding that he is no more able than Mr Callaghan was at the end of his term to command the support of the conference on critical issues. Mr Foot may have the affection of the conference, but a political leader needs more than that if he is to be effective.

Mr Foot may be hoping, as he hinted in his speech on Saturday, that a future conference may reverse the judgment of Wembley. Some moderate trade union leaders are now working to that end. But the social democrats may reasonably reply that they have heard such protestations of hope before. They have no more reason to believe them this time. With the right-wing of the party now thoroughly demoralised, there is now as good a chance as there is ever likely to be of a successful social democratic breakaway.

It will be a hazardous operation, whenever it it attempted. But the outcome at Wembley has dispirited those right-wingers who are determined to fight from within the party and has encouraged those hovering on the brink to believe that it will be necessary to jump. Coming on top of recent developments, especially Dr Owen's television interview a week ago, it has created a climate of expectation. And one of the most dangerous things in politics — as Mr Callaghan may ruefully conclude if he ponders on the election he did not call in October 1978—is to encourage a climate of expectation, and then not to respond to it.

The creation of a Council of Social Democracy is a partial response. It is a signal that the social democrats are preparing to break. But in the eyes of the public they have been preparing to break for quite a little time now. It is certainly easy for critics to underestimate both the personal wrench involved for active politicians in leaving a party and also the work required to set up a new one. Money has to be attracted and an organization created. Perhaps the existence of a Council for Social Democracy will further both efforts.

But what is clear is that a number of social democrats have to all intents and purposes cut their links with the Labour Party. If they are to have any further impact on British politics they will have to go forward, not back. There will never be a perfect moment for doing so, and there can be no assurance that they will be successful. But the more they are themselves decisive the better chance they will have of persuading others to decide in their favour.

CHINESE JUSTICE FOR THE GANG OF FOUR

The Peking trial that put together in the dock the gang of four, who were Mao's faithful disciples, and Lin Biao and his military followers, whose aim was to overthrow Mao, was ill-founded from the start. The tardy sentences come after ample evidence that reasons of state rather than the decision of any judges have dictated them.

The death sentences commuted for two years on Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao avoid the charge of personal vindictiveness that could be inferred from the demand for the death sentence on Jiang Qing alone. Both were unrepentant and uncooperative, Jiang Qing by haranguing the court and claiming that she acted only in service to Mao's revolutionary ideals, Zhang Chunqiao in maintaining an obdurate silence from start to finish. Across the water, in anti-communist Seoul, where the same instincts of the traditional Confucian state persist, Kim Dae-jung had his death sentence commuted last week thanks (according to a government spokesman) to his repentance, his apologies to the people and his gratitude to the magnanimity of rulers who graciously responded to his behaviour. In neither country has there ever been a judiciary independent of the state.

Of course, in western eyes, the trial of the gang of four vitiated every canon of justice as we understand it. As such it must inevitably seem one of the darker signals to come from the confused China that Mr Deng Xiaoping is trying to reshape. The most obvious motive might seem vengeance on the part of high officials cruelly humiliated by large jeering crowds instigated by the tiny group that ran the cultural revolution—among which Jiang Qing was the most ardent and most vindictive. Mixed into the background has been the opposed courses of Hua Guofeng, who quickly drew up his case against the four immediately they had been arrested so as to obliterate his close association with them in the past, and Deng Xiaoping who had every reason to ensure that the case exposed this close association beyond doubt.

The Chinese watching on television have never known western traditions of an independent judiciary. Their view of guilt, of the authority of the state, of repentance as a necessary ritual, differs from ours. In fact, the character of the trial and the charges conveyed a mixture of traditional attitudes coupled with the no less real conviction among party leaders who suffered ignominy under Mao that at the very least the party must be seen to be acting in legal and constitutional ways. In which case one might hope that this trial would be a burial of the past rather than the prelude to the reexamination that seems in prospect for the many thousands and probably millions, military and civil, appointed to public office by the cultural revolution leadership.

Are they now likely to "repent" in face of the judgment on those they once followed? Or must the charges of counter-revolution they once damagingly levelled against their opponents now be brought against them in trials all over China? In short will Mr Deng's willingness to be frank about Mao and his role win the day over Mr Hua's Maoist followers who would destroy the gang in order to defend Mao? The cross-currents of fear and doubt, of commitment and personal advantage, of aspiring hope and puzzled despair have yet to be illumined by Mr Deng's plea for truth. The trial did nothing to clarify the confusion.

David Wood

Lift goblets to the Press Gallery

This is the Parliamentary Press Gallery's centenary year, and it is no surprise to hear that the anniversary will be celebrated by the Companionship during the next few days with a luncheon at Westminster adorned and solemnized by the presence of Mr Speaker Thomas as guest of honour. A glass goblet, suitably engraved, has been designed for remembrance's sake; and in much the same spirit I offer a column about an institution that has played a large part in my working life—and an institution which, through the changes of time, has deservedly kept its name in good standing.

It is important to make the point that parliamentary reporting did not begin with the creation of the Press Gallery as a body whose elected officers could speak for all parliamentary reporters. Until the mid-seventeenth century, apart from the promulgation of Acts, parliamentary proceedings were supposed to be secret, although the early news letters and coffee house gossips were not to be denied parliamentary fact, or, if they were, cheerfully offered fiction. Dr Johnson cobbled together from wonderfully orotund parliamentary speeches for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, always taking care, as he confessed, "that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it". Jack Wilkes and Charles Dickens, in different ways, are part of every parliamentary reporter's lineage.

Not until 1803 did the House of Commons recognize the right of reporters to special seats in the Strangers' Gallery. Not until Sir Charles Barry built a new House of Commons after the fire of 1834 was a separate reporters' gallery provided. As the years passed increasing space had to be allotted to the Press Gallery, not least to accommodate radio and television and daily and evening provincial newspapers. The Press Gallery has become far and away the main news production line in the United Kingdom.

Yet parliamentary reporting has markedly changed in style and seriousness during the past 100 years, and continues to change. There are several reasons. Except *The Times*, *Telegraph*, *Guardian*, and *Financial Times*, no newspaper today even attempts to report Parliament for the record; and only *The Times* and the Press Association keep a large enough parliamentary staff to cover both Houses with shorthand writers capable of a verbatim or near verbatim report.

Subjective or personalized reports of proceedings are increasingly preferred to slabs of ministerial and back bench speeches: and radio and television tend to use the two Houses to provide pegs on which they can hang a programme of their own devising. Even the Press Association, which has particular obligations to provincial newspapers, has been altering its style to suit the needs of owner-clients who want less and less of the parliamentary record, and speed rather than quantity.

The increasing domination of production imperatives over what is being produced within the newspaper industry has contributed to the decline of old fashioned record reporting of Parliament. Because of, or perhaps in spite of, new technology, deadlines claustrophobially close in upon parliamentary reporters, so that there are many evening newspaper men at Westminster whose main edition has gone before the Speaker takes the Chair at 2.30 pm; and most daily papers want to avoid frequent page changes after the opening speeches in debates. There are not three London newspapers today capable of producing an old-style running report of an all-night sitting in the Commons.

In place of the shorthand note-taker (*The Times* used to employ several barristers at the House on a sessional footing) glory now descends on either the parliamentary sketch writers, or the Lobby men who move through political country like dowsers waiting for hazel twigs to twitch in their nervous hands. There have been consummate sketch writers before, not least in *The Guardian*, but it would be hard to say (as an example) that Harry Boardman and Norman Shrapnel, for all their elegant prose, made sweeter reading over breakfast than Michael White today.

The difference goes much deeper. On big parliamentary days Boardman and Shrapnel could take the lead of that paper, without any change of native style and without any loss of essence. They were sketch writers for all pages. That is not true of the brilliant White: he is strictly for an inside page, because he is going for the humour, whimsy, and absurdity of Lords and Commons, and the very last thing the new school of sketch writing wants is to be moved or stirred and to lose its mission of urbane mockery. It is, we might say, the Frank Johnson syndrome.

I find it hard to believe, as Boardman would have in his time, that anybody can live in the House of Commons for even a year or two without now and then, if rarely, being pierced by a sense of history in the making or a quickening of emotions that makes the contemporary preconceived attitude of mockery suspect. Not less, it could be argued that the quid pro quo for a sketch writer's column designed as entertainment and light relief should be a conscientious record report of Parliament in which front benchers and back benchers are allowed to speak for themselves.

On the whole, it seems fair to say that the Press Gallery, as a recognized institution at Westminster, reaches its formal centenary in a day when parliamentary reporting, as distinct from political reporting, is in sad decline. Parliament itself must carry some responsibility. The Chamber matters less than it once did, and as it becomes emptier it loses atmosphere and the old excitement, just as it lacks yesterday's abundance of almost Dickensian characters. Alas, today as much effort goes into reporting politics on television as at Westminster.

But newspapers also carry their share of responsibility. By and large, they act on the principle that, ministerial statements apart, nothing much will get uttered in the Lords or Commons that makes worth-while reading: and therefore they turn Parliament into the printed equivalent of a television chat show. The reader pays his money for the performing seal's by-line. Not for the parliamentary debate. It is a pity, and perhaps dangerous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The issues in Namibia

From the Reverend A. G. Mursell

Sir, The letter of Miss Judy Levy about Namibia (January 8) has only just come to my attention; but despite the delay I hope you will allow another viewpoint on this crucial issue to be expressed.

I spent a month in Namibia last year as the guest of the Anglican Bishop, James Kauluma. For six months before that, a black priest from his diocese lived and worked with me here in south London. During my stay, I was able to visit almost every part of the country except for the war zone in Ovamboland, adjacent to the Angolan border.

Miss Levy writes eloquently about the "vision, courage, fortitude and determination" of Mr Dirk Mudge, the white leader of the internal Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and his Council of Ministers. I believe her rapturous encomium to be entirely misplaced. Mr Mudge occupies a position precisely analogous to that of Bishop Abel Muzorewa in Zimbabwe. It should surprise no one that a small number of blacks, mostly from minority tribes, are willing to cooperate with him: it is of the essence of apartheid to divide and rule, and in setting Herero against Ovambo in Namibia, South Africa is simply running true to form.

I do not doubt that, like Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Mudge is a man of good intentions. But to argue, as Miss Levy does, that he has "swept the country along towards a truly non-racial state" is a grotesque perversion of the truth. Petty apartheid has indeed been sharply reduced: black people are now generously permitted to enter white hotels and buy houses in smart white areas. But how many of them can afford to do so? In the 1980-81 Windhoek City budget, 68 per cent of the operating expenditure (most of which is salaries) goes to the white area; 27 per cent to the black township, and 5 per cent to the coloured township. Of capital expenditure (housing, sanitation, etc), 53 per cent goes to the white area, 27 per cent to the black and 20 per cent to the coloured townships (figures quoted in the *Windhoek Observer*, June 7, 1980). Until the basic economic structures are changed, no amount of cosmetic blandishments on the part of the brave, courageous, determined Mr Mudge and his colleagues will make the slightest difference.

The situation in Namibia is analogous to that of Zimbabwe in more ways than one. Like the former Patriotic Front, Swapo enjoys overwhelming black support within the country, and many of its leaders (including Sam Nujoma) are committed Christians. If Swapo seeks assistance from the Soviet Union, that is only because it receives so little from the West. What Namibia does not have, and desperately needs, is a Lord Carrington, prepared to expend time, skill and patience negotiating for genuinely democratic elections. The greatest irony of all is that, if South Africa's (and Miss Levy's) views prevail, Swapo will have no option but to embrace the Russian bear; and it will be another Angola, not another Zimbabwe, that the people of South Africa will one day find on their doorstep.

Yours sincerely,
GORDON MURSELL,
St John's Vicarage,
62 East Dulwich Road, SE22.
January 22.

A case to rest?

From Mr D. J. Weston

Sir, Commenting on Mr Francis Bennion's letter entreating Lord Denning to resign (January 20), Mr Martin Weston (no relation) asks "who is Mr Bennion, pray, to give unsolicited advice in such public fashion to possibly the most distinguished living Englishman . . . ?" (January 22).

Who, it must be asked, does one *have* to be to give advice, even unsolicited and "public" advice, to "possibly the most distinguished living Englishman"?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WESTON,
17, Cissbury Road,
Worthing,
Sussex.
January 22.

Home Office attitudes

From Dr Ann Dally

Sir, Mark Bonham Carter's interesting criticism of the Home Office (feature, January 16) has a familiar and authentic ring. It does not, however, mention the drugs branch which, I suggest, does not warrant the charges he levels at other departments. This branch is responsible for the control of drugs, licit and illicit, and of those who supply and prescribe them.

Inevitably "Thou shalt not" is part of the game, but here is a model of how even that game can be played constructively. As a practising doctor who shares my profession's traditional distaste for bureaucracy and external control, I am continually surprised at the exemplary way in which the members of the drugs branch carry out their duties. I have found them unfailingly courteous, tactful and human, nearly always efficient and informative, and almost never evasive.

Above all, they are positive in their thinking. I find them more aware of the rapid changes that are taking place in the drug scene and of the deficiencies in the system they have to administer than are many of those who work in the same field outside.

We seem to be at the beginning of a heroin epidemic of unprecedented size and uncertain outcome. Few of us realize at present how much we and our adolescent children are protected by those few civil servants, how much we owe to them, and how in the foreseeable future we may need them and the experience they have acquired even more than we do now.

Yours faithfully,
ANN DALLY,
13 Devonshire Place, W1.
January 16.

Erosion of conventional defence forces

From Major-General R. P. W. Wall

Sir, The cuts in defence spending announced by the Secretary of State for Defence on January 20, inevitably further reduce the United Kingdom's overall capability. In particular the loss of 41 Commando Royal Marines is to be deplored. We are extremely short of highly trained specialist infantry capable of operating both in Nato and worldwide. To remove a commando unit, with its great versatility, from the order of battle can only be described as short-sighted.

The root problem of defence expenditure is the United Kingdom's decision to replace Polaris by Trident at a cost of some £5bn, albeit spread over a number of years. Although I accept all of the arguments over the need for the United Kingdom to continue to possess a strategic nuclear deterrent the plain fact of the matter is that we cannot afford Trident unless we are prepared to give up some other capability. This will become more and more apparent as expenditure on Trident increases further on into the eighties. A strategic nuclear deterrent but inadequate conventional forces makes little military sense.

If Trident in European hands, in addition to the American Trident force, is so vital why not try and persuade our European Nato allies to share the cost? If they will not, we should also be pragmatic and go for what we can afford, which is the cruise missile. The cruise missile with balanced conventional forces would give us a realistic defence capability. If we go down the Trident road we shall see the steady erosion of our conventional capability.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. W. WALL,
7 Thomas More House,
Barbican, EC2.

From Mr G. L. B. Pitt

Sir, By way of sweetening his announcement (report, January 21) of the cuts in the Royal Navy, the Minister of Defence said that in the next financial year "a nuclear-powered fleet submarine, two new air-defence destroyers, an anti-submarine frigate and several other vessels will enter service". This is doubtless true but the submarine, the destroyers and the frigate were all laid down under the previous Government. Since the present Government assumed office in May, 1979, I can trace the ordering of only one major warship (a nuclear-powered submarine in July, 1979).

What is done now will affect deliveries in 1985 onwards. Mr Nott states that "there will be some adjustment in the forward warship construction programme which will involve the slowing down of a number of orders". What is this programme and how will it be slowed down?

Before the last war, the naval construction programme for each financial year was set out in detail. The Explanatory Statement on the *Navy Estimates, 1939*, lists "2 capital ships, 1 aircraft carrier, 4 cruisers", etc. The corresponding Statement for 1980 for which the Government is responsible veils everything in verbiage. "Further orders [of Type 22 Frigates] are planned." Two, three or what and when? In 1985? "We plan to order another [nuclear-powered submarine] this year." Is this definite or not? "Design studies have been completed for a new class of offshore patrol vessel." Actually, two have been ordered but the statement does not say that orders are near.

Admittedly, such veiled statements have been customary in defence statements for some years. However, the time has surely come for definite programmes to be published and adhered to. The British public should not be treated like children. They are entitled to know what is, or is not, being done to protect them.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. B. PITT,
12 Glen Crescent,
Woodford Green,
Essex.
January 22.

Lambeth's spending

From the Leader of Lambeth Council

Sir, Your editorial of January 19 perpetuates a myth that Lambeth has somehow received kid-glove treatment under the new block grant system of rate support grant. The fact is that for the coming financial year, 1981-82, this borough loses the large sum of £7m in real terms.

Looking back over the 20 months since Mrs Thatcher's Government came to power, Lambeth has suffered cuts in grant totalling £20m. Put another way, resources of £1m a month have been sucked out of this inner-city area, despite the very high level of social need which you yourself recognize. In addition, our local education and health service budgets have been severely axed.

Coupled with the adverse effects of Tory economic policy, especially high inflation and high interest rates, the government cuts have resulted in a serious cash shortage for Lambeth Council. This is the reason we have just been forced to levy a supplementary rate and why we have called it "Heseltine's rate".

You talk about "wasteful spending", but it is a fact that we have challenged our Conservative Opposition time and time again to produce a list of services which they would cut in order to prevent high rate increases. Instead of giving their serious attention to the problem they have become obsessed with a few minor items of expenditure. These (although perfectly justifiable in their own right) have eagerly been seized upon by their friends in the press as examples of our "profligacy".

If we are to compensate for the £20m we have lost under this Government without asking the ratepayers for more, it will not do to limit discussion to whether or not a leaflet costing £50 should have been produced. We need to be advised what old people's and children's homes to close down, what facilities for the disabled to scrap, how many homeless families to turn away and how many of the 1,500 youngsters on Lambeth training schemes to throw on to the dole queue.

For it is such fundamental services which account for the vast proportion of our expenditure and where savings on the scale demanded by Mr Heseltine would have to come from. I believe this Labour council has the overwhelming support of the people of Lambeth for its policy of protecting their local services. I do realize this may be difficult for our critics in the Government and the press to accept. The ultimate test will, of course, be at the ballot box in May, 1982.

Yours faithfully,
TED KNIGHT,
Lambeth Town Hall,
Brixton Hill, SW2.
January 19.

From Mrs Penelope Roper

Sir, In your article "Extravagance rewarded" (January 19), you appear to reserve your sympathies for commercial ratepayers in Lambeth on the grounds that they bear more than their share of the rate burden, have no votes and may have to move out of Lambeth if events continue as at present.

Spare a thought for non-council households, who also bear a heavy share of the new rate increases, whose votes appear to have little effect and who may also be forced to move out of Lambeth, although they too would prefer not to (soon it will be as cheap to live in Kensington or Chelsea as in Lambeth).

Yours faithfully,
PENELOPE ROPER,
43 Lansdowne Gardens, SW8.
January 20.

NHS reorganization

From Sir Philip Rogers

Sir, Dr Paulley (December 29, 1980) makes a rhetorical attack on the "disaster" of the 1974 National Health Service reorganization, which "foisted a monstrous bureaucracy on the whole country without the sensible precaution of a preliminary pilot study". He also makes an offensive personal reference to myself. I hope I may be allowed the right of reply.

In 1970, when I went to the Department of Health and Social Security, the incoming Government set us the task of reorganizing a service involving a million people and a large slice of the national income, to a timetable set by the Local Government Reorganization Act (since that transferred functions to the NHS)—a timetable that gave us a year less than we advised was needed. The amendment of that Bill in Parliament hindered our task, sometimes irretrievably, over health boundaries.

A later and major unforeseeable handicap came from the unions' reactions to the pay policy in delaying all moves of staff in the final stages. Any full-scale pilot experiment was impossible within the lifetime of a single Parliament—and therefore politically unacceptable, as it would, *inter alia*, have involved legislations before the major Bills: but we carried out a number of pilot studies. The reorganization was unanimously agreed by a large committee (including able members of the NHS, doctors, nurses and other professionals) which consulted widely within and without the NHS.

We made some mistakes, not surprisingly given the size of the task and the tight timetable. Yet I believe the basic pattern was sound, especially in providing for a mechanism for liaison with local authority services—one of the keys to a better health service. Despite criticisms of "the monstrous growth of bureaucracy" it involved no more administrators than had previously served in the NHS and the transferred parts of local authorities. It deployed them much more sensibly.

The mistakes (the worst arose from the proliferation of small districts due to local pressures) we could mostly have rectified within the first year, had there not come into power a month before the reorganization took effect, a new Government which differed substantially on political grounds from its predecessor, both over the reorganization and over health priorities. I am not passing judgment on the political policies of that Government, but emphasizing the administrative problems it created.

I am out of touch with what has happened since I retired in 1975, but I see no reason to apologize for the basic form of the reorganization or for the way it was carried out against such odds.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP ROGERS,
Orchard House,
Wargrave,
Berkshire.
January 14.

A different kind of cut

From Mr W. H. Palmer

Sir, When available funds are reduced, and economies have to be made, some university departments, schools and other institutions meet the situation by cutting down staff. This has the unfortunate result of causing distress to the individuals affected, reducing the efficiency of the institution, and adding to the number of unemployed persons. On a previous occasion, some 50 years ago, when our country was in dire economic straits a measure taken was to reduce by 10 per cent the salaries of civil servants, teachers and all others in public employment.

The present inevitable financial cuts can be met either by sacking a proportion of the staff or by sharing the available money between all of them. The latter course would avoid real hardship to individuals, would not increase unemployment, and would not reduce the efficiency of the institution concerned. How would this be viewed by Mr Cheesman and his colleagues (letter, January 12) and others who may be similarly affected?

Yours faithfully,
W. H. PALMER,
Fieldfare,
32 Fendon Road,
Cambridge.
January 12.

Finding food for the Third World

From Lord Walston

Sir, There are two basic reasons for the food crisis in the developing world referred to by Melvyn Westlake (article, January 8) and Mr Clarke (letter, January 13). The first is that insufficient food is produced in the world to provide an adequate diet for its present population, let alone the numbers of people which will have to be fed by the end of the century. This insufficiency of food is caused not by lack of land or by lack of know-how. It is caused by the fact that food production has been traditionally, and still is, at the bottom of the social and economic scale.

In the Third World the primary producer has a lower standard of living than his urban counterpart; investment in agriculture normally brings in a lower return than does investment in industry. Hence the potentially skilled manpower and the investment which are necessary for increased production and efficient production are lacking, land remains undrained or unirrigated and the brightest boys of the village make their way to the towns rather than staying on the land and growing the food.

The second reason is lack of money with which to buy such food as is produced. Mr Clarke draws our attention to the export of food from East Africa and Brazil. Such exports only take place because the consumers of the west can afford to pay more for this food than can the hungry people of Brazil and East Africa.

Neither of these situations can be remedied without a transfer of wealth from rich countries to poor. Those who are genuinely anxious to diminish malnutrition in the Third World must realize that it is only by a radical redistribution of wealth between north and south that their objectives can be achieved.

Yours truly,
WALSTON,
A14 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1.

British held in Iran

From Mrs Pamela Bentley

Sir, Whilst we are all delighted at the final release of the American hostages in Iran, I am amazed and disgusted that our British Government has not retained sanctions against Iran and encouraged its fellow members of the EEC to do the same, until the four Britons still held there without charge or trial are allowed to return freely to Britain.

Let them not be forgotten now that the larger issue of the American hostages is over. That success was only achieved with the help and cooperation of several nations, including Britain. We must now call upon our friends in America and Europe to help us bring our people home safely. We owe it to them and to our representatives in other unsettled parts of the world.

Yours faithfully,
PAMELA BENTLEY,
Old Cottage,
Taplow Village,
Buckinghamshire.
January 22.

The Pope's visit

From the Reverend Desmond Burton

Sir, Many Anglicans, I am sure, share to some extent in the joy of our Roman Catholic brothers at the proposed visit of Pope John Paul II to this country.

I do not subscribe to all the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church but can see no reason for the invocation of ecclesiastical law to prohibit a possible celebration of the Mass at Canterbury Cathedral by the most prominent Christian leader in the world. I would view such an invitation, if it were made, as an indication of the deepening of trust and love which Christians are discovering through ecumenical contact. It would even be possible to claim that it would constitute a moral offence to oppose such a magnanimous offer, were it made an ecclesiastical offence or not.

I hope that when Pope John Paul II does visit Britain, those who are not cordially disposed to the Roman Catholic Church will avoid indecent, offensive and embarrassing actions.

Yours sincerely,
DESMOND BURTON,
The Rectory,
St George Road,
Tidworth,
Hampshire.
January 14.

From Mrs E. Gilder

Sir, May I suggest that those who object to the Pope's saying Mass in Canterbury Cathedral would do well to remember that it was for that purpose that the cathedral was built.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. GILDER,
11 Barley Close,
Sibford Gower,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
January 18.

Respected figures

From Mrs W. O. Manning

Sir, There are many bad statues in this country, but also some good ones, which have often been erected in the face of violent criticism. For instance, Sergeant Jagger's splendid Artillery Memorial and Cromwell, by my father, Hamo Thornycroft. But once they are up, we tend to get rather fond of them, whatever Mr Bernard Levin may say (January 20).

I am reminded of the story about Churchill when, in the middle of the war, someone told him my father's statue of Gordon had been found lying on the floor of a greenhouse (possibly Mentmore).

"Don't touch it on any account", said Churchill, "there is nothing the British people dislike so much as anyone interfering with their statues".

Yours faithfully,
ELFRIDA MANNING,
18 Upper South View,
Farnham,
Surrey.
January 21.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 25: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.
The Bishop of Grimsby preached the sermon.
Her Majesty presented The Queen's Medal for general efficiency at the King Edward VII School, King's Lynn, to Mr Philip Andrew Hall, who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by Mr N. D. Greaves, the Head-master.
The Queen was represented by the Lord Glentoran at the Funeral of Captain the Right Hon Sir Norman Stronge, Bt (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for County Armagh), which was held at St Vindic's Parish Church, Tynan, County Armagh, this afternoon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of David Knapman Williams will be held on Wednesday, February 4, 1981, at 12.30 pm in the parish church of St Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield Gate, West Smithfield, London, EC1.

Birthdays today

Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, 56; Mr Henry Cotton, 74; Mr William Dring, 77; Miss Jacqueline du Pré, 36; Sir George Middleton, 76; Sir E. Ronald Walker, 74; Dr Ruth Young, 97.

Forthcoming marriage

Mr G. E. Gilchrist and Mrs S. E. Bulk
The engagement is announced between Graeme, elder son of Sir Finlay and Lady Gilchrist, of Ardingly, Sussex, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. Fenwick, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr A. P. S. Gibbs and Miss R. C. Robey
The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's, Crowhurst, East Sussex, between Mr Andrew Gibbs, elder son of the late Patrick Gibbs and of Lady Lathbury, of Little Hazeley House, Mortimer, Berkshire, and Miss Roselind Robey, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. L. Robey, of Wych Elms Cottage, Crowhurst, East Sussex. The Rev Jonathan Wilmot officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a cream gown and a family veil of old lace (lent by the bridegroom's mother) and she carried a bouquet of cream orchids, freesias and roses. Olivia and Venetia Bellers and Rhiannedd and Lowri Jones attended her. Mr David Gibbs, the bridegroom's brother, was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland and by the Caribbean.

Mr A. M. Barrow and Miss E. M. Segrave
The marriage took place on January 22, in the church of St Anselm and St Cecilia, Kingsway, between Mr Andrew Barrow, son of the late Mr and Mrs Erskine Barrow, and Miss Elisa Segrave, daughter of the late Commander William Segrave, RN, and of Mrs William Segrave.

Thanksgiving service

Mrs M. Kingham
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs Michael (Ann) Kingham was held at St Michael's, Chester Square, on Friday, January 16. The Rev Charles Roderick officiated. The lesson was read by Mr Charles Kingham (son) and an appreciation was given by Mr David Chance. Among others present were:
Mr Michael Kingham (husband), Miss Camilla Kingham (daughter), Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Kingham, Mrs David Chance, Mr Jack Chance, Mrs Harland, Mr Andrew Chance, Mr Christopher Chance, Mr and Mrs Michael Hoare, Mr Raymond Aldous, Mr and Mrs Peter Aldous.
Lady Addington (chairman, Jacob Sheep Society), Lady Anne Boles, The Hon Mrs Crispin Gascoigne, Commander and Mrs Kenneth Forbes-Robertson, Miss Fiona Forbes-Robertson, Miss Kirstie Forbes-Robertson, Miss Grania Forbes-Robertson, Mr Geoffrey Glynn-Jones, Mrs Michael Beaman, Tim Beaman, Mrs Hugo Cave, Mr and Mrs Dick Frey, Mr Charles Allfrey, Mrs P. Clogstoun, Mr and Mrs Anthony Charnock, Mr Michael Rosenberg (chairman, the Rare Breeds Survival Trust) and many other friends.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Tristan Garel-Jones, aged 39, MP for Watford, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service Department.
Mr Laurence Hodgson, aged 45, a former television sports commentator, to be editor of BBC Radio news, in succession to Mr John Wilson.

Room in Catholic Church for reformed and open Opus Dei

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

There is room in the Roman Catholic Church for a reformed Opus Dei, and none of the desirable reforms would require it to betray the essential aims of its founder, Mgr Escrivá. But an organization which claims that reform is unnecessary, and that any and every criticism is unfounded and motivated by malice, can expect to attract suspicion. The end of that particular road is complete suppression, the church authorities having been left with no other choice.

The Roman Catholic Church, with its strong instinct for unity and order, has shown itself well able to contain within its boundaries an unprecedented pluralism of theologies and spiritualities.

Both Mgr Lefebvre and Professor Hans Küng have been left free to propagate their ideas, albeit with an ecclesiastical equivalent of a "government health warning" tied round their necks. Opus Dei belongs in this same market place of competing ideas, provided only that the necessary ground rules are honoured by it.

In Opus Dei's case, the essential price to be paid for admission to that marketplace is openness. It must seem to be what it is. The most intense protestations of loyalty to the official authorities of the church are weakened and devalued if that submission is subject to reservations; in particular if the official authorities are not permitted to know all that goes on.

In the same way, the most glowing testimonials to Opus Dei's aims and achievements are weakened and devalued if they are founded on images and impressions that may have been carefully cultivated.

Intimate and accurate knowledge is the necessary condition of love and trust. The true acceptance by the Roman Catholic Church which Opus Dei desires can be built on nothing less.

Opus Dei professes to abhor secrecy, so there is no barrier to the publication of its constitutions. That would eliminate the persistent rumour that those constitutions do in fact demand secrecy: sceptics could search for such a rule, and not find it.

Secrecy generates neurosis, both inside and outside any organization which practises it. It exposes it to unpleasant surprises when curious journalists discover some curious facts, and publish them. Secrecy stands as a barrier between such an organization and those whose proper business it is to know what goes on, in this case the bishop of any diocese in which Opus Dei operates.

Secrecy generates its own unhealthy magnetism to certain types of personality, and repels others; no organization which has an air of secrecy can also claim to attract a cross-section of human types. Secrecy, above all, points to a lack of real confidence.

Opus Dei has a special need for openness because it has claimed for itself a mission that is inherently likely to raise certain difficulties. Unlike religious orders, and unlike traditional pious societies of laymen, it has given itself terms of reference which automatically put it in parallel with the established structures of the church, and with parallel aims.

There is no intrinsic objection to a Roman Catholic organization setting out to make good Christians better, according to a Roman Catholic understanding of what that may mean. But that is precisely the same objective as every bishop and parish priest in the church. It can only be done in rivalry, or in harmony, and if it is not the latter, it is bound to be the former.

And it has to be said that in certain places at certain times, the evidence points to rivalry. It does not point to bad faith; only to a lack of awareness of the dangers inherent in the logic of the situation.

Proper pastoral supervision of Opus Dei's work, by the proper pastoral authorities in each locality, would not be a threat to Opus Dei's fundamental purpose. It would put an end to the impression that on joining Opus Dei, an individual Roman Catholic is in a sense withdrawing himself from his place in the established structure of pastoral care.

No Opus Dei house would give the impression of being a separate parish, or a separate chaplaincy, or a detached community interested only in itself. Opus Dei's spiritual practices would be known by, and judged acceptable to, the local church authorities.

In a post Second Vatican Council church, reshaping itself so as to be true to the Dogmatic Constitution on the Church *Lumen Gentium*, parallel pastoral structures are harmful anomalies. It is unfortunate that Opus Dei has been seeking to reinforce that parallelism by asking to be designated a "personal prelature", for it indicates that the point has not been taken. It should be moving in the opposite direction to that.

The inner spiritual dynamic of Opus Dei appears to cultivate a kind of piety that has fallen out of fashion in the rest of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is cultivated with an enthusiasm and an intensity that was perhaps never fashionable.

A new spirit of openness would allow the transmission of new attitudes into Opus Dei, so that its spirituality could develop and its theology mature. It need not take on board every wild theory; but it is impossible to detect in Opus Dei's spiritual life, as far as it has been possible to examine it, that liberating spirit of profound searching that, for instance, marks contemporary Benedictine spirituality.

The English Benedictine exercise in self-examination, published under the title *Consider Your Call* and with a forward by Cardinal Hume (SPCK 1978, £10) is one of the best examples so far of the evolution of Catholic spirituality in the light of the Vatican Council's teachings, and no spiritual organization too far removed from those principles can safely be allowed by the church to go its own way.

Photograph by Barry Beattie
Claude Rodrigue, of Britain, in play yesterday during the bridge championship in London.

Claims for subsidies in EEC are disputed

Farming and food
Hugh Clayton

Claims from British farmers for subsidies to match those paid elsewhere in the EEC may not be as strong as they seem. The claims were first made public 10 days ago by Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union.

"The French and Danish Governments have announced special measures to help tide their producers over this difficult patch," he told members of the union at Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

He made it clear in London a week later that his main concern was that the £410m paid to French farmers by their government might distort competition between them and their British counterparts. Even if the EEC authorities in Brussels decided that the French payments were illegal "their farmers will have got the money".

Mr Butler was also worried about a three-year programme of financial aid by the Danish Government to its farmers. If other governments were adopting measures which distorted competition, "then our Government must distort it, too even at the risk of breaking EEC rules".

Mr Butler's counterpart in Denmark is Mr Hans Kjeldsen, a bookseller's son who decided at an early age that he wanted to become a farmer. He is now president of the Danish Agricultural Council, the federation of Danish farmers' unions.

Mr Kjeldsen told British reporters on a dairy farm near Varde, Jutland, on Friday that most of the Danish aid programme had been accepted in Brussels. He was convinced that the rest of it would be approved there as well.

"We have been hit by several elements", he said. "We have land taxes, wealth taxes and capital gains taxes. If there is anything left over we also have a very high income tax. Interest rates in Denmark are exorbitantly high: 20 per cent on long-term credit and 25 per cent on short term. In some cases we have to pay as much as 30 per cent on short term credit."

He explained that the prices of farms and farmland in Denmark had fallen by 20 per cent in the past two years since enactment of a law banning urban investors with no experience of agriculture from ownership of farms.

The British Government stated in its annual review of agriculture last week that the total net income of farmers in the United Kingdom had fallen from £1,145m in 1979 to £1,025m last year. Mr Kjeldsen said that the Danish figure he had given for 1980 was "an estimate made a couple of months ago since when new estimates show that the situation was even worse.

"If I were to count the number of farmers who are going bankrupt or who are being forced to sell their farms, it would be in thousands". Mr Kjeldsen said that the aid paid by his country would be worth Kr400m (£26m) a year, and had been constructed to fit EEC rules.

"It does not give us higher prices", he said. It operated retrospectively on investment to modernize farms that had begun since the start of 1974, and was calculated as a reduction of 5 per cent in interest rates on those investments. Part of the aid would be used to cut to 11½ per cent interest paid by livestock farmers who had enlarged their herds

Comparisons of conditions in countries are always difficult and the histories of British and Danish agriculture since the two countries joined the EEC eight years ago have been dissimilar. One clear difference between the two countries was in agricultural labour costs. The cowman on the farm where Mr Kjeldsen was speaking received free meals and accommodation, and wages equivalent to more than £8,000 a year.

He said that British farmers had changed their policy on the green pound and its associated monetary compensatory amounts. They had demanded changes when those payments had kept British prices down in the 1970s, but were resisting change now that the same system was holding those prices up. "I remember all the NFU arguments", he said. "I think Mr Butler is in a very difficult position."

Today's engagements

The Queen opens Hanover Housing Association and Guinness Trust Housing Development, Dersingham, 2.30.
Princess Alexandra, patron of Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust, attends reception for representatives, Claridge's hotel, 3.25.
Exhibitions: Sir Hugh Casson, President of Royal Academy, opens exhibition of Design of British Postage Stamps, Design Centre, Haymarket, 12.
"Brunelmania", Brunel and his achievements, 35 King Street, Covent Garden, 12 to 7.30.
Debate: "That preservation is preferable to redevelopment", Sylvan debating club, Swedenborg House, 20-21 Bloomsbury Way, 6.30.
Talks: "The kingdom of Urartu", by Dominique Collon, British Museum, 11.30; "Hogarth" and "Richard Wilson", National Gallery 1; "Money and Sickert", by Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1; "Some nature reserves of the National Trust", by Edward Fawcett, Purcell Room, 6;
Lunchtime music: Jessye Norman and Philip Moll, St John's, Smith Square, 1; Colin Walsh, organ, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10; Jonathan Rennert, organ, St Michael's, Cornhill, 1.
Memorial service: Lord Wall, St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, 2.30.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:
Today: Attends reception to launch Alexandra Rose Day Appeal, Mansion House, 6.30.
Tomorrow: Attends meeting of trustees of Morden College, Mansion House, 11.15.
Wednesday: Visits Wedgwood, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, 11.
Thursday: Receives Flag Officer, Medway (Rear-Admiral G. M. K. Brewer), accompanied by Naval Liaison Officer, London, Mansion House, 10.50; receives Mr A. Harrison, of Variety Club of Great Britain, and stars and director of the film, *The Jazz Singer*, Mansion House, 11.30.
Friday: Receives Mr J. P. Coleman, chairman of the Thames Heritage Trust, Mansion House, 10.30.

Leading bridge pair drop to fifth place

By Our Bridge Correspondent.
The placings in the International Invitation Bridge Players' Championship, sponsored by *Now!* magazine, changed dramatically in the twelfth round over the weekend at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Boris Schapiro, of Great Britain, and Jean Besse, of Switzerland, who had been leading the field since the fourth round, lost to the Italian champions D. de Falco and G. Denna by the remarkable score of 0—60 and dropped to fifth place.

The leading players in contention with three rounds remaining, are the Danes, S. Moeller and P. Schaltz.

Placings after 12 rounds: 1, S. Moeller, P. Schaltz (Denmark), 425; 2, A. Milde, M. Kudla (Poland), 413; 3, P. Sundelin, S. Flodqvist (Sweden), 409; 4, M. Granovetter, N. Silverman (US), 406; 5, B. Schapiro (GB), J. Besse (Switzerland), 397; 6, J. Cayne, C. Burger (US), 382; 7, D. de Falco, G. Denna (Italy), 371; 8, J. Fitzgibbon, A. Mesbur (Eire), 366; 9, Omar Sharif (Egypt), C. Mari (France), 363; 10, R. Priday, C. Rodrigue (GB), 353.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, Jan 25, 1956

Errors recanted

From Our Special Correspondent
Sofia, Jan 24.—Political recantations signed by former members of the old Bulgarian Agrarian Party continue to appear from time to time in the newspapers here, and another follower of Nikola Petkov in a lengthy letter to the press has publicly confessed to his error and undertaken in future to work within the ruling Communist-controlled Fatherland Front. The appearance of such confessions began about a year ago when two Agrarian officials, Serbinski and Pavlov, gave interviews after their release from prison. Since then both have been touring the villages making speeches in support of the government and attacking the policies of their old leaders: Petkov, who was executed, and Dr G. M. Dimitrov, who was able subsequently to quit the country. The letters of course follow a pattern in which their authors, in most cases after being set at liberty, express shame over their activities

Ornate desk goes for £20,083 in Victorian sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The perennial fascination of the ornate dictated the top prices in the Friday and Saturday auction of "Victorian international" at Sotheby's in New York.

A curvaceous kingwood and tulipwood desk with festoons of ormolu, cupids, swans and other motifs clinging to its sides and a white porcelain clock surmounting the whole sold for \$48,000 (estimate \$30,000 to \$40,000), or £20,083. It was made by François Linke of Paris in about 1900, echoing rococo taste, and was bought by a New York dealer.

A London dealer carried off a large silver gilt, enamel and rock crystal dish bearing the monogram of a late nineteenth-century Viennese maker for \$25,000 (estimate \$24,000 to \$28,000), or £10,460. The 10-sided plate is elaborately chased with foliage and figures in Renaissance taste. The sale totalled £546,924, with 8 per cent unsold.

A more modest, early season, sale of paintings, drawings and sculpture on Friday provided a number of surprises for the auctioneers.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: M. C. Cole for duty as Capt, RN Presentation Team, April 10; D. M. Dow for duty inside MoD in office of C of N as Secy to Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, June 17; P. T. Sheehan to be Flag Capt to FO Medway and Area Coordinator, June 26.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: H. G. Knox for staff of CINCNAVHOME as cmd medi offr, May 4.
COMMANDERS: R. F. Channon to NORFOLK as exec offr, April 21; M. H. Rhodes to EURYALUS in cmd, June 2; C. H. Buckle to LOWESTOFT in cmd, May 21; J. Birkett for duty inside MoD with DNOR, June 9; P. Branscombe to RESOLUTION (Stbd) in cmd, Feb 3; B. A. Needham for two years exch service at USN War Coll, Newport, Rhode Island, July 16; J. F. Perowne to SUPERB in cmd, July 7; G. N. L. Brigham for duty outside MoD on staff of SHAPE, Oct 23; J. M. Castle to BROADSWORD as WEO, March 6; D. H. Ross to Nato Defence Coll, Rome, Feb 13; C. M. J. Carson to RALEIGH as exec offr, Feb 10; F. M. Flynn for tempy duty inside MoD with DS Sec.

Retirement
COMMANDER: R. J. Davies, March 11.

The Army
BRIGADIERS: P. M. Davies to HQ LF Cyprus as comd, Jan 27; A. K. Dixon to HQ 1 (BR) Corps as CC RCT, Jan 30; C. E. W. Jones to 3 Armd Div HQ and Sig Regt as D Comd, Jan 30.
COLONELS: B. F. Allen to DSS (AD) as Col GS(W) GSOR, Jan 30; A. J. Sammes to SHAPE (BAE) as Col ADP Chief Analyst, Jan 30; R. Scott to RAM College as joint professor of surgery, Feb 1.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: D. Bunney, RAPC, to N-E District as Cdr, Army Pay Services, Jan 30; P. J. G. Corp, REME, to DGFVE(PE) (AE) as GSO1, Jan 30; C. J. Mc C. Harrison, RGJ, to HQ UKLF as GSO1, Jan 30; P. Treneer-Mitchell, RGJ, to NDC Latimer as GSO1, Jan 27.

Retirements:
COLONELS E. R. Edwards, Jan 16; H. K. Tweed, Jan 19.

Royal Air Force
AIR VICE-MARSHAL: D. C. A. Lloyd to Cdr NORMAR and A O Scotland and N Ireland, Jan 30.
GROUP CAPTAINS: D. Whittaker to RAF Aldergrove as stn cdr, Jan 30; S. W. T. Holding to MoD(AFD) as DDIT (RAF), Jan 30; F. Allen to MoD(AFD) as DD Ops (EW&R) (RAF), Jan 30.
WING COMMANDERS: G. A. Etches to HQSTC as D SPSO, Jan 26; R. W. H. Hedges to MoD(AFD) as OR54 (RAF), Jan 26; D. M. Holliday to HQ AAFCE as ex plans, Jan 28; B. O Hare to RAF Valley as OC admin wg, Jan 26; K. T. McDermott to HQSTC as P1 (RAF), Jan 26.

London University Convocation

Voting papers for the election of a new Chancellor of London University have been despatched by post to members of convocation at their registered addresses. If a member has not received a voting paper by Tuesday, January 27, 1981, he may apply to the Clerk of Convocation, London University, Room 101A, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, requesting that a duplicate voting paper be issued to him.

Premium Bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for the £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are:
£100,000, 4YT 016684 (winner lives in Surrey); £50,000, 21RP 011060 (Kincardineshire); £25,000, 6JB 976311 (Buckinghamshire).

Latest wills

Mrs Phyllis Van Westerborg, of Richmond upon Thames, left estate valued at £177,788 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals and Blue Cross.
Mr James Cochrane Campbell, of Bishop's Stortford, the Ministry of Defence intelligence officer whose body was discovered last November, left £39,574 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Fuller, Mrs Kathleen May, of Sidmouth £170,530
Godfrey, Mr Ernest Albert, of Clevedon, Avon, managing director £230,509
Hughes, Mr George, of Wandsworth, company director £205,348
Jones, Mr Donald Martin, of Penarth £231,704
Lawson, Mr George Edward, of Malton, North Yorkshire £363,568
Moulton, Mr Harold Francis, of Gnosall, Stafford .. £304,499
Probert, Mr Rhys Price, of Farnborough, Hampshire, director of the Royal Aircraft Establishment since 1973 .. .. .. £96,261

Service dinner

162 MC Control Regiment RCT (V)
Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. E. Spurr, commanding officer, and officers of 162 MC Regiment RCT (V) held a dinner on Saturday at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham. Major I. E. K. Jones presided. Those present included Brigadier J. D. Lofts, honorary colonel, and Colonels J. S. Riggall and J. R. B. Smith.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons
Jan 19: British North America Act 1867 (Amendment) Bill read a first time. Criminal Attempts Bill read a second time. Greater Manchester Bill read a second time after motion that strangers withdraw was rejected by 113 votes to 28 and the closure motion had been carried by 118 votes to 34. Local Authority Grants (Termination) (Scotland) Order; the Undertaking between the Secretary of State for Scotland and Hay and Company (Lerwick) Limited and John Fleming and Company Limited; the Undertaking between the Secretary of State for Scotland and Glenlight Shipping Limited and Clyde Shipping Company Limited; and the Undertaking between the Secretary of State for Scotland and Shetland Line Limited and Melton Securities Limited all agreed to. Sheep Variable Premium (Protection of Payments) (No 2) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about benzidine-based dyes and their potential hazards. House adjourned, 12.5 am (Tuesday).
Jan 20: Statement on defence estimates. European Elections Assembly Bill passed the committee stage and read the third time by 330 votes to 239. Water Bill read a second time. Adjournment debate about visa requirements by the United States for United Kingdom citizens. House adjourned, 10.20 pm.
Jan 21: Opposition motion on energy policy rejected by 305 votes to 235 and Government amendment agreed to. Rate Support Grant (Scotland) Order carried by 282 votes to 231. Housing Support Grant (Scotland) Order carried by 289 votes to 219. Housing Support Grant (Scotland) Variation Order and Housing Support Grant (Scotland) Variation (No 2) Order both approved. Adjournment debate about Royal Commission report on Criminal Procedure. House adjourned, 2.7 am (Thursday).
Jan 22: Education Bill read a first time. Debate on Welsh affairs on motion for the adjournment. Motion rejected by 296 votes to 246. Northern Ireland Orders on Firearms, Clean Air, Road Traffic, Road Traffic (Consequential Amendments), Leasehold (Enlargement and Extension), Housing, and Building Societies and Tax (Consequential Amendments) all agreed to. Adjournment debate about railway preservation and the national heritage. House adjourned, 12.35 am (Friday).
Jan 23: Employment and Training Bill, House of Commons Members' Fund and Parliamentary Pensions Bill, and Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Bill all read a first time. Statement on proposed sale of Times Newspapers Ltd. Debate on reports of the Committee to Review Functioning of Financial Institutions. Adjournment debate about University College Hospital. House adjourned, 3 pm.

House of Lords
Jan 19: Felixstowe Dock and Railway (No 2) Bill and Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill both read a second time. Energy Conservation Bill passed the committee stage. Motion to annul Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations withdrawn. House adjourned, 9 pm.
Jan 20: Statement on defence expenditure. Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order and Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland Consequential Amendments) Order agreed to. Elections (Welsh Forms) (No 2) Regulations agreed to. Contempt of Court Bill, completed the committee stage. House adjourned, 7.59 pm.
Jan 21: Debate on transport policy. European Assembly Elections Bill read a first time. Criminal Justice (Amendment) Bill passed the committee stage.
Jan 22: Animal Health Bill (Consolidation) and English Industrial Estates Corporation Bill (Consolidation) both read a second time. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, read a second time. Debate on European Communities Committee report on EEC social fund. House adjourned, 7.49 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Forestry Bill, second reading. Motions relating to Increase of Rent Restriction (Scotland) Orders.
Tomorrow at 2.30: British Nationality Bill, second reading. Motion on the Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act 1980 (Continuance) Order.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on increasing poverty resulting from Government policies. Motion on the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Orders.
Thursday at 2.30: Motion on reports from Public Accounts Committee.
Friday at 9.30: Private Members' Bills: Indecent Displays (Control) Bill and Industrial Diseases (Notification) Bill, second readings.

Select committees
Today: Home Affairs. Subject: Administration of the Prison Department. Witnesses: NACRO. Room 8, 4.30 pm.
Tomorrow: Procedure (Supply). Subject: Supply Procedure. Witness: Mr K. A. Bradshaw, Clerk Assistant, House of Commons. Room 6, 4.45 pm.
Foreign Affairs: Overseas Development Sub-Committee. Subject: Role of British Aid in Economic Development in Zimbabwe. Witnesses: Officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration. Room 15, 5 pm.
Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: First Scrutiny Session 1980-81 Parliamentary Session. Witness: Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science. Room 6, 10.30 am.
Scottish Affairs. Subject: Housing Capital Allocation. Witness: Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office. Room 5, 10.30 am.
Welsh Affairs. Subject: Broadcasting in the Welsh language and the implications for Welsh and non-Welsh speaking viewers and listeners. Witnesses: Independent Broadcasting Authority (at 10.30 am); HTV Ltd (at 4.00 pm). Room 8.
Industry and Trade: Subject: Continuing costs of Concorde. Witnesses: Representatives of British Aerospace, British Airways, and Rolls-Royce. Room 16, 10.45 am.
Energy. Subject: Industrial Energy Pricing. Witness: Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy. Room 18, 10.45 am.
Foreign Affairs. Subject: HMG's Observations on the Fifth Report from the Committee on Afghanistan: The Soviet Invasion and its consequences for British Foreign Policy. Room 15, 11 am.
Social Services. Subject: Medical Education. Witnesses: To be confirmed. Room 21, 4.30 pm.
Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Animal welfare in poultry, pig and veal calf production. Witnesses: Farm Animal Welfare Co-ordinating Executive. Room 16, 11 am.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Merchant Shipping Bill, third reading. Parliamentary Commissioner (Consular Complaints) Bill, third reading. Social Security (Contributions) Bill, committee. Local Authority Grants (Termination) (Scotland) Order. Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow at 2.30: London Docklands Development Corporation (Area and Constitution) Order. Wildlife and Countryside Bill, committee. Bill of Rights Bill, report. Imprisonment Temporary Provisions Act 1980 Renewal Order (No 3).
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on British-Spanish Agreement on Gibraltar and Spain's application to join EEC and debate on benefits which would flow from simplification of the English language. Licensing Amendment (Off Licences) Bill, second reading.
Thursday at 3: Social Security (Contributions) Bill, report and third reading. Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Bill, committee. Trees (Replanting and Replacement) Bill, Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, and Representation of the People Bill all second readings.

Select committees
Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Aid inquiry: Oral evidence from Sir Fred Warner, MEP, and Mr Derek Enright, MEP, members of the Development and Co-operation Committee of European Parliament, 11 am.
Subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Employee participation in asset forming. Evidence from Mr Martin Morton, Mr R. Worsley, and Mr P. Dixon of the CBI, 11 am.
Unemployment: Evidence from Mr Neil MacFarlane, Under-Secretary for Education and Science, 3 pm.

Science report

Zoology: Remarkable new fish

By the Staff of *Nature*

A fish discovered off South Africa has proved to be so different from its nearest relatives that its discovery is a remarkable zoological event. Although it is fairly common for a marine biological expedition to acquire specimens of hitherto unrecognized fish, they usually differ only slightly from some well known species.

The identity of the new find, which was washed up on to a beach at Port Elizabeth, has proved to be more of a puzzle because of the extent of its rare features.

Dr P. C. Heemstra and Dr M. M. Smith, who have described the new find, had little difficulty in deciding that it represented a new species and they have named it *Hexatrygon bickelli*. But they were presented with some difficulties when looking for its obvious similarities to other fish farther up the hierarchy of zoological classification.

On the basis of its general characteristics of shape and structure they decided that it belonged to the group consisting of the sawfishes, rays, skates, stingrays and electric rays, and known as the *Myliobatiformes* or batoid fish.

Although the outward appearance of the 103-centimetre-long fish strongly resembles that of a stingray, there are striking differences of detail from the batoid fish. The new find has an extra pair of gill openings and a flap covering its two spiracles, the much reduced gill openings situated behind the eyes. The flap suggests the ability to shut down the spiracles externally, which other batoid fish cannot do.

The new find also has some markedly different internal features, and a snout of rare shape and structure. It is long and flaccid and very well supplied on the underside with sense organs of the sort known as ampullae of Lorenzini, which help a fish to locate buried food material.

Because of the combination of features, Dr Heemstra and Dr Smith have taken the unusual step of classifying the new find in a subgroup which they have specially established within the *Myliobatiformes*, and which they have called the *Hexatrygonoidei*. Nowadays the study of fish rarely provides such an opportunity.

Hexatrygon is not only remarkable for its characteristics for it also seems to have a rare way of life. Its flaccid snout and other features suggest to Dr Heemstra and Dr Smith that it lives in moderately deep water, as opposed to the shallow water habitat of the other batoid fish. Unfortunately that suspicion cannot be confirmed until a specimen of *Hexatrygon* is recovered from deep waters.

Source: *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, 1980* (vol 43, page 1); *Nature*, January 22, 1981 (vol 289, page 221).

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OBITUARY

MR SAMUEL BARBER

Leading American composer

Samuel Barber, one of America's foremost composers, died in New York on January 23. He was 70.

Barber enjoyed steady popularity as a composer of a wide range of works, though the main part of his output was of orchestral and chamber music. His temperament tended towards the Romantic and the lyrical rather than the Neo-classical and the many experimental trends in modern composition largely passed him by. His early works, indeed, tended to sound conservative but he was always an expressive composer who developed a highly individual style; and his reputation held steady, even tended to increase, as the years went by.

Samuel Barber was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1910. He was a nephew of the opera singer Louise Homer who died in 1947.

Barber was a precocious boy and was already experimenting with composition at the age of seven. At 13 he went to the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, graduating from there in 1932. He had already composed his Overture to *The School for Scandal*, which was premiered by the Philadelphia Orchestra, and in 1935 he won the American Prix de Rome. He was also awarded a Pulitzer Prize for Music in 1935 and won one in the following year as well, the first composer to achieve this feat.

The Adagio for Strings of 1936, which has had an enduring popularity, had a good deal to do with the establishing of his early reputation; it was premiered by Toscanini, an event which interested a considerable number of other major conductors in the young composer's work. His Symphony No 1 was given by Molinari in Rome in 1936 and in the following year was heard at the Salzburg Festival. It was subsequently recorded by Bruno Walter. The Adagio was widely played in America and Europe and was recorded by Toscanini.

In 1944 the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Kussevitsky gave the first performance of Barber's Second Symphony and the piece for voice and orchestra, "Knoxville, Summer of 1915", was given in 1948 with Eleanor Steber as the soprano soloist. The Cello Concerto, which had been first performed in 1946 was voted the Critics' Award for that year.

The prewar works were notable especially for their technical brilliance based on Barber's melodic strengths and his evocative lyricism. With the beginning of the war his work appeared to take on greater originality both in terms of technique and in an enriching of content and colour. Thus the Capricorn Concerto of 1944 appeared to acknowledge Stravinsky and the Cello Concerto of 1946 seemed to evidence the synthesis of a wide range of musical experience in a highly personal musical statement, made all his own by Barber.

In 1946 Barber's ballet *Medea* was done by Martha Graham in New York. Among his many other works were two operas. *Vanessa* for which his friend, Menotti, provided the libretto was premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in 1958, won its composer a Pulitzer prize in that year, and has enjoyed several revivals since, notably at the 1978 Spoleto, United States, festival where it was televised. *Antony and Cleopatra* which inaugurated the new Metropolitan Opera House in 1966 has enjoyed less success. It was universally acclaimed a disaster on its opening performance, due in part to technical and production errors as much as to an unsympathetic score. Revised by Barber after this debacle it, however, never seemed to hold its own satisfactorily.

Among Barber's other works were, besides two string quartets, a number of songs, settings of poets such as James Stephens, Yeats, Hopkins and James Joyce, notably three settings from the latter's *Chamber Music*.

Latterly Barber had not been much active creatively speaking though, after a six-year gap in output, his third Essay for Orchestra had been premiered last season by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He was a Member of America's National Institute of Arts and Letters.

THE HON MRS HASTINGS

The Hon Mrs Anthea Hastings, the publisher professionally known as Mrs Michael Joseph, died at her home in Hampshire on January 23 after a long illness. She was 56. The daughter of Rt Hon Lord Hodson, MC, a former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, she was born in London on March 6 1924, and educated at Queens Gate School. After working at the American Embassy in London during the war, she became secretary to the publisher Michael Joseph in 1946. They were married in 1950, when she became a non-executive director of his firm.

Her real career as a publisher began with Michael Joseph's early death in 1958, when she took the forefront in the struggle to keep the company alive. She proved her extraordinary determination and courage during two years of difficulties and disappointments. In 1960, when the Thomson Organisation took over the firm, she was one of only two directors who remained. In the twenty years that followed, she was one of the principal architects of the firm's revival and rise to become one of the most successful publishing houses in London.

In 1968 she became Deputy Chairman, and in 1978 Chairman of Michael Joseph. It gave her particular pleasure to feel that her contribution as a publisher had been recognized in its own right, beyond her claims as Michael Joseph's widow.

She was a sensitive judge of both popular and literary fiction. Among many distinguished authors whom she encouraged and with whom she worked, she was the first publisher in Britain to recognize the talents of Dick Francis and James Herriot. Her endless kindness, generosity and humour served her as well in Bloomsbury as in Hampshire village life. She proved that it was possible to bring all the traditional christian virtues into professional life, without losing judgment and scepticism. Few people can have enjoyed such an immense range of friendships, or have crowded so much into their lives so modestly and happily.

She leaves a son and daughter by Michael Joseph. In 1963 she married Michael Joseph's close friend, the author Macdonald Hastings, by whom she leaves a daughter.

MR ROMAN RUDENKO

Mr Roman Rudenko, who was the chief Soviet prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials and who had been the Soviet Procurator-General since 1953, died on January 23 at the age of 73. With the chief prosecutors of the United States, Great Britain and France, Rudenko co-ordinated international legal proceedings against Nazi leaders accused of war crimes. He played a major role in preparing the trials of Goering, Speer and Hess.

As Procurator-General of the USSR, Rudenko headed the Procuracy, the state agency empowered to prosecute criminal cases and to evaluate the legality of actions taken by all organs exercising public authority, including courts and prisons. During his 28-year term as Procurator-General, Rudenko led many delegations of the USSR Procuracy and Soviet jurists to other communist countries.

In 1960 Rudenko prosecuted Francis Powers, the pilot of an American Lockheed U-2 aircraft which was shot down on a reconnaissance flight over the Soviet Union.

MR PERCY BOLTON

Mr Percy Bolton, formerly Headmaster of Dean Close School, Cheltenham, and of Watford Grammar School, died on January 6, aged 91.

Scholar of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, and of King's College, Cambridge, Percy Bolton was a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1911 and then proceeded to take the Natural Science Tripos in 1912. After a year teaching at Cheltenham College, at the age of 24 he was appointed by Sanderson to Oundle School as Head of Physics and Engineering, a pioneering post ideally suited to his genius for invention and construction.

In 1924 he became the second Headmaster of Dean Close School and from 1938 to 1951 was Headmaster of Watford Grammar School, in each matching the austerities of his time by the firmness and humanity of his leadership and laying strong foundations on which others could build. Above all, he remained a great teacher, meticulous in work and courtesy, with a close knowledge of his pupils and an enduring interest in their lives.

He married Madeleine, daughter of Rev D. L. Scott, and leaves a son and a daughter.

LT-COL R. P. F. WHITE

A colleague writes:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. F. White, MC ("The Colonel"), who died on January 16, served with distinction as a professional soldier in two wars but it is by his second career that most of us remember him now.

Leaving the army after the Second World War he entered the service of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts as Assistant Registrar, becoming finally Registrar, of the National Register of Archives. After retirement he remained in the commission's service as an Inspector of Manuscripts, arranging and listing many famous collections of family papers, and when at the age of 80 retirement faced him again White promptly volunteered as assistant to the honorary secretary of the Friends of the National Libraries.

In all these posts White's good sense, quiet kindness and unlimited capacity for work have won him the respect and friendship of all his colleagues and the gratitude of countless historians and researchers who are indebted, directly or indirectly, to his work.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

New backing for loan guarantees, page 17

Stock markets
FT Ind 455.7
FT Gilts 69.09

Sterling
$ 2.4070
Index 80.4

Dollar
Index 87.3
DM 2.0317

Gold
$ 552.50 down 56

Money
3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $18[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 17[illegible]-17[illegible]
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Institutions may meet on Fraser deal with Lonrho

City institutions, which hold 40 per cent of the shares in the House of Fraser, are expected to meet this week to consider their attitude to Sir Hugh Fraser, the chairman, after his reconciliation with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the Lonrho chief executive.

Lonrho has 29.9 per cent and Sir Hugh's family trusts own 3.5 per cent.

A letter sent by Mr Rowland to S. G. Warburg, House of Fraser financial advisers, last week, seems to have precipitated events. A House of Fraser board meeting on Friday held at Warburg's was not attended by Sir Hugh or Mr Rowland or Lord Duncan Sandys, the Lonrho representatives.

Rebuff for PLO

A special committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund meeting in Wellington decided against changing the voting system which prevented the Palestine Liberation Organization attending last year's annual meeting of the two bodies.

Britain 'moving up'

Britain is expected to move up the world economic league from eighth position in 1980 to fourth this year because of a large current account surplus and falling inflation, stockbroker Phillips and Drew forecasts.

Unctad fund boost

West Germany has decided to sign the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development international agreement on a raw material intervention fund with an expected contribution of DM47m (£9.79m).

Scots bank pay talks

Scottish bank workers' leaders began talks yesterday to decide on this year's pay claim, likely to be not less than the 20 per cent which their English counterparts have asked for.

Rubber potential

With oil prices driving up the price for synthetic rubber, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and other natural rubber producing countries have a greater market potential for their output than at any time during the past two decades, a World Bank report said.

Factories contract

Wilcon Construction of Northampton has been appointed by the Commission for New Towns to develop 19 nursery factories on the Earlstrees industrial estate in Corby under a £1.1m contract.

Chrysler halts closures

Chrysler has cancelled the scheduled temporary closure of three car assembly plants in Newark, Detroit and Belvedere, Illinois, because of rising sales.

French prices up

French retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in December after a 0.7 per cent November gain, to give a year-on-year rise of 13.6 per cent against 13.5 per cent previously.

Credit for Malaysia

Britain has agreed to provide Malaysia with a M$394m (£73.9m) three-year mixed credit package for development projects.

Bonn reserves fall

West Germany's net monetary reserves fell DM800m (£165.66m) in the second week of January, to DM67,300m.

Norway oil output

Norway produced 49.5 million tons of oil and gas last year, up 20 per cent on the year before.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.12	2.04
Austria Sch	35.90	33.90
Belgium Fr	80.75	77.25
Canada $	2.94	2.86
Denmark Kr	15.50	14.80
Finland Mkk	9.73	9.33
France Fr	11.57	11.12
Germany DM	5.03	4.80
Greece Dr	123.00	116.00
Hongkong $	12.85	12.25
Ireland Pt	1.35	1.30
Italy Lir	2410.00	2300.00
Japan Yn	511.00	485.00
Netherlands Gld	5.45	5.22
Norway Kr	13.10	12.55
Portugal Esc	134.00	126.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Spain Pta	198.00	189.50
Sweden Kr	11.15	10.65
Switzerland Fr	4.57	4.35
USA $	2.46	2.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	85.00	80.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

British Steel in pricing dispute with independent stockholders

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation's attempt to recover its share of the United Kingdom market lost to foreign suppliers through new policies within its steel stockholding company has produced tension between itself and independent stockholders.

The corporation is attempting to meet targets set by Mr Ian MacGregor, its chairman, by aggressive marketing and pricing policies, combined with quality and delivery improvement, to help it to regain the 54 per cent share of the United Kingdom market which it held before the 13-week national strike last year.

British Steel Service Centres, the stockholding division which accounts for between 10 and 12 per cent of all steel sold in the United Kingdom, according to industry sources, has been cutting its prices by as much as £20 a tonne on a wide range of products in an attempt to reduce imports and boost the order books of British Steel's own mills as competition from foreign steel producers intensifies.

But there is growing pressure for the corporation to revert to its more distant relationship with its stockholding company, and friction has already prompted some resignations from the National Association of Steel Stockholders.

Other companies have taken defensive action and a group of smaller stockholding concerns is said to have established a consortium through which it can buy and distribute cheaper foreign produced steel.

Even manufacturing companies which have remained loyal to British-produced steel and to United Kingdom stockholders are finding it increasingly difficult to resist the cut prices.

"There could be one hell of a battle if the British Steel Service Centres does not change its tactics because smaller companies will be forced to boost their imports", one stockholder said.

Despite the new policies stockholders and customers are still turning to cut-price offers from overseas which could threaten the corporation's survival plan.

Last year steel imports rose to record levels, reflecting industry's problems, many of which resulted from the effects of the strike.

Many traditional customers have negotiated supply arrangements with foreign steelmakers, and such deals have become more commonplace as European makers grapple with continuing overcapacity and have sought to exploit the strength of sterling.

Imports now account for more than a fifth of all steel sold in the United Kingdom and the strength of the pound has cut British producers' competitiveness by between 35 and 40 per cent.

But even with the heavy discount reductions on list prices now being offered by British Steel, its stockholding subsidiary is finding it nearly impossible to compete with the low prices offered by other EEC producers.

It was because of the severe overcapacity and the ensuing price war last summer that the EEC Commission invoked previously unused powers last autumn to stabilize the market and lift prices through a system of mandatory production quotas.

Although there have been signs of prices of some products becoming firmer in certain markets, especially in Germany and France, it is clear that the United Kingdom market has still to feel any real benefit and remains the principal battleground.

Certain grades of steel from overseas are being sold in Britain at prices between £30 and £40 a tonne below even discounted prices offered by the corporation.

Competition is intense because companies have run down their stocks as a result of the recession and a further fall in consumption of between 5 and 10 per cent is expected this year.

West Germany is said to be delivering hot rolled steel coil to United Kingdom customers at prices of about £150 a tonne compared to a British Steel list price of £190 a tonne. The same product, produced in Bulgaria, is being offered at about £135 a tonne. Compared with United Kingdom list prices of between £190 and £200 a tonne, imported steel plate is being offered at £150 a tonne.

In the more specialized steel sector, the differences are even more dramatic with imported stainless steel coil being sold at between £800 and £900 a tonne against a British Steel official price of between £1,100 and £1,200.

The present EEC measures are scheduled to run to the end of June, but British Steel will almost certainly press for an extension. The Government has promised to review the corporation's funding and provide further subsidies from taxes.

'Radical' policies urged to stimulate business

By John Huxley
and Peter Norman

The Institute of Directors has called for more radical and adventurous policies to stimulate the creation and growth of business in a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry.

It urges Sir Keith to use his department as a "lobbying force" to persuade the Treasury and the departments of employment and the environment to accept the need for such policies.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director-general, has submitted an 18-point programme, which he describes as laying down "the only long-term way to fight the now frightening and rising unemployment levels and to create real wealth and jobs for the future".

The points will be discussed at a meeting between Mr Goldsmith and Sir Keith on Wednesday.

Among suggestions under the "industrial" heading, the institute calls for the immediate repeal of all statutory monopolies and for publicity to be given to opportunities now available after the easing of some monopolies already.

It hopes that private enterprise may benefit from opportunities now available to provide rural and outer suburban passenger services.

"Assistance under the Industry Acts which simply subsidizes established undertakings to compete with new ones should be abolished," it says.

Sir Keith is urged to press for the outlawing of the insertion of trade union membership clauses in public sector contracts and to consider the abolition of minimum wage legislation.

More than half of the points raised by the institute are fiscal. They include a general lowering of marginal rates of income tax, and the abolition of capital gains, capital transfer and development land taxes.

The value-added tax turnover threshold should be raised to £50,000. Income tax relief for risk investment in independent trading companies by high earners should be introduced.

It would be misleading to concentrate on "businesses" as such to the exclusion of the individuals who might start them or make them grow.

"Positive discrimination in favour of small businesses may stimulate the birth of new enterprises but place artificial constraints on their growth when they cease to be defined as small," the letter says.

The impact of Government in encouraging growth might be as much psychological as real. "Cherished principles may require sacrifice in order to create a new boost, real and psychological, for self employment", it says.



Mr Walter Goldsmith: submitted 18-point programme.

Draft Bill on company law changes

By Philip Robinson

Detailed proposals of the latest changes in company law are expected next week with the publication of the draft Companies Bill 1981.

A meeting of members of the Cabinet is likely to decide on Thursday how the Bill—dealing mainly with the EEC's fourth directive on company accounts and the abolition of the register of business names will be introduced into a packed programme of legislation which the Government is anxious to get through the current Parliamentary session.

But the draft Bill itself will not include proposals allowing companies to buy their own shares, nor any reference to disclosure of interests which covers the controversial rules on "concert parties". Less time has been allowed for consultation on these two issues than on those detailed in the proposed Bill, and it is likely that an amendment on companies buying their own shares will be brought in, possibly by the House of Lords.

Legislation on "concert parties"—where two or more apparently unrelated individuals buy shares, knowing that these will be used as if they were owned by a single person—is still undecided.

The City's ultimate self-regulatory authority, the Council for the Securities Industry, has recommended to Whitehall that "concert parties" be outlawed.

But Civil Service lawyers argue that it is almost impossible to phrase enforceable legislation to cover this aspect of City behaviour. They say that "concert parties" are extremely difficult to prove, and feel that unenforceable legislation on disclosure of interests behaviour is hardly worth having.

Clothing industry presses for EEC controls on low-cost imports

By Our Industrial Staff

A delegation of employers and union leaders from the British clothing industry is due to meet European Commission officials in Brussels later today.

They will seek more stringent control of imports into the Community from low-cost sources among the developing countries which they blame for many of the difficulties now being faced by the British industry.

These have resulted in the closure of 200 medium to large-sized factories over the past 18 months, in addition to several hundred small units, according to Mr Gerald French, director of the British Clothing Industry Association. More than 40,000 workers have lost their jobs, and half the industry has experienced either redundancy or short-time working.

The Brussels meeting is the first occasion on which the association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers have joined forces to lobby the Commission. It reflects the increasing sense of despair within the industry.

Before leaving for Brussels, Mr French said: "Our members' order books are in their worst-ever condition, and there is every indication that they are going to deteriorate further".

Mr Alec Smith, general secretary of the union, said: "The situation has been getting rapidly worse, as we warned that it would. Moreover, jobs are being lost in areas where there is no alternative form of employment. The real worry is that these are permanent losses".

The delegation is expected to say that the Commission is ignoring the unsatisfactory working of the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement, the regime by which international trade in textiles and clothing is regulated.

This falls due for renewal at the end of this year, and already industry organizations and governments are drawing up details of what they would like to see incorporated in a successor agreement.

According to British clothing industry leaders, countries such as Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea should be required to surrender part of their present export quotas if bigger shares of Community markets are to be given to countries such as Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

Unless such an agreement is made, the British industry fears that it could find domestic markets swamped by low-cost imports.

So far, the Government has said only that it will seek a tough successor to the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement. It has refused to specify what this might mean, and has been careful not to allow itself to be stampeded into conceding the need for greater protection for the domestic clothing and textile industries. The Commission, too, is sympathetic, but unwilling to depart from the term of present arrangements.

It is particularly anxious that market opportunities for other British manufacturers should not be lost because Britain insists on safeguarding the interests of British textile and clothing manufacturers.

The dangers that this involves were illustrated recently by the alleged loss of, or delay in placing, orders by Indonesian customers, after the imposition of quotas on textile imports.

Community talks on Tokyo curbs

Tokyo, Jan 25.—An EEC Commission delegation to Japan will begin talks on Monday on curbing Japanese exports to the Community, particularly cars and electronic products, and allowing European companies to increase their sales in Japan.

The delegation, led by Mr Roy Denman, director general, External Affairs, follows a mandate given to the Commission last November by EEC governments to negotiate in the hope of avoiding an all-out trade war.

The EEC had a trade deficit with Japan in 1980 of $10,000m (£4,184m) against $7,100m in 1979.

Japanese car exports to the Community rose 19 per cent in the first eight months of 1980 to $1,600m.

The EEC delegation will say that Japan does too little to encourage European exports and in some cases puts up effective barriers against them. EEC exports to Japan fell by 2 per cent in value in the first six months of 1980.

"This is a trend which needs to be radically altered, if calls for protectionist measures by European industrialists are to be resisted", a Commission official said.

But one Japanese diplomat said: "The Community is looking for a guarantee that we will increase EEC imports. But how can we give this? No country would."

But he added the Japanese government was prepared to restrain some exports and would not try to cover its oil import bill with a sales drive in EEC markets. And the increased value of the yen would help moderate Japanese exports.

Safeguards sought for engineering proposals

By Derek Harris

In a final attempt to secure important modifications to the charter proposed for the Government's new "watchdog" body for engineering, the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) has told the Department of Industry that the profession's support of the charter depends on four key issues being resolved.

The CEI, which would be largely superseded by the Government's proposed Engineering Council, is particularly worried about a section of the proposed charter that could tie the new council to Whitehall, despite it being set up under the aegis of the Privy Council. The CEI is also looking for specific safeguards for some elements of self-regulation to be retained.

The CEI's objections indicate a final round of tough bargaining over the structure of the Engineering Council which Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is anxious to launch within about two weeks. Its first chairman and governing board of not more than 20 will be appointed by Sir Keith.

The credibility of the launch could be impared if a dissatisfied CEI refuses to cede the power of awarding professional titles, including that of Chartered Engineer (C Eng) to the new council.

Not all of the CEI's constituent institutions have equally strong opinions on the four key issues. Some are making their own separate representations to Sir Keith.

All the institutions appear united on opposition to a section in the charter which lays down that the new council will not only have to "take note of any advice or request" given by ministers, but will also be expected to "use its best endeavours to comply with such advice or request".

The Department of Industry has apparently argued that this would not prescribe the independence of the new body but only formalize its relationship with the Government.

The CEI is also apparently not happy about the new council's powers in setting standards and criteria for education, training and the practical experience of engineers wishing to go on a register, which the new council may take over from the CEI.

It is also worried that the C Eng title would denote only technical competence rather than carrying the present connotations of professional competence or commitment.

The fourth issue is that of self-regulation, which the CEI believes could be denied to the profession for good, without specific safeguards, even though the new council after three years would become more self-governing in terms of structure and appointments.

University scheme: The Science Research Council is putting £309,000 into a three year pilot scheme at the University of Warwick, Coventry, to increase the status and supply of top grade engineers (Clifford Webb writes). BL and Lucas Industries, two of Britain's biggest industrial groups, are cooperating on the scheme, where 60 graduates already employed by the companies will spend about one third of their time at the university.

3,000 jobs at risk if BL closes plant in Belgium

By Clifford Webb

There is growing speculation in Belgium that BL is about to announce the closure of its assembly plant for Allegros and Minis at Seneffe with the loss of all 3,000 jobs.

The future of Seneffe, which also undertakes pre-delivery servicing for most of BL's European markets, has been under review since September, 1979. It has been particularly hard hit by the present recession in car sales and has been working only one week in four for several months.

The plant was opened in an area of high unemployment in 1963 and extended in 1970, 1972 and 1976.

At one time it was planned to switch all Allegro production from Longbridge to Seneffe to clear the way for Metro, but the recession and the limited life remaining for the larger car killed the move.

It is also believed that Seneffe costs are no longer competitive with the new automated facilities at Longbridge which produces the Mini, Allegro and the Metro.

Seneffe's biggest contribution to BL sales in Europe was the high quality of its largely hand-built cars. But even this has now been overtaken by improvements at Longbridge.

A BL source said last night: "There is something like 30 to 40 per cent excess car capacity in Europe at present and all the signs point to that continuing for the rest of 1981.

"It is against that depressing background that the future of a number of car plants is being examined by motor manufacturers".

Confederation says scrap trade is facing battle for survival

By John Huxley

The scrap industry, which handles metals, textiles and paper, faces a fight for survival, the British Reclamation Industries Confederation said yesterday.

There has been a big drop in demand across industry as a result of the sharp fall in manufacturing activity, and prices have slumped.

Mr Colin Doland, executive director, of the British Waste Paper Association, estimates that prices paid for the main grades of packaging has fallen by 42 per cent in the past six months. Textile waste merchants report a similar drop.

The industry is loosely organized with some companies moving in and out according to the state of trade. But the BRIC believes that more than 1,000 jobs, out of a total workforce of 16,000 were lost in the year to April, 1980.

Mr Eric Cross, the president, says that since then "the roof fell in" and the rate of redundancies has accelerated. "Our main worry now is whether this time next year there will still be a reclamation industry worth talking of.

"We are fairly resilient, but there comes a time for most companies when they simply have to close the door. I am sure we shall see a number of companies disappearing."

Last year, the scrap industries handled materials worth about £850m. Of this, shipbreakers and scrap metal dealers accounted for almost £700m.

The quantities of material handled have fallen drastically and the confederation says that the only relieving feature of present trading conditions is an increase in the volume of exports.

Even so some members are beginning to report that this is being adversely affected by the strength of sterling.

Meanwhile, the confederation has expressed its concern at the Government's decision to scrap the Waste Management Advisory Council, without making clear alternative arrangements by which the industry can make its views known.

The council, regarded as an important part of the former Labour administration's conservation policy, was abolished last week by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry.

It had not met since the Conservatives came to power.

The reclamation industry does not lament its abolition, but it is concerned that the Government should decide which department will handle its affairs.

At present there is some doubt whether these fall within the remit of the Department of Industry or the Department of the Environment.

The confederation believes that it should deal with the former, maintaining that reclamation is an industrial and commercial matter more than a matter of conservation.

It has already taken up—but with no success so far—the question of rates charged by local authorities for removal of scrap with the Department of the Environment.

The confederation wants these rates put on an economic base. At present, local authorities are undercutting confederation members.

Luxembourg–Belgium steel agreement

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 25

The Belgian and Luxembourg governments agreed this weekend that their steel industries should not engage in a ruinous commercial war.

At a special conference at La Hulpe just outside Brussels, Madame Colette Flesch, the Luxembourg foreign minister, announced that the Luxembourg Arbed steel group had scaled-down its plans to build a new cold rolled-steel mill at Dudelange in the grand Duchy.

In what amounted to an olive branch to the representatives of the Belgian government and steel industries, Madame Flesch said Arbed's new facility at Dudelange would have an annual production capacity of 650,000 tonnes instead of the 1.2 million tonnes originally planned.

This statement eased tension between the two sides. Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian economics minister, said he was satisfied with the pledge which could be the opening step towards greater cooperation between Arbed and the steel-producing regions of southern Belgium around Liège and Charleroi.

The prospects of Arbed increasing its production capacity had been a growing concern on the Belgian side of the border where the steel industry in the French-speaking part of the country is struggling with the problems of over capacity, over manning, and huge losses.

As if to highlight the area's problems, around 20,000 workers at the Cockerill plant in Liège struck for 24 hours on Saturday against the possibility of redundancies arising from plans to merge their company with the Hainault-Sambre group of Charlerois.

The meeting at La Hulpe, which was also attended by Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC Industry Commissioner, agreed to set up a working group to report within 10 days on which parts of the Belgian and Luxembourg steel industries could operate efficiently if demand returned to 85 per cent of historically normal levels, and how best to exploit cooperation between the two sides at a commercial and technical level.

These issues will be discussed further at a meeting of the Belgian and Luxembourg governments on February 7.

Free enterprise advocate will head Council of Economic Advisers

Reagan appointment cheers private sector

President Reagan could not have found a better way of underlining his commitment to reduce regulation of business and provide strong new incentives to free enterprise, than by selecting Mr Murray L. Weidenbaum as the new chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr Weidenbaum, aged 53, an economist, has held assorted government positions and he was assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic affairs in the early 1970s.

He has in recent years been director of the centre for business studies at Washington University in St Louis, and he has written extensively on the effects of government regulation of business.

He will, of course, give advice on all economic policy issues, is likely to be a strong advocate of cuts in public spending and cuts in taxation, and believes that the greatest national benefits can arise from allowing free market competitive forces to operate as fully as possible.

Mr Weidenbaum's greatest influence will almost certainly be in the regulatory area, because he is unlikely to differ significantly on macro-economic policy with Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, or Mr David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management.

Not long ago Mr Weidenbaum wrote an essay for a book published by the Hoover Institution at Stanford University called "The United States in the 1980s" that summarized his views on regulation.

The rising tide of regulation had become a barrier to productive economic activity, he wrote. And he indicated that the costs arising from Federal regulation of business exceeded $100,000 (£42,000).

The government's regulatory apparatus was cumbersome and costly. Regulation created more unemployment, higher inflation, reduced capital formation, lower productivity and a slowdown in technological innovation, Mr Weidenbaum said.

"Regulation is not working. It is not a question of begrudging a few more billion dollars for job safety, consumer health, and so on. Rather, the point is that the typical regulatory programme is not effective in reaching these worthy objectives. Virtually every study of the regulatory process reaches that conclusion."

Mr Weidenbaum sees the merits of many regulations and he is no dogmatic authority determined to eliminate all regulations at a stroke.

In his essay he suggested that economic impact statements should be required that clearly showed the negative as well as the the positive effects before each new regulation was issued. He called for thorough, regular, congressional reviews of the activities of all 55 regulatory agencies to determine whether they were still needed.

The costs of the agencies should be included in the budget, which is not now the case, including cost estimates of the business effects of existing regulations. Finally, he advocated a searching study of alternatives to regulation, such as voluntary efforts.

Frank Vogl

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Does your product get publicity it deserves?

The activity of public relations has few admirers. For many firms it is little more than a back-stop to be used in the event of the factory blowing up and the local inhabitants requiring mollification; and for journalists it is the source of an unending stream of otiose press releases.

So it may come as a surprise to the detractors of PR to learn that, properly used, it is an efficient marketing tool capable of performing the positive and unexceptionable task of selling goods and services.

For a long time the business world has recognized that editorial publicity has greater credibility than paid-for space in the form of advertisements, but there has been insufficient awareness of how to exploit that opportunity.

Usually a blanket announcement of some new product, development, or achievement is widely and indiscriminately disseminated with the result that little appears in print other than a few mentions in the trade press. Similarly, journalists, though invariably delighted to be fed and watered at someone else's expense, have grown wary of lavishly mounted press conferences convened to reveal nothing of much consequence.

That this wasteful and haphazard use of PR should persist is surprising given that most firms would never dream of applying such a scattergun approach to their advertising. The techniques of splitting up the market into various segments—using such criteria as age, sex, income and social class—and defining the target audience for a campaign are well developed and widely used.

Media scheduling and buying are prized skills in advertising agencies, and their clients expect to be delivered value for money. Why, then, are those same clients prepared to settle for less from their PR consultants? In part the answer is that PR is much less expensive than advertising and therefore there is less at stake, but there is also the feeling that PR is inevitably a vague and inchoate activity, the benefits of which are intangible when they are not nugatory.



Mr Paul Clark, advertising director of Van den Berghs: "The more ingenious you are, the more the media are likely to listen."

There are signs, however, that this attitude is changing. For one thing, PR is no longer cheap. The average annual fee was about £10,000 a few years ago but is now more likely to be anything from £20,000 to £50,000. PR agencies are having to be more sophisticated in the services they supply.

Leading consultancies have been applying the marketing techniques of segmentation and targeting to PR, with the specific aim of increasing the sales of clients' products. "But there are still too many top managements who are aware of PR but not of the totality of what it can accomplish," says Mr Bob Leaf of our agency, Burston Marsteller.

A notable exception is Van den Berghs, the country'se largest manufacturer of margarine and part of the Unilever group. For almost ten years Van den Berghs has supplemented its advertizing programme by the judicious use of PR, though Mr Paul Clark, the firm's advertizing director, prefers the term "publicity".

"PR is difficult to define," he says, "it's there all the time. But publicity does not happen unless you do something."

Van den Berghs first turned to this form of promotion in the early seventies when it launched Flora, a margarine made of polyunsaturated fat, and therefore believed by some doctors to be safer than competing products, particularly butter, which have a high cholesterol content and may contribute to heart disease.

"However", says Mr Clark, "the rules governing the advertising of health products are, quite properly, very stringent, and we found ourselves unable to communicate what Flora was about in the normal way. Nevertheless, we wanted to get the story of polyunsaturated fats through to the public."

The answer was to stimulate interest by placing articles in the press and by holding public meetings and seminars where medical experts discussed the issues. "We achieved our objectives", says Mr Clark. "And it was a perfectly legitimate way of getting our message across when we were precluded from doing so by advertising."

In fact, the technique proved so successful that Van den Berghs has since extended its use to other products in the range. The company strongly believes in segmenting the marginal market, and each brand is vested with a particular attribute. Thus Flora is for health; *Outline for slimming*; Blue Band for spreading; Stork for taste, and so on.

Targeting follows from the segmentation. Van den Berghs has, for example, spent heavily on promoting Outline in slimming clubs and magazines. And even though Blue Band lacks the same kind of clearly defined audience, the Blue Band Bureau was set up to generate articles about nutrition and thereby link the product with sensible eating habits.

The important thing, says Mr Clark, is to make sure that you have something of genuine interest to say. "The more ingenious you are, the more the media are likely to listen," he adds. "And the more likely they are to accept your building your brand into the story.

"We believe in getting out a media schedule for publicity just as we do for advertising. We prepare a clear and defined publicity brief, using exactly the same tools, strategy and research as we do for an advertising campaign. So we might say, for example, the target audience for this product is likely to read *Under 21* or whatever, and we will try to get an article in that publication.

"As far as we are concerned there is no question of scattering out the same information to everyone. One story in one publication can have more effect than a whole load of press releases; but some people have not caught on to that yet."

Mr Clark emphasizes that publicity is not a cheap nor easy alternative to advertising. "It is a second layer of communication," he says. "They go together and we do them as a whole. But you have to accept that publicity is very time-consuming—you must always be looking out for an opportunity to generate a story—and it does not produce quick or easily measured results."

Even so, it seems hardly likely that a firm of the standing of Van den Berghs would have persisted with a sales technique for almost a decade if it were not proving effective.

Iain Murray

How your buying department could save you a fortune

Purchasing methods are again coming under scrutiny as part of manufacturing industry's drive to cut costs. Henley Management College and the British Institute of Management (BIM) both note the disproportionate increase in company profits which can result from improvements in purchasing tactics.

The BIM, in a new report, demonstrates how a 2 per cent reduction in the cost of purchases can yield a 10 per cent addition to profit. According to the Henley Management College, which introduces a new course on materials management for senior managers this month, a 5 per cent reduction in material costs would have an equivalent effect on profitability as a 10 per cent increase in sales.

The aim of both organizations is to stimulate companies into improving the efficiency of their purchasing activities. Although the purchase of materials and components typically accounts for 60 per cent of sales revenue in manufacturing industry, the departments responsible have traditionally carried less status within companies compared with production or marketing functions.

While there has been a general tightening up since high inflation placed new emphasis on cost control, the BIM has found that 35 per cent of companies still make no assessment of the performance of their purchasing departments. Only half the 208 organizations surveyed for the report had procedures to identify the contribution of purchasing departments to company profits.

The BIM recommends that purchasing should be incorporated more into long-term strategic planning. This would mean a *major switch* from the present role of the many purchasing departments which merely confirm purchase orders in respect of agreements made by other staff.

The report suggests that reporting *procedures* dealing with cost reduction and cost avoidance in purchasing methods should be developed within companies. It lists 17 methods—which it describes as by no means exhaustive—by which costs can be reduced. These include specification changes, substitution of materials, and savings on inter-company purchases. On cost avoidance, it offers three methods of dealing with price increase requests from suppliers.

There has been some improvement in status of purchasing executives in the past 20 years, according to the BIM. One yardstick is the job title.

BIM finds it encouraging that the title of "purchasing officer" has largely given way to that of "purchasing manager". Another improvement is in the reporting procedures. In 36 per cent of organizations the head of purchasing reports to the managing director or chief executive and in 5 per cent he reports directly to the board of directors.

"Efficient materials management is a corporate blind spot", Mr Graham Milborrow, organizer of the Henley course, says. "We are looking at efficiency opportunities through all the major material management areas, from purchasing through to distribution, as well as at the costs which sometimes drop between them.

"With little opportunity now to increase profits through sales and with energy costs up eight-fold in the last decade, we believe these issues are urgent and the payoff against the recession a worthwhile benefit."

Patricia Tisdall

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cause of the decline in textiles

From Mr Ira Brown

Sir, There have been several recent letters on the Multi-Fibre Arrangements (MFA).

Detailed examination of the more salient facts indicates that the present problems of the British textile industry are only partially caused by imports from MFA signatory countries. The real problems lie elsewhere.

It should be remembered that the MFA was designed to help developing countries by permitting 6 per cent real annual growth. But the last arrangement was, in effect, used to curb exports from developing countries below the expansion rate originally envisaged.

In this country demands are now being made, because of substantial imports, for a tougher successor to the present MFA. But according to a draft commission communication, overall growth from MFA countries from 1976 to 1979 was restricted to 4 per cent (well below the agreed figure). Group 1 products, the most sensitive category—accounting for 56 per cent of MFA goods—rose by only 1.9 per cent.

Total imports into the United Kingdom by volume increased by 35 per cent in the 1976-79 period but imports from low-cost suppliers grew by 19 per cent while those from developed countries increased by 58 per cent. Moreover, the biggest growth in the low cost category was of imports from outside the MFA framework.

It is being implied that the reduction in the labour force in the textile industry is mainly due to low-cost imports; but this is not borne out by the facts.

The United Kingdom Government Service Working Paper (January 1979) in respect of changes in employment in Britain for the years 1970-75 shows that Britain's textile and clothing industry sustained a total net loss of 110,000 jobs. Of these, a net 65,000 were lost as a result of imports but 57,000 or 67 per cent were attributed to imports from developing countries.

A study of West Germany's textile clothing industry reveals a similar result. Between 1962 and 1975 there were 908,400 job losses of which 285,000 were due to imports (215,000 from imports from developed countries and only 70,000 from developing countries) and the remaining 623,000 resulted from improvements in productivity.

The first Multi-Fibre Arrangement was negotiated under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) in January 1974 as a successor to the Long Term Arrangement which ran from 1962. While much has been done, 19 years would seem to be a long enough period for the industry to put its house in order. Other Western countries have managed it. For example, the Italian garment knitting firms have based a dramatic recovery on design and one cost reduction. The Germans now have production ranges containing a high proportion of specialized difficult-to-make fabrics; the Belgians are concentrating on low-quality tufted carpets, while Denmark is concentrating on high-class clothing sold mainly within the EEC countries.

One can write many pages of facts and figures on this subject but I hope I have quoted sufficient to show that the present decline in the textile industry is only partially due to imports from developing countries—which therefore do not need even greater restrictions placed on them—and in the main is due to improvements in productivity and to imports from certain developed countries, such as the United States.

Although employment in the United Kingdom clothing industry continued to decline in the years between 1973 and 1978, it is to their credit that, in the same period, with a reduced workforce, productivity increased substantially.

E. IRA BROWN,
Director,
British Importers Confederation,
69 Cannon Street,
London EC4N 5AB.

British Telecom monopoly

From the Chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association

Sir, Insurance brokers are very concerned about the absence of any provision in the British Telecommunications Bill now before Parliament to deal with *the Post Office monopoly in* relation to telecommunications equipment. Following the Government statement on July 21, 1980 we had expected the Bill to relax the present monopoly but instead it could result in the position becoming even more restrictive.

Your readers will be aware of the very large contribution to the country's balance of payments made by insurance brokers. In 1979 the direct contribution was £206m and in addition there was an indirect contribution in that all the business placed in the Lloyd's market which contributed £383m and a large though unspecified proportion of the insurance companies' contribution of £368m is obtained through brokers.

Virtually all of this overseas business is negotiated by telex of which the international insurance brokers are very large users indeed. It is conducted under conditions of *tremendous competition with other* overseas insurance markets.

At present the service provided by British Telecom in terms of choice and equipment and especially time and quality of installation and maintenance is deplorable and far below that available to our competitors overseas.

Commercial competition in the supply, installation and maintenance of equipment is essential if the present situation is to be rectified and the present Bill is the obvious vehicle. If this opportunity is not taken London's position as an international insurance market will be seriously damaged and our contribution to the balance of payments substantially reduced.

IAN FINDLAY,
Chairman,
The British Insurance Brokers' Association.
Fountain House,
130 Fenchurch Street,
London, EC3M 5DJ.

Discomfort from monetarism

From Mr Andrew Wingfield

Sir, Professor Galbraith (January 20) rightly points out that with the introduction of any new aircraft design, any medical or surgical procedure, problems will be encountered, *particularly if they* do not work. He goes on to draw a similar parallel with the present implementation of monetarist policies in Britain and the United States.

By a similar token, does he not accept that any "new" procedure requires a period of refinement, adaptation and development before its full benefit can be realized? Without such a period I suggest that such innovations as Concorde, open-heart surgery and kidney transplants would not have progressed further than their initial shortcomings; although both passenger and patient may have experienced some discomfort in the process!

ANDREW WINGFIELD,
University of Bristol,
19 Arlington Villas,
Clifton,
Bristol.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Resurrection of the convertible gilt

The monetary authorities' quest for improved methods of funding the Government's borrowing requirement continue, though whether Friday's news of a fresh attempt at a convertible gilt-edged issue is a *step forward* or backward is a moot point.

It all depends how you look at it. The authorities can argue that they could finish up with 11-year money at a *cost of somewhere* between 12½ and 13½ per cent compared with the 14½ per cent they would have to pay on a conventional 11-year issue. They could also argue that if things do go wrong and the stock is never converted, then *nothing* much will have been lost.

The counter argument is that there is a potential hidden cost to the operation, namely that Government success in lowering inflation and interest rates could make the conversion terms look ridiculously favourable to the investor at some later stage.

Were investors to pay significantly over *the odds for the stock* as a straight four-year issue next Wednesday, that would certainly reduce the strength of this argument. But it remains to be seen if that will be *the case, especially if some* funds take the view that convertible stocks present actuarial valuation problems.

Meanwhile, the Bank will be holding exploratory talks with a *number of City* experts this week on the possibility of introducing new short dated funding instruments, such as one-year Treasury Bills.

The aim presumably must be to devise an instrument that is attractive to the non-bank sector. But there is some doubt as to where the market for such an instrument may lie. The Government's main need at the moment is to drain the main pockets of "excess" liquidity in the economy, and those are probably the personal sector and some parts of the corporate sector, such as the oil companies.

US banks

Divergent trends

Unlike British banks, the 14,000 American banks are showing no clear and regular *trend in their results.*

Last year was the time for Texan banks to show their paces. Most of them reported profits up by 20 per cent and over while other banks, some in New York and others in the older industrial areas, were announcing poorer results.

Results last year were especially mixed for the large money centre banks because in addition to regional economic factors not all of them got their financing right as interest rates fluctuated wildly.

One of the major casualties of this has been Citibank which after many years of rapid growth saw its profits cut by around two-thirds in the last quarter of the year—excluding non recurring gains. Even the full year net profits fell from $544m to $507m.

Citibank was hard hit on its consumer loans because until some six weeks ago New York regulations prevented charging "usury rates", which when the cost of money is high can do untold damage to a bank. The other reason is that Citibank seems to have been less skilful in managing its financing, expecting interest rates to fall when the *opposite actually happened. The other major* bank which has been badly hit has been First Chicago where management problems and bad funding combined almost to halve profits, to $65m.

But, other banks which have recently reported including Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust and Continental Illinois have weathered well interest rates fluctuations and made good gains.

This was achieved in spite of an extremely competitive international business where margins were often wafer thin on some lending.

But banks have been hard put to match by profits growth the erosion of their asset base. Texas banks were the exception thanks to the booming economy of their region, some of the smaller regional banks in fast growing areas such as Arkansas did well. But the large money centre banks generally did not.

One of the generalizations that seem possible *to make about American banking* is that customers are more sophisticated and seem to be always ready to switch accounts to high earning deposits faster than in the United Kingdom. Even so PE ratios for bank shares stand on average a shade over 5 and yield 6 per cent.

The concern is that—except for Texas—even banks which have been reporting progress have not been matching the levels of inflation.

Birmid Qualcast

Heat in the foundry

Birmid Qualcast's shares yield an historical 23.8 per cent at 24p. There is little doubt that the year's results due next month will be gruesome and the final dividend will be cut if not omitted. Some forecast that Birmid will make a loss before exceptional costs relating to closures, despite a £4.8m pretax profit in the first half.

Besides making Potterton boilers and lawnmowers, Birmid is one of the largest independent foundry companies in Europe and this is where its main problems lie. Last week it announced it was on the point of selling Trucast—a subsidiary making steel investment castings — having received a tempting offer from one of Trucast's suppliers. But it has been ferrous rather than steel foundries where Birmid has been suffering most.

The group must be thankful that Massey-Ferguson has been saved by its bankers but it has been badly hit by the recession in the tractor industry and of course by the problems of the domestic car industry where it has traditionally been a major supplier of ferrous castings.

Last month Birmid announced two more foundry closures making a total of six in about a year and a half at a cost of over 2,400 jobs. The closure programme was aimed at bringing capacity back in line with demand.

However, the difficulty of judging when this point had been reached is evident from the fact that Birmid started the 1979-80 *financial year expecting a big improvement* in profits and confident that—following a period of contraction—the foundries division was "leaner and much fitter".

In the event demand dropped off sharply again and industry observers see little improvement on the horizon. In present conditions, Birmid is probably losing money. *The balance sheet, at least,* provided a firm base to weather the traumas of the past year.

Borrowings were only 18 per cent of shareholders' funds at November, 1979, though gearing will doubtless have risen substantially since then.

● *West Germany's large industrial concerns have traditionally borrowed rather than issue shares to finance expansion. But high interest rates which could continue through the 1980s are reviving their interest in equity finance. The problem is trying to interest the general public, which now puts less than one per cent of its savings into shares.*

The dilemma was highlighted by Dr Heinz Kräemer the finance chief of the Gutehoffnungshuette group at a press conference in Oberhausen at which he called on the West German government to follow the French example and give tax incentives to make shareholding a more attractive proposition along the Loi Monory lines.

Dr Kräemer's thesis was that the 1980s would be a period of rising capital needs on the part of Germany's investment goods industry. Aging plant had to be replaced, the need to rationalize and save energy would push upwards the level of capital investment per unit of production, and the expansion of business abroad would involve higher direct investments outside Germany.

On the other hand interest rates were likely to stay high through the 1980s because the state would continue to have a high borrowing requirement while an increased savings rate was unlikely.

Dr Kräemer made clear that it was also up to German industry to encourage share ownership through making its dividend policy more attractive. He called on the government to end discrimination against foreign investors who cannot benefit from the tax credits issued in respect of companies' corporation tax payments.

Bryan Appleyard

Loan guarantees—a new hope for small business

A 30-page document landed on the desk of Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, last Friday. It was called *Proposals for a Government-backed loan guarantee scheme* although some people in the Union of Independent Companies, *its publisher,* would have preferred the more direct *Last chance for the Tories.*

The second title has the advantage of capturing the evangelizing fervour of the small business lobbyists who have exerted constant pressure on two governments to push the idea through. They believe, quite simply, that the small company sector is one of the keys to recovery and that loan guarantees would be the single most decisive step along that road.

The document is the UIC's last word on the campaign and it appears when the various small business lobbies which have been pressing their claims on the Government seem to be close to victory. Six months ago that victory seemed unthinkable.

The lobbyists started their final push in October when they began to discern a new, receptive mood in the Government towards loan guarantees. Mr David Mitchell, the former small business minister, suddenly became enthusiastic and a vigorous back-bench campaign was mounted by Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of The Conservative's Small Business Bureau.

Yet the election of a Conservative government with a monetarist approach to the economy had appeared to signal the death of the lobbyists' hopes. Mr Harold Lever, the Labour government minister responsible for small businesses, had floated the idea as part of a small company package under consideration in April 1978. But he immediately ran into concerted opposition from civil servants and the proposal was stalled until the general election.

It was assumed the Conservatives would find it ideologically unpalatable. It represented a significant level of intervention in industry and a potentially large increase in Government debt. Removing barriers from the development of small businesses was all right but the positive underwriting of the sectors' debts would go much too far.

The principle behind loan guarantees is simple enough: a company which could not raise loan finance through normal banking channels would turn to the scheme. This would involve a normal loan from a lending institution but the risk taken on by that institution would be reduced or eliminated by government underwriting.

The implications of that simple idea are far reaching. It immediately implies that the commercially determined lending criteria within which the banks operate are inadequate.

One notable fact which has been much quoted in this context is that Japanese small businesses frequently operate with debt equity ratios of 8 to 1.

In contrast British clearing banks have a traditional horror of gearing ratios of more than 1 to 1. The rationale behind the British banking view is that matching an entrepreneur's risk capital pound for pound is the course of maximum prudence. The argument for higher gearing is that a good idea should not be limited by a lack of capital.

The Conservatives—most notably Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher—started from the position that loan guarantees were unacceptable.

With proposals now coming from the Government to the banks and consultations starting next week against a clear background of support from ministers and civil servants, it is evident that the campaigners have pulled off something of a coup. They were, of course, helped by the apparently uncontrollable rise in unemployment and the almost total absence of new job creation.

But the opposition was not just ideological and it was not just from the civil servants. The banks also put up strong behind-the-scenes resistance. The demand for the scheme implied that their historic lending criteria were not in the best interest of the national economy.

Furthermore there was an unspoken fear that local branch managers might use a guarantee scheme for "dustbin loans"—the least attractive risks—or even "buddy loans"—an American expression for loans negotiated on the basis of an excessively close relationship between manager and client.

Against all this, the campaigners have consistently attempted to prove that the stakes are too high for Civil Service administrative headaches or worries about banking practice to be allowed to interfere. The possibility of injecting £1,000m into the small company sector was just too big to ignore.

They combined this with their own type of scheme which would effectively protect the Government against significant losses. As outlined by two accountants from the Small Business Bureau this would involve the Government underwriting, say, 80 per cent of each loan and the bank shouldering the rest of the risk.

The guaranteed 80 per cent would effectively become a gilt-edged security which the banks could sell to investing institutions. Such loans would be more expensive than ordinary bank loans—by perhaps 1 or 2 per cent—to cover any losses the Government might suffer. This scheme, the accountants argued, would reduce the 8 per cent loss rate suffered by loan guarantee schemes in the United States to 2 per cent.

Unfortunately, however, more gilts in circulation would push down gilt prices generally and force interest rates up—not the most attractive of scenarios with interest rates sticking apparently permanently at penal levels.

So the Government has suggested a modification of this scheme to the lenders, and consultations begin next Monday. The government proposals involve an experimental scheme lasting three years and offering up to 5,000 loans. The maximum sum will be £50,000 and the maturities on the loans will be between two and seven years. Exactly how much of each loan is guaranteed is up for negotiation as is the premium which will be charged on the loans.

For the banks the technical problem that arises is how to treat such loans in their balance-sheets and they are evidently planning to treat the guaranteed portions of the loans as gilt-edged securities, even though they will not be marketable under the government proposals.

However, lending institutions will be able to borrow against the loans as assets thus potentially making a "turn"—this is because the interest rate on the guaranteed loans will be at a premium level whereas the money they borrowed will be at lower rates.

The overwhelming feeling now is that the problems will be solved and the scheme will go ahead simply because government and Civil Service sentiment has changed so *radically.*

A Greek solution to problems below decks

Mario Modiano

Athens

A few hours before joining the European Community on January 1, Greece moved swiftly to eliminate a serious competitive disadvantage for Greek shipping caused by the acute shortage of domestic crews to man its rapidly expanding merchant fleet.

Mr Ioannis Fikioris, the Minister of Shipping, signed a decree on December 29 authorizing Greek shipowners to conclude bilateral crewing agreements with seamen's unions in the developing countries.

The need to recruit foreign



Mr Antony Chandris, former president of the Greek Shipowners Union: no other course.

seamen became inevitable as over the years, fewer and fewer Greeks have seemed willing to exchange affluence ashore for a tough, lonely and hazardous life at sea.

The total number of registered Greek merchant navy officers and seamen is about 110,000, with just over one-half of them actually working at any one time since most seamen spend an estimated five months out of every 12 ashore with their families or between jobs.

Yet, within the last 10 years Greek shipowners increased the number of their ships by one-quarter and more than doubled their tonnage. The Greek merchant fleet consists today of 3,961 ships of 40.6 million tons gross, while there are a further 514 Greek-owned ships of 9.7 million tons under flags of convenience.

The Greek government tried to attract young Greeks to the sea with special inducements, such as allowing them to serve a shorter term of military service, but the results were poor.

It was against this background that the government was compelled some four years ago to allow shipowners to hire foreign seamen, but only up to 25 per cent of the ship's complement.

The shipowners argue that the steady growth of the merchant fleet means that another 40,000 to 50,000 crewmen are needed but there are no Greeks willing to fill them.

So the 25 per cent ceiling has been blatantly violated. In some ships the ratio stands at six foreigners to four Greeks. The authoritative Piraeus shipping review *Naftiliaki* reported in its January issue that some of the best known names in Greek shipping are even now *experimenting—successfully it would seem—with all-foreign lower crews on some vessels*".

A census taken in 1978 of Greek and foreign seamen employed on Greek ships, gave a total of 86,000 officers and seamen, 58,000 Greeks and 28,000 foreigners (chiefly lower deck) most of them Egyptians, Filippinos, Pakistanis and Indians.

The new decree, without abolishing the now nominal 25 per cent ceiling, enables shipowners to hire qualified Asian or African seamen through their unions rather than recruit the unskilled stragglers from Egypt, Pakistan or Bangladesh who loiter in the slum cafes of Piraeus in search of jobs as greasers or wipers.

The Greek minister has, in fact, urged owners to employ crews of the same nationality on the same ship, not only to avoid confusion, but also the enhance the ship's safety standards.

To induce the Greek seamen's unions not to oppose this solution, the decree provides that for every foreign seaman employed, the owners would deposit to a welfare fund for Greek seamen, $30 (£13) a month. This fund is expected to receive about $7m to $8m a year in foreign currency.

According to the decree, foreign seamen will be paid no less than the rates paid in their own countries or the going rate for these seamen on ships of other major maritime nations.

This will be substantially lower than Greek wages which owners were obliged to pay also to foreign crews under the 25 per cent ceiling arrangement, hence the concern of the unions, *although the minister has re-assured them that Greek seamen would always have priority* of employment, even if a foreigner must be fired to make room.

All these arrangements are valid for an 18-month trial period, and their prolongation will depend on the results obtained. The minister believes that the number of foreign seamen employed on Greek-flag *ships could rise to about 40,000.*

The Government's move has come under strong criticism from seamen's unions, notably the engineers union (Pemen), which will in fact be the least affected by the influx of foreign seamen. Pemen and the Communist Party have accused the main Greek seamen's federation *(PNO) of reacting to the threat* with "revolutionary inertia".

The critics say that the official statistics are distorted and that the number of unemployed seamen is vast and bound to increase *if* the Greek shipowners are given the free-flag convenience of hiring cheap foreign labour.

They also point out that a substantial part of Greece's shipping revenue, which rose to $1,800m in 1980, *comes from* the remittance home of seamen's pay. They calculate the loss of revenue caused by foreign crewing at $700m to $800m a year.

The unions have accused the Government of giving in to the greed of the shipowners but so far they have made no threat of industrial action to have it repealed.

Mr Antony Chandris, who has just retired as president of the Greek Shipowners Union, says that there is no other choice. "We can either maintain a *smaller Greek merchant fleet,* trimming it to the availability of Greek crews, or we can have a large fleet employing Greek officers and foreign lower crews."

One of the decisive arguments invoked by the Greek owners to obtain the Government's permission to take on foreign *crews,* was that British shipowners, their main competitors inside the European Economic Community, have enjoyed for years the system known as Commonwealth crewing which enables them to hire Indians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis for lower-deck jobs.

The Greeks argued that despite pressures from the National Union of Seamen and the International Transport Workers *Federation, there* was still a substantial gap between British pay and the wages paid to the foreign crews. This would give the British ships a profitable edge.

The truth is that, unlike what has been happening in the Greek fleet, the number of foreign seamen in British ships which stood at 18 per cent in 1976, has declined considerably, mainly because of shrinking tonnage and increased *automation.*

Had Greece enforced the decree on foreign crewing after *its formal* accession to the European Community, many eyebrows would have been raised in Brussels. Yet, some experts insist that if the Ten do not wish to see their tonnage drifting towards the flags of convenience, where manning problems are simpler, they might do well to copy the Greek *solution.*

Pressures on a Talbot plant

Industry in the regions

Linwood

The Government is clearly prepared to offer large inducements to Peugeot SA, the parent company of Talbot, to ensure its projected new model leaves the drawing board in France and arrives on the production lines at Linwood in Scotland. The recent talks between Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland and Mr George Turnbull, the head of Talbot UK left no one any the wiser about the intentions of the French company.

Peugeot has declared that it *will seek to maintain a strong* industrial base in Britain but this could refer to the Dodge truck division. In company with other commercial vehicle manufacturers Dodge has been suffering heavily but seems most likely to be the first to recover after the recession as businesses are obliged to reequip.

The weak spot at Linwood is that the models produced there, the *venerable Avenger now* 10 years old and the Sunbeam, introduced over three years ago, together command only 2 per cent of the British market. Talbot always claim to be a "10 per cent company" *but* lowered its aim last year to 8 per cent —while the final realization was *just over* 6 *per* cent.

Linwood reached only one third of that depressed performance and so desperately needs the sales of a new model to bring its record back to a more viable level. Against this the company overall lost £19.5m during the first half of 1980 and does not expect to have fared any better during the second half. Workers at Linwood have read with envy the reports of the Leyland Metro commanding 10 per cent of the market and see what the intro*duction of a new model* can do both to morale and to job security.

The Government is equally keen to attract the new Peugeot model, a replacement for the 104 to Linwood and is prepared to offer a 22 per cent regional development grant plus an extra 10 per cent selective assistance to secure the new car in Scotland and the jobs of 4,800 Linwood workers.

The men are on short time at present, working three days a week although this had recently fallen to two days. Their pay is bolstered by the Government's short-time working scheme so that on the days they are obliged to stay at home the overall loss *is* reduced to £5.

The *Linwood* car plant opened in 1963 and during the heydays of the 1970s employed up to 9,000 men. When Peugeot-Citroen took over the former Chrysler plant the workforce was halved and the operation severely rationalized. The question now is whether the sharp *improvements* in productivity have come too late.

Waste has been greatly reduced, restrictive practices have declined and producing a vehicle takes many fewer man hours. Industrial relations have improved beyond recognition and the only interruptions to production have been caused by stoppages at supplier plants. Linwood is trying hard to present itself as a reliable and *efficient place for Peugeot SA* to invest in new production.

A decision from France is expected soon. Closing the plant would be disastrous for the industrial west centre of Scotland which has suffered badly from closure and contraction in its heavy industry. The car plant is a key employer in the Paisley, Renfrew area.

A Renfrew district council officer ranked the plant second *in importance only to the giant* engineering works of Babcock and Wilcox. Over the years the two works have taken turns in being the biggest employer.

"The immediate impact of a shutdown, which I prefer not to contemplate, would be on Renfrew", he said. "Linwood *put millions of pounds over the* years into the local economy and although many components parts arrive from the south there is a substantial spin off for local engineering companies. One of the doubts about Linwood all along though has been that it was unable to build up a background of local accessory suppliers", he said.

Ronald Faux

Business Diary profile: Sir Frederick Wood of the NRDC (and NEB)

When I was but a lad, cutting *my journalistic teeth* on a diet of parish pump politics, magistrates' courts and the fishing of drunken sailors out of the muddy *waters of Goole docks,* North Humberside Freddie Wood, as he then was, was already a local celebrity. Young, stylish, ambitious and clearly going places, Freddie Wood brought a whiff of big business and tycoonery which enlivened and enriched the *local economy.*

Residents of the tiny village of West Cowick, just down the road from Cowick Hall, the fine Georgian building which Freddie Wood converted into the headquarters for Croda, the chemical company he took over from his father, quickly became used to the jet set style of the young executive.

"Ah, that'll be Freddie off on one of his business trips again", they would say as the Croda executive plane took off from the grass landing strip in front of the hall, bound for *London or somewhere rather* more exotic.

Freddie Wood (now Sir Frederick) and Croda (now *Croda International) have come* a long way since then, Barring any more last minutes hitches, the formal announcement of his *appointment as the fifth chairman* of the National Enterprise Board should be confirmed in a parliamentary statement later today.

His appointment, which will be part time, is significant because he will also retain his chairmanship of the National Research Development Corporation. Apart from eliminating overlap and expanding the collaboration between the two publicly-funded bodies in the high technology field, Sir Frederick can also be expected to examine the scope for a possible merger of the two in the longer term.

The Croda chairman's qualifications for taking over the political hot seat at the NEB (which incidentally he is anxious to depoliticize) are impeccable.

He fits the entrepreneurial mould which is so beloved of the Prime Minister and her economic guru, Sir Keith Joseph, very neatly indeed.



After five chairmen in five years, have they at last got the chemistry right at the National Enterprise Board? Sir Freddie Wood (right) and former NEB chairmen, Sir Arthur Knight and Sir Leslie Murphy.

Croda was founded in 1925—by a Mr Crowe and a Mr Dawe hence the curious name.

Sir Frederick's father managed the business for the first quarter of a century before he himself moved in and the expansion began. Today Croda products find their way into *markets as diverse as bone china* and furniture to pharmaceuticals and pet foods.

Turnover and profits soared *under Sir Frederick's dynamic* direction. In the headier days of constant expansion and development Sir Frederick attributed the company's growth to "a combination of amateurism, ignorance, persistence, *enthusiasm and bloodymindedness*".

The young Wood's sights were not solely confined to the *excitements of the balance sheet* and the development of new speciality products. Politics beckoned and in 1962 he contested the Middlesbrough East by-election for the Conservatives and, as perhaps he expected, failed to overturn the 11,000 Labour majority.

The by-election and the experience in corporate business life stood him in good stead when he took over the *part-time chairmanship of the* National Bus Company in 1972.

Quickly he initiated a reorganization and a marketing strategy. After clocking up some heavy deficits in the mid-seventies, NBC turned in a healthy £9.6m surplus in 1977-78 before Sir Frederick moved off to the chairmanship of NRDC.

It was while he was at the NBC that Sir Frederick played *a formative role in developing* what has now become the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group. Previously the *bosses of the big state industries* held informal luncheon get togethers, usually over a meal in a British Transport Hotel to talk over their problems and moan about the interference of their sponsoring ministers.

Matters came to a head in the controversial public debate between the mercurial Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation (BSC) and Tony Benn, when he was Industry Secretary.

Some of the smaller fry, displeased with being fed the crumbs from the BTH tables, felt that there was a need for the smaller corporations to have their say in the debate over Government relations with the state industries. Sir Frederick was among the prime movers and the NICG was born *out of a lunch at the BSC in* May, 1975.

Last year however, he found himself at the centre of a controversy much closer to home which involved an employment appeals tribunal and Croda's former chief executive, Ernest Tyerman.

But the boardroom wrangles at Cowick Hall appeared not to have interfered unduly with his stewardship of the NRDC where the net surplus before tax last year held up reasonably well and which is now engaged in promoting greater investment in innovative small businesses.

His NEB appointment, in tandem with his retention of the NRDC post, should help to give a greater sense of direction and purpose to the two organization's complementary roles in heading and promoting the new investment in the high technology sector so cherished by Sir Keith.

It will also undoubtedly please one of the NEB's arch critics, Michael Grylls MP who, on *Kenneth* Baker's recent elevation to the ministerial ranks, has taken over the chairmanship of the Tory Industry Committee.

But whether Sir Frederick will be commuting from his West Yorkshire fastness to London by company plane is an open question. *High fuel costs* have meant that Croda's white and green aircraft spends more of its time these days on the ground and under cover.

Peter Hill

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3,700	Airsprung Group	64	−1	6.7	10.5	5.8
1,050	Armitage & Rhodes	42	+3	1.4	3.3	17.3
11,548	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
380	County Cars Pref	38	−2	—	—	—
7,385	Deborah Services	96	+1	5.5	5.7	4.8
4,274	Frank Horsell	114	−2	6.4	5.6	3.6
8,234	Frederick Parker	57	—	11.0	19.3	2.6
1,639	George Blair	77	—	3.1	4.0	—
2,675	Jackson Group	107	−1	6.9	6.4	4.1
16,424	James Burrough	119	—	7.9	6.6	9.7
3,407	Robert Jenkins	334	+2	31.3	9.4	—
2,580	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
3,338	Torday Limited	217	−2	15.1	7.0	3.7
2,671	Twinlock Ord	12½	−½	—	—	—
2,102	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.4	—
5,493	Unilock Holdings	36	—	3.0	8.3	5.5
12,779	Walter Alexander	101	−1	5.7	5.6	5.6
5,928	W. S. Yeates	254	—	12.1	4.7	4.1

FINANCIAL NEWS

Question mark over John Brown dividend

A mixed bag of companies report this week including defence stock Racal. The engineering sector is anxious to see whether John Brown, giving its interim assessment of trading on Friday, will maintain its dividend. Other groups announcing results include furniture group MFI, Associated Dairies, the food retailer, Reed International, and overseas traders Inchcape.

On the economic front, news is rather thin on the ground. The only major figures expected are January's unemployment figures on Tuesday, and the Confederation of British Industry's industry trends survey for January, also on Tuesday.

MFI reports its interim figures to late November on Tuesday. These will show the effects of the Status Discount acquisition which increased the group's selling area but involved substancial reorganization costs, most of which will be borne in the first half. Added to that, higher borrowings following the acquisition and the downturn in consumer spending have made life more difficult for the group in the first half. But the benefits of Status Discount should show in the latter part of the year, to May 31.

Analysts are looking for interim profits, from MFI in the £6m to £7½m range against £8m last year, but expect the interim dividend to be maintained.

Full-year results are expected to be similar to those of last year (£16.8m) or perhaps slightly increased after meeting substantially higher interest costs.

With most of the reorganization costs met in the first half, MFI is expected to perform rather better in the second half. Earnings per share, however, will be well down for the year as the Status acquisition increased the share capital. Analysts are a little cautious about the group until the consumer spending picture improves, and Status has been fully absorbed.

This week

Wednesday brings interim figures from Associated Dairies, whose non-food side has also felt the impact of lower consumer spending. The group has twice issued warnings that these figures will be below last year's £22½m and analysts seem to be going for £21 to £22m at the half-way stage. Food trading has apparently been going quite well, with volume holding steady; but non-food items are a sizable part of Associated's operations and the group is feeling a draught there.

Margins on petrol sales outside the stores are also thought to have dipped from profit towards break-even creating a dent in trading profits; while the group is likely to be a net interest payer this half, reflecting Ukay's expansion costs and the reorganization of Williams Furniture.

There are some signs of trading down in food items now by consumers but this will not show up in any figures till the year end or later. Analysts expect the company to show a small improvement on last year's £50m pretax outcome, making perhaps £51½m this year, with the second half relatively free of expansion costs or reorganization expenses. Going on past policies, which have seen dividends rise by more than earnings, the dividend is expected to show a modest increase of around 10 per cent this year.

Racal Electronics brings out its interim figures on Thursday. These are difficult to forecast because Decca's losses and costs could be placed above or below the line, so analysts are playing safe and saying the interim figures will probably be much the same as last year's £25.3m pretax. With good dividend cover an increase of 10 per cent or more is anticipated.

Analysts agree that the original Racal interests have had a good first half in spite of the weakness of the dollar and those profits could be up by a quarter. But Decca is expected to make a first half trading loss, though it should be breaking even by the year-end.

Racal's radio and data communication businesses are said to be very strong. Long-term, capital goods interests are expected to do better, and are thought to be breaking even now but the consumer goods side continues to suffer losses. With those operations expected to be sorted out next year, analysts are looking ahead eagerly to 1981-82.

Engineering group John Brown makes its interim statement on Friday. It does not usually release interim figures but announces a dividend and gives an indication of how trade is going; and analysts are expecting a rather depressing release this time. But on balance they believe the dividend will be maintained.

The blackest spot for John Brown is the overstocked gas turbine industry, and the machine tool side is scarcely any better, though some improvement could now be filtering through there following steps taken last year. Operations serving the depressed commercial vehicle market are also suffering.

However, there are signs of recovery in process engineering and construction in America and John Brown's acquisition there of Crawford & Russell could benefit it soon. There are signs now that orders could start to rise this year, which ends on March 31, but any improvement in profits will not now filter through till 1981-82. But Leesona Corporation, which is in the American plastics and design industry, is expected to take a little longer to improve its performance.

In Britain most of John Brown's dividends are still facing difficulties, but analysts think the colliery side, Markam, could soon prove a better market.

Forecasts for the full year are largely guesswork at this stage with analysts expecting a significant profits dip from the £21.1m pretax made last year to anything between £13m and around £17m; with the emphasis on the higher end of that range.

Better trading is expected in some areas in 1981-82, though the turbine market will almost certainly continue to be tight, and full recovery is looked for the following year.

TODAY: Interims: Cooper Industries, Hallite Holdings, Kakuzi, Mercantile House Holdings, Midland Trust, and Stroud Riley Drummond. Finals: Bank Leumi (UK).

TOMORROW: Interims: Daejan Holdings, Hambro Trust, Inchcape and Co, Mann Egerton, Benjamin Priest and Son, Reed International (nine months), Stewart Plastics, Town and City Properties, and Zetters. Finals: Ashdown Investment Trust, Bertrams, Eurotherm International, Glass Glover Group, MFI Furniture, and Vantage Securities.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Associated Dairies, Amalgamated Distilled Products, D. F. Bevan, Louis Newmark, Scottish, English and European Textiles, Whiteworth Electric, and Calcutta Electric Supply Corp (India). Finals: Scottish American Investment Co, and Throgmorton Trust.

THURSDAY: Interims: Denbyware, Fitch Lovell, Garford-Lilley Industries, Home Farm Products, Lynton Holdings, Macarthys Pharmaceuticals, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (third quarter), Racal Electronics, and Textured Jersey. Finals: Bullough, Evode Holdings, Hill and Smith, Kitchen (Robert) Taylor, F. Pratt Engineering.

FRIDAY: Interims: Arbuthnot Government Securities Trust, John Brown and Co, Longton Industrial Holdings and Wholesale Fittings. Finals: Arbuthnot Sterling Fund.

SATURDAY: Interims: None announced. Finals: Kuala Lumpur Kepong.

Catherine Gunn

Detailed look at electronics sector

The prospects and promise in the electricals sector have received detailed attention from Carr Sebag in its look at United Kingdom electronic component distribution. Mr Barry May and Mr A. C. Carter have examined four companies and point out that although this part of the industry has often been regarded as immune to recession there is now growing evidence of a slowdown in the second half of 1980 that is likely to curtail progress until well into 1981.

Brokers' views

Selling prices of components have been depressed recently as supply has exceeded demand, hindering growth at Unitech and Diploma, although Unitech's high technology defence products should remain resilient. But smaller distributors, forced to carry and finance a wide range of products, could be crippled.

"In the short term broadline distributors such as Electrocomponents and Farnell will find their margins adversely affected", the analysts say. "In the medium term, however, if there is a shakeout, the cash-rich Electrocomponents and Farnell will be able to increase their market share so the current slowdown could rebound in favour of the large, well-financed company."

The main sources of growth for the sector will be the progress of electronics, integrated circuits and microprocessors and the trend for distributors to sell goods that were formerly the province of the direct salesman.

Electrocomponents is rated the most attractive stock to perform well in recession and expansion because it has no manufacturing content. Farnell comes second for its low level of manufacturing while Diploma and Unitech holdings are useful for their microprocessor element, with Diploma the lower risk company of the two because of its cash resources, better return on capital and a lower pe ratio.

Hoare Govett has looked at food manufacturing and retailing and decided that the latter will outperform the market this year. "Emphasis within the sector could be switched to Tesco for recovery, Kwik Save, Associated Dairies (after interim results), Fitch, Lovell (for income), and William Morrison", Mr J. E. R. Bax and Mr N. G. Mills say.

On the manufacturing side, Bibby looks attractive for the longer term and United Biscuits should produce a stronger share performance after a return to more favourable operating conditions and the benefits of consistently high capital spending.

In the same area, Mr John Elston of James Capel reckons that Cadbury Schweppes is a buy. "Overseas Canadian recovery and South African progress should compensate for very poor U.S. results," he says. Although the trading outlook is again far from easy, Cadbury may achieve a 10 per cent pretax advance helped by lower interest rates." Mr Elston believes that this will provide scope for dividend increases for 1980 and 1981.

Rosemary Unsworth

Barclays to expand its operations in Scandinavia

Barclays Bank is expanding its interests in Scandinavia with a deal worth more than £5m.

The bank is buying a controlling shareholding in Independent Leasing AB, the Stockholm-based commercial and industrial leasing business.

Barclays has bought its stake from two other companies, and although the deal will give it slightly less than 50 per cent of Independent Leasing's share capital, it will control some 75 per cent of the votes.

Independent Leasing is a diversified financial company, engaged primarily in commercial and industrial leasing in the Nordic countries, with total assets in excess of SKr 680m (£63.5m approximately).

The acquisition of shares, together with the shares held already by Mercantile Credit Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank, will bring Independent Leasing under the control of the Barclays Group.

Mr Huw Manton, regional general manager of Barclays Bank International, said: "The acquisition of a majority shareholding in Independent Leasing will strengthen the Nordic business activities of the Barclays Group and will help to develop our worldwide links with Swedish companies.

At the same time, strong financial resources will be available to support the development of the Independent Leasing Group in Scandinavia and internationally."

Barclays recently obtained the approval of the Swedish Ministry of Economy to open a representative's office in Stockholm.

Stenhouse hopes for improvement this year

After a year of heavy expansion costs and depressed American and British economies, which pushed pretax profits down 5 per cent to £13.3m, insurance brokers Stenhouse Holdings is looking chiefly to its growing aviation division here and in the United States, its energy interests, and South East Asia for an improvement this year, according to its annual report. At the annual meeting on February 12 the board will propose that the restriction of its members to nine people in the Articles of Association be lifted.

Options market's stay of execution

Expiry day in the traded options market passed without incident last week and the sigh of relief among all those concerned was heard echoing around the market place.

Fears did exist that the jobbers, who had supported the market faithfully throughout its three-year history, had grown weary and were about to withdraw support. But with the expiry of the January series last Wednesday and the subsequent introduction of the October series the next day it now looks as though the option market has been given a stay of execution.

There appear to be several reasons for the Stock Exchange's last ditch attempt at making a go of it. The first is its decision to introduce put options, in five existing series, by May 28. The second is for the Stock Exchange Council to actually spend money on advertising the option market.

However, several sceptics have said the spending of money is likely to be too little and too late. This must also be set against the £5m used to promote the massive Chicago options market and the £1m plus for its Amsterdam counterpart.

Nevertheless, Mr David Steen, chairman of the traded options committee, remains confident about prospects and believes traded options have a big part to play in everyday market business.

But he is annoyed by the apathy of most member firms, who refuse to become involved by pointing out the benefits of the business to their own institutional clients. Indeed, the absence of the leading institutions has continually prevented the increase in volume that had been expected. At present there are only a dozen member firms actively trading in options. Of these, none of the jobbers have made enough profits to justify their continued presence in what is traditionally a highly skilled and labour intensive market. Hence, earlier reports that the jobbers were seriously considering their futures as market makers having shouldered the bulk of the high financial risk for long enough.

Briefing

But the council's decision to break with tradition and invest money in educating its own members and the public will have gone a long way towards keeping its commitments alive.

Few immediate changes are expected in dealing procedures, which to the uninitiated at first might appear complicated, and suggestions that one contract, consisting of 1,000 shares, might be reduced to 500 to offset some of the more top heavy shares have been dismissed in most circles.

The options market has had a brief but chequered history. It began in April 1978, and saw average daily contracts of 500 to 1,000. This hit a peak of about 4,000 prior to the general election of March 1979, but dropped to between 1,000 and 2,000 shortly after. This was as a direct result of the market's dispute with the Inland Revenue over its treatment of it as a wasting asset with regard to losses.

The problem was finally cleared up last September with total contracts each day hovering round 1,000.

Since then, according to Mr Charles Williamson of brokers Sheppards and Chase, the market has entered a "bear phase" with share prices on the slide. This in turn has put a damper on investment enthusiasm with writers unwilling to bet on higher share prices in a falling market.

However, the introduction of puts in May, which had earlier been intended for last November, will allow investors to take an upward and downward view of moves in the market, Mr Williamson added.

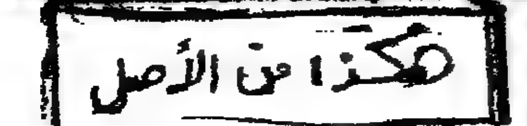
Another dealer in the market described the introduction of "puts" as a unique way of going short while still remaining covered. Nevertheless, the introduction of "puts" still attracts the sceptics, who say that puts are unlikely to do much to revive the already abysmal level of business.

In the meantime, the seminars designed to teach the professionals and public alike, continue and this could be followed by the publication of a simply worded book aimed at giving investors a clearer insight into traded options.

But before the market's attempt at attracting the small man bears fruit it must make one more determined effort at attracting the large institutions and pension funds, which continue to show only minimal interest.

It remains clear that time is running out for the traded options market and that this latest attempt at prolonging its life probably will be the last. Mr Steen and his colleagues face an uphill task in convincing the rest of the City that the traded options market does have a useful role to play.

Michael Clark



MARKET REPORTS

Dry cargo tends to be subdued

With the Reagan Administration now installed a firm decision is expected shortly on the future of the grain sales embargo to Russia. The likelihood is that the ban will be lifted because it has proved to be ineffective. In fact according to a United States Department of Agriculture analysis covering the Carter four-year term, it appears the embargo has done more damage to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

The significant conclusion is that through the pressure of the ban the Russians have now adapted their agricultural industry so as to survive without unrestricted access to the American grain market. So it would appear that now America needs Soviet grain purchases more than Russia needs United States wheat.

Dry cargo activity over the last seven days has tended to be rather subdued compared to of late although it did pick up towards the end of last week. However, it was mid-week before the amount of fixing being concluded and volume of new inquiry reached near-normal levels.

Demand for North American grain remained steady with fixtures to Far Eastern and Middle East destinations featuring prominently. Very little business was arranged between the United States and Europe but a number of shipments from France and Belgium to the Middle East were made.

Freight

Prospects for United States grain shipments look bright according to figures released by the USDA which show that as of January 8, the unshipped balance of grain sales totalled 41 million tonnes compared to 42.7 million tonnes at the beginning of 1980.

The latter, however, included 16 million tonnes due to be transported to Russia which was stopped under the Carter embargo.

Other voyage business comprised a limited mix of coal, iron-ore, sugar and fertilizer transactions. In the time sector the interest in period fixing was maintained supporting a fluctuating demand for trip charters.

Tanker chartering took a change for the better last week with the level of fixing improving particularly in the Gulf. An increase in bookings was brought about by Saudi Arabia releasing several cargoes due for end-January loading which had not been sold previously at premium prices.

This factor combined with the release of the United States hostages and the normalization of trade relations with Iran has generated a feeling of optimism in the market about the immediate future.

More shipments from Iran are now expected and this, it is hoped, will help reduce the surplus of tonnage in the Gulf awaiting cargoes and perhaps provide an incentive for rates to rise.

A small improvement in rates has been recorded but the going level for a vlcc stands at around worldscale 29 on a slow steaming basis for a western voyage. Exxon was especially active taking three ulccs at worldscale 25-26.5 and a vlcc at worldscale 32 (basis 9 knots).

David Robinson

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Latest price	Prev price
[illegible] 7¼ Deb	67¼	67¼
[illegible] Hlds 9¾ Ln	60¼*	63*
[illegible] 6¾ Deb '87-	50¼	60
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 7¾ Deb '90-95	60¼	60¼
[illegible] 5¾ Ln '87-	21¼	21¼
[illegible] Elec 6 '79-83	83	83¼
Do 6¼ Deb '90-91	61	61
[illegible] 7¾ Deb '90-95	61	60¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ln '92-2001	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Int 7¾ Deb '91-	85	85
Do 4 Insurance 1985	83¼	83¼
[illegible] of Ireland 7 Ln	58¼	58¼
[illegible]	61¼	63
[illegible] Int 7¾ '86-91	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ln '87-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7¼ '92-97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 6¼ Deb '87-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 6¼ Ln '78-83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 8¾ Ln '93-98	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 10¼ Deb '94-99	75	74
Burmah Oil 7¾ Ln '87	80¼	80¼
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 9 '92-97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boots 8 Ln '78-83	84	80
Do 7¾ '88-93	63	61¼
Britton A Deb '88-93	67¼	67¼
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-	86¼	86¼
Brit Shoe 7 '81-83	10¼	90¼
[illegible] Bono 5¾ Ln '2003-08	41¼	41¼
Burmah Oil 6¼ Ln '78-	90¼*	90¼
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	61*	61
Do 7¾ Ln '81-86	73	77¼
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '95-2003	68¼	68¼
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	60¼	60¼
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln '2002-07	74	74
Do 7¼ Ln '90-95	55	55
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	46	51¼*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	65¼	65¼*
Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96	44	40¼
Do 7 '82-87	71¼	72
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	63¼	63¼
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	53¼	53¼
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	57¼	57¼
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	54	57*
Distillers 7¾ '88-93	60	60¼
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67	67
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60	60
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	82¼	82
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '85-90	61	63
GEC 7¼ '87-92	61	61
Do 7¾ '88-93	66	66
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	58¼	58¼
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	30¼	30¼
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	76	76¼
Grand Met 10 '91-96	74¼	74
GUS 5¼ Ln	55¼	55¼
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	73¼	73¼
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	61¼	60
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	69	69
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	32*	32¼*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	62¼	62
Do 8 '88-93	62¼	63
Imperial Gp 10¼ Ln '90-95	77¼	77
Do 7¼ 2004-09	54	54¼
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	64¼	64¼
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	57¼	57¼
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	77¼	77¼
Land Securities 8¼ '92-97	64	65
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¼ 2nd '85-90	63	63
Lucas Ind 7¼ '85-88	69¼	69¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-03	59¼	59
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	75¼	75¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	77¼	77¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	69	69
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '74-91	94¼	94¼
Do 6¾ Ln '83-88	62¼	63¼
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	63	65
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	61¼	65¼*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	45	46¼
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	63¼	63¼
Scot Newcastle 5¼ Deb	82¼	82¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	71¼*	71¼*
Smith (W. H.) 6¼ Ln	56	56
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88	88¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	68¼	68¼
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	61¼	61¼
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	73	72
Do 7¼ '87-92	61	60
Tilling (T.) 8¼ Ln '89-94	64¼	64¼
Tootal 4¼ Perp Deb	37	37¼
Do 7¼ '85-90	65¼	65¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	63	65
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	63	66
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	67¼	67¼
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	72¼	80
Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96	53	54
Do 7¼ Deb '86-91	66	66
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	69	69
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	57¼	57¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	63¼	62¼
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	53¼	54¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	56¼	56¼
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10¼ '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7¼ '94-2004	340	340
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	43¼	40
Beecham 8 '84-94	220	220
Bowater 7 '92-97	79	79
Guest Keen 6¼ 1985	73	71
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	67	66¼
Ind & Gen 4¼ '94-99	119	149
MEPC 5 '80-94	163	163
Midland Bank 7¼ '83-93	68¼	66¼
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	106	106
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-09	99	99
Temple Bar 5 '87-91	93	93

* Ex dividend

Issues trendless as investors stay aloof

The international dollar market was trendless last week. Price changes mostly reflected position-taking by dealers and not activity of investors, market participants said, *writes AP Dow-Jones.*

Although there was a whiff of optimism in the market about short-term interest rates moving lower in the near-term, some analysts were taking the view that money market rates may not decline by much.

Therefore, the eurobond market could still remain vulnerable to a sell-off, these analysts argued.

At the moment, current bond yields are around 13.25 per cent but short-term financing costs are close to 20 per cent. Thus, the cost of carrying a bond position works out to about 0.56 per cent per month.

This cost can add up very quickly. For example, if an underwriter were left with $30m on its books as the result of the latest onslaught of mispriced issues, the monthly cost of carrying the position would come to about $168,000.

"If we do not see interest rates come down, then we could well see a collapse in prices," one dealer said.

Two fixed-rate offerings last week were cold-shouldered by investors. A $25m, 10-year issue of the European Economic Community at 99.50 bearing 13.25 per cent fell to 96.63 offered in pre-market trading to yield 13.89 per cent. A $45m, seven-year note issue of Svenska Handelsbanken at par bearing 13.75 per cent was quoted at 97.75 offered to yield 14.28 per cent.

Euromarkets

Convertible bond issues were also ignored by investors. However, a $50m, 15-year issue bearing 7.33 per cent semi-annually of Nippon Yusen KK, the Japanese shipping line, was said to have attracted moderate investment demand. Aside from allowing investors to convert into the company's Tokyo-listed shares at an anticipated 5 per cent premium, the issue provides investors with the option of redeeming in five years at 115.

This would raise the yield to nearly 10 per cent dealers said. However, weakness of the yen at the end of the week was causing demand to wither.

A 400m French franc, five-year note issue of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, the Austrian export finance agency, performed well in the after-market after being priced at par bearing 14.0 per cent. It was quoted at 99.75 bid, 100.25 offered.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 82	94	15.65
Australia 8 83	[illegible]	11.36
EEC 7¾ 82	[illegible]	14.18
Sweden 7¾ 82	91¼	13.45
BFCE 8¾ 83	[illegible]	13.31
Norway 8¾ 83	[illegible]	13.04
ICI 11 83	[illegible]	15.01
New Zealand 8¾ 83	90	13.63
Canadair 8¾ 85	[illegible]	13.21
LTB 8 84	[illegible]	13.71
Sweden 9¾ 84	[illegible]	13.68
GMAC 11 84	[illegible]	13.63
Elf Aquitaine 8¾ 85	[illegible]	13.71
Roylease 11¼ 85	[illegible]	11.63
IBM 10¾ 85	[illegible]	13.47
EDC 9¾ 86	[illegible]	13.47
Australia 8¾ 86	81	13.59
Midland 8¾ 86	[illegible]	13.92
ICI 8¾ 87	[illegible]	13.41
Chemetiltnans 11¼ 87	91¼	13.44
World Bank 10¼ 87	[illegible]	13.30
Dominion 11¼ 88	82¼	13.56
EDF 10 88	81¼	13.30
Shell 8¾ 90	[illegible]	13.06
Anheuser Busch 11¼ 90	86¼	13.63
Unilever 9¾ 90	82¼	13.09
Utd Biscuits 11 90	70¼	15.09
Norsk Hydro 9 91	81¼	13.22
Hydro Quebec 11¼ 92	85¼	11.07
Australia 8¾ 93	71¼	12.54
Barclays 8¾ 92	74	12.43
Hudson Bay 10 94	78¼	13.60
Dow Chemical 9¾ 94	79	13.03
TEC 11 95	85	13.38
ECSC 8¾ 97	73	12.39

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv prem
Alco Standard 9¼ 94	96	13.27
Beatrice 4¼ 92	79¼	13.29
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 88	85	16.82
Enserch 9¾ 94	165	-2.63
Ford 5 88	[illegible]	77.22
Galveston-Houston 8 94	127	-.77
INA 6 97	117	.11
Lear Petroleum 9 89	111¼	3.53
J P Morgan 4¼ 87	97¼	1.61
Revlon 4¼ 87	119	1.62
Sperry Rand 4¼ 88	112	1.05
Warner Lambert 4¼ 87	73	71.30
Xerox 5 84	70	81.47

DMK ISSUES	Price	YTM
Renault 7¼ 85	97¼	9.21
OKB 9 87	101	8.98
World Bank 7¾ 88	91¼	9.31
Kobe 8 90	94¼	9.01
Austria 8¾ 92	95¼	9.13

FLOATING RATE	Price	Current yield
American Express 82	99¼	13.09
BNP 85	100¼	17.71
Bank of Tokyo 84	99¼	15.35
IBJ 85	100¼	17.08
Offshore Mining 86	99¼	[illegible]
Midland 87	99¼	16.03
Credit National 88	98¼	9.68
GZB 89	98¼	15.25
Barclays 90	100¼	[illegible]
BNP 91	97¼	13.23
Midland 92	98¼	17.19
Chase Manhattan 93	97¼	16.04
Nat West 94	99¼	13.73
Barclays 95	98	10.40

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Little hope of any early recovery in the tumbling metal prices

Prices are still falling on the London Metal Exchange. No metal shows any sign of a quick recovery from levels which in real terms are extraordinarily low.

On the contrary, market sentiment suggests that most nominal prices will continue to decline. Consumption fell sharply in the second half of 1980, but the underlying trend's full severity was partially disguised by factors such as the American copper workers' strike and the cutbacks by nickel producers. So where do we go now?

The arguments for a further fall in consumption and prices are familiar enough. Industrial demand is weak, though dependent in large measure on the marginal swings of the American economy. Some metals, particularly nickel, zinc and tin are in fundamental oversupply, while others such as copper and lead are finely balanced. Moreover, reserves of most base metals are known to be much bigger than was thought only a few years ago. On a more technical note, base metal prices on exchanges have a relation with precious metals which are very unexciting.

But what are the positive indicators? Perhaps it is still too early to say. Nevertheless, the exercise is worthwhile because it offers a hint of how the markets could reverse direction.

One influence which has attracted some attention is President Reagan. The idea, put crudely, is that the new President will encourage expenditure in areas such as weapons which are favourable to metals.

My own feeling is that the argument is exaggerated. The new Administration will probably find itself as much a prisoner of events as have most governments around the world in recent years.

The consequent inability to reflate without inflating will not provide the powerful spur to metal prices for which many are waiting. Weapons expenditure will probably rise significantly—indeed a big increase has already been proposed by Congress—but its influence is not that great, except on "strategic" metals. Even there, the impact is likely to be mixed, and prices have already anticipated more rockets.

Interest rates, which have been a major disincentive to restocking and to investment in manufacturing or mines, may fall a little. It is difficult to see, however that they can be much lower before the middle of the year and as with other factors such as higher budget spending the impact is not immediate.

One temptation stemming from high interest rates, is to put money into markets which offer more action than metals. Investment and speculative cash is to be found in soft commodities, financial futures, and other instruments which offer

Commodities

a better chance of beating inflation and in some cases are specifically designed as inflation hedges.

If this keeps money out of metal markets, so does the behaviour of manufacturers. Faced with low demand and high interest rates they have no inducement to rebuild stocks, which are very small. By the end of last year, for example, refined copper stocks were about 1.1 million tonnes, the lowest in 10 years. Forecasts place this year's stocks at 1.3 million tonnes, the same as 1979.

But manufacturers' stocks also have their optimistic aspect. Precisely because they are so low, the recovery potential is great. The timing and exact workings of this mechanism are far from obvious. Still, the principle that low stocks give leverage to prices when demand picks up is reasonable.

Crucially, the need to rebuild stocks in expectation of orders means that primary metal demand rises faster than the long term consumption trend. The full effect may only be brief, and prices can even slip back to the trend line.

Whenever this happens, the markets will also have to decide how long the long-term may be. False dawns in economic recoveries are common, and demand that increases for only a year before flattening out will not cause the real adjustments in metal prices which producers need.

So if restocking begins in about six months, as some market sources feel it could, prices could behave very oddly for a while until a mainstream view of industrial demand emerges.

Stocks are not all of a kind, however. Manufacturers' stocks are lower, but the obverse is that producers' stocks are mounting, if there have been no cutbacks in production. The dire state of the lead and zinc markets illustrates the point.

Producer stockpiles of lead grew from 179,000 tonnes at the beginning of 1980 to about 185,000 tonnes at the end.

But consumer stocks fell, chiefly in the United States, by 37,000 tonnes to 215,000. Most significant, stocks in LME warehouses ended the year very much higher, at 74,000 tonnes compared with 55,000 tonnes.

Zinc was a bit different, the producers' stockpiles diminishing from 539,000 tonnes of slab zinc to around 470,000 at the end of 1980. This was largely the consequence of attempts to cut zinc output, raising the possibility of a squeeze on refining capacity in the mid-1980s. But other zinc stocks followed the pattern, with consumers' supplies declining by 40,000 tonnes to 160,000 and LME warehouses accommodating 86,000 tonnes, 40,000 more than at the start of the year.

One possibility indicated by this pattern is that the last people to benefit from a price rise on metal markets will be the producers. Futures price will anticipate higher industrial demand, dragging spot prices along with them.

The extent and timing of the benefit to producers will rely, however, on how fast they can adjust their prices to take account of the change in stock levels.

In the circumstances, we could see the spot/futures contango fluctuate by unusual amounts. That said, any price improvement for producers is better than none, and by the middle of the year stock changes could hint at the long-awaited revival.

Michael Prest
Commodities correspondent

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 455.7 +3.8 (0.8%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
[illegible]	[illegible]	American Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
41.8	-1.2	American Fnd	37.6	40.6	0.82
79.5	-0.9	International	[illegible]	78.6	1.81
60.8	+0.2	Reserves Fnd	[illegible]	61.0	[illegible]
42.0	+0.3	High Dist	38.2	42.3	11.53
		M & G Securities, Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
		Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, 48 St Martin's Lane, WC2N 4EF. 01-240 3434			
170.1	-2.3	Capital (2)	158.6	172.30	2.31
		Barclays Life Assurance Co, Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
		Irish Life Assurance, 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
		Prudential Pensions Ltd, Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
37.25	..	Equity	£ 36.10	37.25	..
25.05	..	Fixed Int	£ 23.74	24.06	..
42.18	..	Property	£ 40.40	42.18	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd, 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4727			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begins, Today. Dealings End, Feb 6. § Contango Day. Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
950m	Treas	9¼% 1981	99 11/32	+3/32	9.814	13.488
900m	Exch	8¼% 1981	98⅛	+¼	8.408	13.538
800m	Exch	9½% 1981	98¼	●+3/16	9.669	13.199
600m	Exch	3% 1981	94⅞	●+⅛	3.162	12.732
600m	Exch	12¾% 1981	99⅞	+⅛	12.766	12.863
861m	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96½	+⅛	8.808	12.448
400m	Treas	3% 1982	93¾	● ..	3.200	9.382
600m	Treas	14% 1982	101	+5/16	13.861	13.032
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	94 13/16	+1 1/16	8.687	12.213
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	94 15/16	+1 1/16	9.737	12.724
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	93 5/16	+½	9.377	12.743
600m	Exch	3% 1983	86¾	● ..	3.458	10.277
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	98 1/16	+¼	12.237	13.073
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	93	+¾	9.946	12.649
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	101⅛	+⅞	13.350	12.993
900m	Exch	10% 1983	93	+¾	10.753	12.984
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	85⅜	+⅝	6.441	11.442
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	95 11/16	●+13/16	11.756	13.014
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	102 7/16	+⅞	13.661	13.014
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	78 11/16	−1/16	3.813	10.641
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	97⅛	+⅝	12.355	12.993
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	106 13/16	● ..	14.044	12.810
600m	Treas	3% 1985	73⅜	..	4.089	10.896
MEDIUMS						
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	97 5/16	+5/16	12.588	13.002
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	94⅜	● ..	12.329	13.057
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	86¼	+1⅛	9.901	12.128
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	100⅛	+1⅞	13.225	13.210
539m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	80	+1⅛	8.284	11.411
1000m	Treas	12% 1987	96⅛	+1⅞	12.856	13.531
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	78⅜	●+1⅜	9.891	12.482
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	63	+1½	4.778	10.292
600m	Treas	11½% 1939	88	● ..	12.949	13.859
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	65⅜	+1⅞	7.817	11.705
600m	Treas	13% 1990	96⅛	+1⅜	13.514	13.755
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	77⅞	+1⅜	10.797	12.607
800m	Treas	11¾% 1991	88⅜	+1⅞	13.377	14.062
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	65⅛	+1¼	9.080	12.108
800m	Exch	11% 1991	86⅜	+1¾	13.167	14.001
600m	Treas	12¾% 1992	93½	+1¾	13.663	13.961
600m	Treas	10% 1992	78⅜	●+1⅜	12.609	13.694
800m	Exch	12¼% 1992	89¾	● ..	13.580	13.995
1000m	Exch	13½% 1993	100⅛	+1¼	14.110	14.270
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	92⅛	+1¾	13.638	13.926
600m	Fund	6% 1993	63½	+1¼	9.788	13.038
2500m	Treas	13¾% 1993	100⅛	+1⅜	14.077	14.146
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	101	● ..	14.170	14.104
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	99⅜	+1¾	14.068	14.175
1000m	Exch	12½% 1994	90	● ..	13.750	14.035
900m	Treas	9% 1994	75½	+1¼	12.204	13.174
1000m	Treas	12% 1995	88¼	..	13.605	13.952
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	49¼	+1	6.181	9.763
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	78½	+1⅞	13.087	13.743
LONGS						
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	95⅛	+1⅞	13.776	13.945
800m	Treas	14% 1996	99⅛	+1⅞	14.151	14.183
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	76	+1⅞	12.380	13.220
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	109⅛	+1⅞	14.443	14.339
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	97⅞	+1⅞	13.916	14.011
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	49⅛	+⅞	6.230	9.375
1500m	Treas	13¼% 1997	95⅝	+1⅞	13.884	13.979
900m	Exch	10½% 1997	79	●+1¼	13.172	13.655
800m	Treas	8¾% 1997	70⅛	● ..	12.229	12.963
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	61⅜	+1¼	11.222	12.403
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	112¾	+1¾	14.395	14.296
800m	Exch	12% 1998	89⅜	+1⅞	13.711	13.908
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	75⅛	+⅞	13.099	13.201
1600m	Exch	12¼% 1999	93⅛	+1⅞	13.762	13.924
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	81⅛	+1⅛	13.268	13.629
1050m	Treas	13% 2000	94⅜	+1⅞	13.646	13.919
1000m	Treas	14% 1998-01	101⅞	+1⅞	14.092	14.094
1300m	Exch	12% 1999-02	87⅞	+1½	13.680	13.817
1800m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	98⅜	+1⅞	13.952	13.973
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	89⅛	+1⅞	13.505	13.629
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	39⅛	+⅞	8.947	10.563
1800m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	94	+1⅞	13.635	13.675
800m	Treas	8% 2002-06	68⅛	+1⅛	13.189	12.491
1500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	87⅛	+1⅜	13.509	13.558
1000m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	102⅛	+1⅜	13.817	13.829
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	50⅝	+1⅛	11.391	11.743
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	63½	●+1⅛	12.209	12.338
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	92⅜	+1⅜	13.171	13.180
361m	Consols	4%	31⅝	●+½	12.479	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	31⅛	+½	11.352	..
216m	Conv	3½%	37⅜	+½	9.657	..
58m	Treas	3%	24⅛	+⅛	12.466	..
273m	Consols	2½%	20⅛	+⅛	11.990	..
476m	Treas	2½% Aft 75	20⅛	+⅛	12.458	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	93	+¼	6.022	13.768
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	84⅛	+¼	7.203	13.252
24m	Aust	7% 79-81	96⅜	+½	7.284	14.255
8m	E Africa	5½% 77-83	83⅛	+¼	6.954	14.641
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	51	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7¾% 81-83	86⅛	+½	..	..
—	Japan Ass	4% 1910	190	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	79	..	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	90⅛	● ..	5.523	13.553
7m	Malaya	7¾% 78-82	90½	●+1	8.253	14.359

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,630,000	Assam Frontier	200	−3	14.3	7.1	..
10.6m	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
11.6m	McLeod Russel	290	−3	21.4	7.4	..
979,000	Moran	280	..	11.4	4.1	..
564,000	Surmah Valley	198	..	[illegible]	3.0	..
20.7m	Warren Plant	197	..	14.3b	7.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,014,000	Calcutta Elec	28	..	7.0	25.0	..
1,235,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34½	+1	500	14.5	..
16.2m	Gt Nthn Tele	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	7.0	5.1
296.2m	Imp Cont Gas	223	−27	10.1	4.4	10.5
741,000	Milford Docks	95	+2	9.8	10.3	..
2,539,000	Nesco Inv	123	..	10.0	8.1	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£34	+½	538	15.8	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

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Please write giving age, standard of French, details of training and experience and availability for interview to:— The Personnel Officer, British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EJ.

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Please write giving age, brief details of experience and daytime telephone number to Personnel Officer.

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9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
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LITTLE VENICE. Girl to share pretty garden flat. Own double room with dining table. Share kitchen and bathroom. Low outgoings. £173 pcm. 289 3858 (evg).

BED SITTINGROOM in Camden household. Suit professional woman. £120 p.c.m. inc. Tel. 387 5457 (eves.).

MAXFLATSHARE AGENCY, from £30 p.w. 785 9674.

BROMLEY, KENT.—18 mins. Victoria. Prof. girl 30+, share with one other. Own room in elegant C.H. flat. £25 p.w. excl. Box 2681 F, The Times.

N.W.11.—Own room. Share flat. £24 p.w. excl. 455 0644.

BATTERSEA.—Male or female share house. Own room. Non-smoker £25 p.w. Tel. 748 2040 extension 3439 (daytime).

S. KEN.—Own room in house for female. £28 p.w. 373 2951 eves.

S.W.8.—Young prof. male to share large house. Own room. £20 p.w. 600 2787 x 304.

HOLLAND PARK.—Pretty Garden Flat. Room for 3 mts.—Feb. Business Person? £30 p.w. inc. 221 5887.

BAKER STREET.—Lux double room, in mod block, 2 girls to share room £32.50 p.w. each. 01-402 3861 (during office hours) or 734 1411 (eves).

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—9 mins Victoria 1 or 2 girls own rooms, lovely C.H. house. £110 p.m. Exclusive. Tel. 672 4064 (eves).

N.5.—Prof. male to share hse. Own room. £20 p.w. excl. 359 4593 after 6.30 p.m.

FEMALE JOURNALIST, 23, seeks central accommodation in mixed flat. Phone Linda 583 1646.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

CLAPHAM, female, own room, non-smoker. £30 p.w. Mr. Bartram. 764 0931 (day), 223 0551 (eve.).

TOOTING BEC. 2 bedrooms in shared house. M/F 23-40. Nr Tube. CH. £90 pcm each excl. 314 8511 (day).

PADDINGTON. 2nd person to share Balcony Flat. Own room. £30 pw excl. Call 475 Harrow Rd. after 6 pm.

SW7. Own room. Girl. Modern flat. £50 pw excl. 373 1431, eves.

KENS. W8. Own room in large luxury flat for male. Mid 20s. £140 pcm. incl. 01-937 1641.

CLAPHAM. Own room in CH House. Nonsmoker preferred. £100 pcm excl. 01-223 6581, eves.

W14. Girl to share elegant house. Own double room. £155 pcm. incl. Tel: 603 2865, after 6 pm.

W.12. Nr. Tubes. Female, non-smoker, to share attractive maisonette. £100 p.c.m., exc. 740 5045 (eves.).

GREENWICH.—Own room near Park. £60 p.c.m. 3rd Grad./Prof., 27+. Till May. 858 6780 (eves.).

SUPER OPPORTUNITY for 2 to share room in lux. W.2 flat. £27 p.w. C.h., c.h.w. Porter and cleaner. Tel. 262 8757.

PROF. MALE, 25+ to share luxury flat, S.W.5. £115 p.c.m. Tel. 370 7122.

PUTNEY HOUSE. 4th prof. person 30's, own room & kitchen. £30 p.w. inc. Also room £25 p.w. inc. 874 8493, after 7 p.m.

FLAT SHARING

OPP. LITTLE VENICE, prof. man, 25+. Mon.-Fri. Own room and bath. in lux. c.h. flat. Bus and train route. £35 p.w., day 580 4450, eves. 723 3617.

W.5.—Luxury, spacious flat has double and single room to let. £50 p.w. + £25 p.w. incl. c.h. Tel. 840 3894, after 7 p.m.

KINGSTON.—prof. female, own room in shared flat. £115 p.c.m. excl. 549 8006, after 7 p.m.

SHEPHERDS BUSH. F., 25+, non-smoker, o/r. £112 p.m. and bills. 749 2812, eve.

THE ALLINGTON COURT Gymnasium, W.4—See Announcements.

RENTALS

Anscombe & Ringland

MAYFAIR, W.1. Selection of luxury furnished studio and 1 bedroomed apartments overlooking Hyde Park with porterage and C.H. 6 months plus. From £100 p.w. inc. heating.

ST. JOHNS WOOD. Luxury flat in p/b block close Regents Park. 3 beds., 2 baths., large recept., fully fitted kit. C.H. 6 months plus. £300 p.w.

01-435 7122



SW1. Light pleasant flat, attractive modern furnishings. 1 double bed., recept., k. & b., inc. C.H. £75 p.w.

HAMPSTEAD. Architect's own ultra-modern flat. 1 double, 1 single bedroom, large open studio style double reception with French windows to south facing balcony, kitchen and bathroom. Stereo, dryer, inc. C.H. £100 p.w.

SW1. Very attractive family house completely newly furnished and decorated. 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, 2 large receptions, ideal for entertaining, mod. kitchen, wash-mach., dryer, 2 bathrooms and patio. £180 p.w. neg.

828 8251

NATHAN WILSON & Co.
64 ROSSLYN HILL
HAMPSTEAD
01-794 1161

CHESTERTONS

STANHOPE GDNS., SW7. Newly dec. & furn. luxury Maisonette, 3 double beds., 2 baths., recep., dining room, fully equip. kit. Gas C.H. Avail. 1-2 yrs. £300 p.w. neg.

HOLLAND VILLAS RD., W14. Modern furn. House on 3 flrs. 1 dble., 2 sgle. beds., 2 baths., recep., kit. £280 p.w.

01-937 7244

HARLEY STREET REGENTS PARK

Well furnished, fully equipped, quiet Mews Flat. 2 double bedrooms, living room, kitchen & bathroom, CH, CHW. Colour TV. Near shops. £120 pw

01-637 8432

ST JOHNS WOOD, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Hampstead, and Wimbledon are some of the areas in which we can offer 1st class properties at rents from £60 p.w.-£600 p.w. (Rent depending on size, location and amenities.) Try us!—Birch & Co., 499 8802.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of well-furnished houses and flats. £70-£600 p.w. 5 Kensington Church Street, W.8. 01-937 6091 or 4/6 Kensington Park Rd., W.11. 01-229 9769.

PENTHOUSE flat off Ladbroke Grove. 2 bedrooms, spacious lounge, large fitted kitchen. Fitted carpets + roof patio. £110 p.w. Ring Guildford (0483) 76160 office hrs.

W.1. Close Selfridges. Luxury 3-bed. town house, 2 bath., sep. w.c. C.H. Co. T.V. etc. To let 6 months +. £300 p.w. Tel. 493 9277.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £380 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

PROFESSOR'S architect designed maisonette, N.1, 2 beds., study, washer/dryer. £95 p.w. 607 4989.

ONE WEEK to 99 years, A1/W.1 Flats. 499 7971.

CHARMING Barnes cottage, 2 beds., garden. £80 p.w. Burlingwise Ltd. 788 0823.

ISLINGTON. 5 mins. Victoria Line. —Fully furnished S/c Garden Flat. Double bed room, sitting/dining room, fitted kitchen, bath. £65 p.w. inc. H. & C. water, electricity, C.H.—Tel. 607 6573.

OXSHOTT, SURREY. Waterloo 28 mins. Close American school.—Super House in lovely 2/3 acre garden. 3/4 beds., 2 recpns., playroom. Fully equipped and maintained. Avail. 1st Feb. £127 p.w.—(Oxshott) 970 2816.

A LUX. Furnished mew's house/garage, S. Ken Co. Let £210 p.w. 373 4400.

BARRISTER seeks unfurn. hse./flat in or near London from 1st March. £40-£70 p.w. 051 734 2082.

RENTALS

LIPFRIEND & CO.

Swiss Cottage excellent modern 3 bedroomed Town House, 2 baths, large reception, modern well fitted kitchen, gge. £220.

East Finchley, charming 4 bedroom, 2 reception Tudor style house with charm, beautiful garden, garage, close tube, £186.

Northwood, beautiful 3 dble bedroom flat, lounge/diner, 2 baths, gge. 2 mins und. 35 mins Piccadilly.

Baker St. close. Luxury 2 bedroom, 2 reception flat in modern block. Super flat. All appliances, £160.

Wimbledon. Beautifully maintained 4 bed house, 2 recep. 2 bath, good kit, close tube, good value. £135.

NW6. 3 bedroom house with dble reception, excellent value, £98.

Wimbledon, part furnished, 4 bed, 2 recep house, 2 bath, good kit, gge, close station, £220.

NW2. spacious 5 bedroom house, 2 large recep, study, bathroom, shower room, £175.

Golders Green. 5 bedroom, enormous dble recep apartment in modern block, 2 baths, good kitchen, close und, £175.

Esher. delightful 3 bedroom house in charming surroundings, 2 recep, good kitchen, 1½ baths, super gdn, gge, £140.

Hendon excellent 3 bedroom detached house in super location, garage £120.

Norwood, excellent 2 bedroom apartment in small block kitchen, bathroom, very good value, garage, £60.

499 5334

55 PARK LANE, W.1

FURNISHED apartments in est. block, 1/2/3/5 beds., 1/3 baths., recep. & kitchen, 24hr. porterage, C.H. & C.H.W. inc. from £110 per week. HOLIDAY LETS from £40 per day + VAT.

PARK WEST, W.2

FURNISHED studio flat in refurbished block. Modern kitchen and bathroom. Well furnished. £85 per week.

Hampton & Sons
6 Arlington Street, London SW1
01-493 8222 Telex 25341

Farley 01 584 6491

Ashley Gardens, Emery Hill St., S.W.1
Elegant 2nd floor flat which boasts a superb 48ft. reception room with dining area, fireplace, etc. Fitted and decorated with luxury in mind. It includes a long entrance hall, 3/4 bedrooms, study, kitchen, and bathroom, en suite shower room, 2nd shower. Available for 3 months at £350 p.w.

Old Brompton Rd., S.W.5
Newly decorated 2nd floor flat. Large reception room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Available now for long let. £135 p.w.

44/46 Old Brompton Rd., SW7.

PARK WEST KENDAL ST., W2

This exceptional block will shortly offer: a swimming pool, squash courts, sauna, gymnasium and solarium.

PARK WEST, Kendal St., W2
2 BEDROOMS (sleeps 6), double recep., modern spacious kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c. from £200 p.w.
1 BEDROOM (sleeps 4), large recep., fitted kitchen, bath from £120 p.w.
STUDIOS (sleeps 2), large recep., fitted kitchen bathroom, large entrance hall, from £80 p.w.

FLEET ESTATES
20/31 Fleet Lane, EC4 4YA
248 8121/9

BLACKHEATH, SE3

First floor s/c maisonette, c.h., newly redecorated, 2 double bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen with wash and tumble-dryer, fridge-freezer etc, bath/shower, large lounge/diner, garage, 6 mins from station. 12 month lease. £80 p.w.

01-852 2952 before 3 pm

CHARMING LUXURY FLAT

Self contained, in Elizabethan country house in Essex, standing 10 acres land, 2 recept., 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory. ½ acre orchard own use. Own telephone & garage. Liverpool Street 30 mins. £70 p.w.

Tel. Ingatestone (02775) 3374

PALL MALL + W.2

No Premium

Prestige furnished offices short/long term from £60 p.w. all inclusive with phone & telex.

01-839 4808

LITTLE & LARGE ONE-BEDROOM FLATS

We have a super selection of furnished properties to suit everyone's requirements from pied-a-terres to luxury apartments in all sought-after areas. From £65-£250 p.w. Please call 01-584 6863 now for further details.

CLAYTON BENNETT HEYCOCK

PUTNEY AND RICHMOND

Luxury self contained furnished flats available. Reception, 1/2 bedrooms, kitchen bathroom, full c.h. £53 to £85 per week.

Tel: 878 7766

CHISWICK MALL. River views from this luxurious flat. Both double bedrooms have french windows opening on to private gardens. 2 recept., 1½ baths., mod. pine kitchen with all machines. Garage. £200 p.w.—Kate Witcombe & Co., 487 5925.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE KENSINGTON, immaculately designed flats near Schools and Park. 1/4 beds., colour T.V., laundry service, cleaning, lift, porterage. From £150 p.w. Aylesford & Co., 351 3383.

ESSEX.—Quality suburbs. Near Forest/golf courses, 25 mins. from City. Executive houses from £80 p.w.—Forest Bureau, 502 1717/989 8103.

BICKLEY, Kent.—Luxury modern 3-storey Georgian town house with 2 bathrooms, 3 bedrooms. Suit family occupation of overseas company executive, £95 p.w. excl. 01-467 4593.

KENSINGTON.—Interior designed Victorian cottage, 3 bed., 1 recep., k. & b. Mint condition. Long let. Palace Properties. 486 8926.

CHELSEA.—Lovely sunny flat. 2 recepts., 2 beds., k. & b. Quiet, careful, married couple required. £80 p.w. Telephone 373 3432.

BELGRAVIA.—£190 p.w. for a 4-bedroomed 2-bath Furnished Maisonette, fitted kitchen, c.h.—Agents 235 0906.

PUTNEY.—In period house, super furn. flat, 2 double bedrooms, glorious drawing room, dining alcove, hall, fitted kit., bath., C.H., own garden. Trains, shop nr. £85 p.w. 01-876 6507.

CANONBURY, N.1.—In garden sq., easy reach city, luxury furnished neo Georgian house, 4 beds., 2 baths., cloaks, fine recept., dining room, study, fully fitted kitchen, breakfast room, Gas C.H. Gdn., garage. Co./Embassy let only. £175 p.w. incl. Salter Rex. 01-267 3071.

ST. JOHNS WOOD, N.W.8.—Modern flat in prestige blk. 3 beds., 2 bath., 2 recep., superb kit., long let. Plaza Estates. 262 3097.

W.2.—Luxury studio flats, £55 p.w. 1 bed. £80 p.w. West Trend. 263 6304.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Furnished flat, 4 rooms + k. & b. £150 p.w. No agents. 01-937 0662.

HIGHGATE.—A fully modernised terraced house imaginatively decorated throughout. It has four bedrooms, a through reception room, modern kitchen and bathroom. Gas C.H. Garden. £150 a week. George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath St., N.W.3. 794 1125.

CENTRAL LONDON flats and houses to let from £100 p.w. Global Property M & S Ltd., 01-347 6101 1553.

HAMPSTEAD Garden Suburb, N.2.—Superb detached residence off Winnington Rd. Furnished, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, luxury kitchen. Double garage. Double glazing. Ideal executive and family. Modernised, CH. £250 p.w. Company let preferred. No sharers. 021 308 2268.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.— Interior designed owner's home with patio garden, 1 dble. bedroom, reception, kitchen & bathroom, conservatory/diner. c.h. Long let. £115 p.w. Johnston Pycraft & Farrar. 370 4329.

PIMLICO.—Beautiful Furnished 1-bedroom Flat to let. Available immediately till mid-April. Would suit professional person. £90 p.w. excl.—Tel. Helen Clegg. 01-580 5566 (day).

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel: Oxshott 3811. Telex 8956112.

WOULD AMERICANS seeking furnished accommodation in London or Surrey please first telephone Allison Terry of SAUNDERS of Kensington, 01-581 3623.

REGENTS PARK. Delightful Mews house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Unfurnished. £150 pw. Church Bros. 439 0587.

FOR QUALITY RENTALS call Andrew Cowan Real Estate. £90-£500 p.w.—Tel. 431 2129.

DUTCH/AMERICAN couple, no children, seek pleasant furnished accommodation, London S.W. area. End Feb./March, for about six months. Max. rent £320 p. month. References. Tel. 01-398 6055.

CHELSEA.—Newly dec. spacious flat, 2 beds., 2 receps., patio, k. & b. £170 p.w. 584 6397.

COMFORTABLE Cotswolds family house to let for week of Cheltenham Race meeting in March. Sleeps 8. 0451 30477.

LANCASTER GATE STATION, W.2. 1 min. Luxury apartment, 2 beds., 2 receps., kitchen & bath., plus sep. w.c., c.h., c.h.w., purpose built block, fully furn., bargain £570 p.c. month. fully inclusive, negotiable. Companies only. Min. 6 months. Tel. 01-549 3030.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2 room flat, Hampstead—on Heath. Glorious view. £78 p.w. Tel. 09273 74705/01-435 1176.

W.2. NR. HYDE PARK.—Superb, sunny flat, 2 dble beds., stylish modern furnishings. £150 p.w. 402 7775.

CHELSEA.—Mon.-Fri. only. Room + breakfast. Private house. c.h. £24 p.w. 352 2775.

INTELLIGENT, adaptable young woman (39), literate and numerate, seeks interesting and demanding job. Arts graduate (history), ex trainee accountant, qualified secretary, publisher's editor; has current passport, clean driving licence and mortgage. Box 2567 F, The Times.

LUXURY FLATS/HOUSES now available short or long lets, central London. Ring Robert Irving & Burns. 01-637 0900.

R.I. + B. urgently require luxury Furnished Houses and Flats. Ring 01-637 0900.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3. Luxury furn. flats, 3 mins Sloane Square and Harrods: 3 beds. £125 p.w.; studio. £65 p.w. Co. let.—Portmans 581 1477/589 0337 (24hr).

INTERIOR DESIGNER'S Mews Flat —Belgravia, 2 bedrooms. £165 p.w. Tel. 235 6335.

HAMPSTEAD. 2 double bedrooms, 2 baths., living/dining rooms, kitchen, colour TV, C.H. Garden, laundry, dishwasher and dryer. Visitors. £120 p.w. 435 6777.

IDEAL FOR VISITORS.—Luxury flat for 2. South Kensington. Maid service daily. Lift, tel., c.h., colour TV, etc. Short/medium let. 584 2414 or 786 4281.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.—3 beds., 2 baths., double recep. £4,500 p.a. F & F at value. Crouch & Lees. 493 0941.

W.10.—1 double bedroom + bath., recep. & kit. Suit couple. £37 p.w. Hunters. 837 7365.

OPP. SELFRIDGES.—Luxury maisonette, c.h., col. tel. Suit 4. £120 p.w. Larchwood. 486 8306.

BELGRAVIA.—Luxury 1 bedroomed apartment in modern block. Large reception room with open views. £125 p.w. Wilson, Mordant. 235 0906.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE in private, leafy Mews. 2 dble beds., 2 baths., double recep. + roof terrace. £225 p.w. LRS. 584 5837.

CHELSEA.—Off Fulham Road. Interior designed, brand new dble bed. flat. Recep., k. & b. + mach. £90 p.w. LRS. 584 3837.

PORTMAN SQUARE, W.1.—Near. Elegant 4th floor duplex apartment in ultra mod. prestigious block. Large recep., 2 double beds, both with bath. ensuite. Lift, porter, air cond £185 p.w. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—Prime location, unusual modern house, 4 beds., 3 bath., double recep., fully equipped kitchen, laundry room, garage & garden. Gas C.H. Part or fully furnished. £250 p.w. Luxury Lets London Ltd. 328 0816.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES, for booking brochures, long short term serviced/unserviced apartments. Ring 937 9886.

LUXURY furnished flats adj. Grosvenor Sq. 3 bed., 2 bath., 2 recep., kit., terrace. C.H., c.h.w. Antique furn. £275 and £400 p.w. Avail. immed. Kenneth Brown & Co. 01-629 6102.

DULWICH.—Modern 3 bedroom townhouses. Fully furnished. Integral garage, gas C.H. Families preferred. £325 p.c.m. Ring H.H.M. 460 6765.

BAKER ST. Luxury furn. flat. 2 dble beds., 1 living room K & B., C.H., C.H.W. £120 p.w. 01-431 2141.

W.8.—Superb furnished 5-bed. duplex, all amenities, garden. £220 p.w. R.I. & B. 637 0900.

GARDEN FLAT in Bolton Gardens with large, elegant sitting room and large bedroom, k. & b., c.h. Long let. £120 p.w. 528 0415.

(continued on page 24)

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE

...lster Protestant Loyalist women in a 1970 Orange Parade (ITV 10.30 pm).

● How do scientists react to the rejection of their pet theory by colleagues and the scientific establishment? Have you ever wondered how someone like Galileo felt when his revolutionary theories were ignored? Horizon's No One Will Take Me Seriously (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) goes some way to explaining what it is like to be rejected in an academic sense. The programme *concentrates on three scientists who are having difficulty in* convincing the powers that be that their theories are correct and what is now accepted, wrong. The first, biologist Harold Hillman of the University of Surrey, has a theory that will negate much of the past forty years of biological thinking. He is having a lot *of difficulty in publishing his views* and believes that his research is being deliberately suppressed. Professor Laithwaite of Imperial College, London, is convinced that the laws of classical physics are suspect and that his work on the subject will eventually lead to a new synthesis in physics. His theories have been universally ignored. Another, Professor John Hasted of Birbeck College, believes his investigations into the paranormal *will add another dimension to the way we view the universe.* He, too, receives the cold shoulder from the scientific establishment. Horizon investigates their theories and asks if the various scientific bodies are right in rejecting their revolutionary views.

● It is only six days since the Reagan administration took office but tonight both the BBC and ITV have programmes on the controversial choice for Secretary of State—General *Alexander Haig. ITV's World in Action (8.30) concentrates* exclusively on this supposedly undiplomatic character and looks at his career which now sees him as the new President's eminence grise. The programme examines the role he has played in various United States activities such as the secret bombing of hapless Cambodia during the Vietnam war; the financing of the forces that brought down the democratically elected President *Allende of Chile, and his well publicised part in the Watergate* affair and the final months of the Nixon administration. His appointment did not go unopposed and World in Action has filmed his five day ordeal before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee—the longest inquisition in the history of the Committee.

● This morning there is an interesting programme about Augustus Smith, the saviour of the Scillies (Radio 4, 11.05). In 1839 he bought the lease of Scilly from the Duchy of Cornwall and set about turning it from the poorest community into the most prosperous. Among his more revolutionary reforms was compulsory education and a system whereby a couple had to *build a house before they could marry.*

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: A Job in Electronic Engineering; **9.30** Elements of the Periodic Table; **9.52** The Vikings in York; **10.15** Music Time. **10.38** *Maths*; **11.00** Merry-go-Round; **11.25** You and Me (not Schools); **11.40** The workings of *Local Government*; Closedown at 12.05 pm.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. In the last programme about his travels in Japan Donny MacLeod visits Nagasaki and meets survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing. **1.45** *Mister Men* (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; **2.18** Life in a 16th C town; **2.40** Preparing for job interviews.
3.00 When the Bough Breaks. John Thaw with the second in a series for parents who are concerned about the way they treat their children (r). **3.15 Songs of Praise** introduced by Mary Downing from St Paul's Church, Addlestone, Surrey. **3.55 Play School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). **4.20 Undercover Elephant.** Cartoon adventure of an investigating pachyderm (r). **4.25 Jackanory.** Joanna David with the first part of Laura Ingalls Wilder's By the Shores of Silver Lake. **4.40 Playhouse:** The Maze of Mistra. Which one of three princes will find his way through the maze and win the hand of the princess? **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** World news for young people presented in an adult fashion. **5.10 Blue Peter.** Sarah Greene *joins* the Oxford University Women's Boat Club and rows at No 3 in the trials for the Reading Head of the River. The six winners from the 74,000 entries in the *Christmas Stamp Competition* are announced.
5.40 News read by Jan Leeming.
5.55 Nationwide. Regional news plus Hugh Scully's weekly investigation into complaints of bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
6.55 Triangle. Another episode in the North Sea ferry drama starring Kate O'Mara and Michael Craig.
7.20 Star Trek. Captain Kirk's odd *behaviour leads his Starship and* crew into a suicidal situation.
8.10 Panorama. Alexander Haig: the man for all seasons. In addition Shirley Williams is interviewed by David Dimbleby.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 Film: The Outside Man (1973) starring Jean-Louis Trintignant and Ann-Margaret. A hired killer is himself hunted by *an unknown would-be assassin in* this Franco-American production, filmed in Los Angeles.
11.05 Film 81. Barry Norman returns with a new series of programmes featuring film reviews and interviews with the people that make them. He kicks off with Divine *Madness* starring Bette Midler, Atlantic City with Burt Lancaster and Chariots of Fire, a film based on fact, being made in Liverpool about a group of *athletes and their bid for gold* in the 1924 Olympics.
11.40 In the Post. The third programme for postal enthusiasts introduced by Gwyn Richards and Jill Cochrane. The subject tonight is the Penny Black. **12.05 am** Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales: 9.52 am-10.12 I Ysgolion. 1.45 pm-2.01 Pila Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-8.10 The Walls of Jericho. 12.05 am News and weather. **Scotland:** 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See—Free Rides. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40-12.05 am Io Un. 12.05 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 5.55 pm-5.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. **England:** 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.00 am Focus. Problem Solving is the title of this morning's programme (r). **10.25** *Working with* **Young People.** How craftsmen respond to the needs of unemployed school-leavers at a Liverpool workshop (r). Interval from 10.50.
11.00 Play School. Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris are today's presenters and the story is The Train to Spain by Wade Ray. **11.25 Write Away.** Barry Took, Michael Gambon and Zena Walker with *help for people who have difficulty in filling in job application* forms. Closedown at 11.40.
2.15 pm *Let's Go.* Brian Rix with the third of a series of programmes to assist the mentally-*handicapped live a fuller life.* **2.30 Multi-Racial Britain.** Black and Blue is the title of this afternoon's programme in the series that aims to improve race relations (r). **3.00 Embroidery.** Jan Beaney with the third lesson for embryonic embroiderers. The topic today is *Threads and Textures* (r). **3.30** Wainwrights' Law. The rights and *responsibilities of citizens in a* dramatized form (r). 3.55 Closedown.
4.15 *Modern Language Teaching.* The third in a series of five programmes that examine the successful language laboratories of various schools. The school featured this afternoon is the Thomas Becket Upper School, Northampton. Closedown at 4.40.
5.40 Harold Lloyd*. Excerpts from two of the comedian's films—Hot Water and Eastern Westerner. **6.05 Michael Strogoff.** *Part four of the* seven-episode serial based on the novel by Jules Verne set in Tsarist Russia.
7.09 Rock Goes to College. Bradford University is the venue this evening and from there Pete Drummond introduces The Motels.
7.40 News including a sub-titled *synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.*
7.55 Fawlty Towers starring John *Cleese and Prunella Scales. A re*peat of the episode when German guests and fire drill turn the *hotel into a madhouse.* **8.30 Grace** Kennedy. The first of a six-programme series *featuring the* talented singer. Her first guest is fellow-singer Gerard Kenny.
9.00 *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide* to the Galaxy. More extra-terrestrial adventures of the refugee Earthling, Arthur Dent and his alien friend Ford Prefect.
9.30 Horizon: No One Will Take Me Seriously. A look at how scientists go about getting controversial theories accepted by their fellows (see Personal Choice).
10.20 Evans on Newspapers. With *the help of film shot at the Daily* Mirror and his own Sunday Times, Mr Evans explains how journalists *and designers cope with the pres*sures of deadlines and headlines.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest news and the stories behind today's headlines presented by Peter Snow and others.
11.30 Tele-Journal. The day's news as seen through the eyes of one of Europe's French speaking countries. The programme is introduced by Marianne Lawrence. *Transmission ends at 12.00.*

THAMES

9.30 am *For Schools:* Understanding sizes and dimensions; **9.47** Life in France; **10.05** The *different ways of predicting the* future; **10.23** Elementary Maths; **10.40** French conversation; **11.05** For deaf and hearing impaired children; **11.22** A look at things that go bump in the night; **11.39** Life with a Victorian doctor and his family.
12.00 Button Moon. Another adventure in the life of a suburban spaceman. **12.10 pm Rainbow.** Puppets with *an educational* theme. **12.30 Your Chance,** with Jeremy Payne. A look at the sort of qualifications the mature student can read for.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court. Diana Graham *is accused of causing grievous* bodily harm to her friend's husband (r). **2.00 The Riordans.** An *Irish version of Emmerdale Farm.* **2.30 Film: Never Let Go** (1960) starring Peter Sellers and Richard Todd. One of the few straight roles played by Peter Sellers sees him as Britain's answer to Al Capone in a nerve-wracking thriller about a salesman (Todd) *unwittingly involved with the* underworld.
4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon adven*tures of a lovable inventor.* **4.20 The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett. **4.45 The Book Tower.** Tom Baker reviews some recently published children's books. **5.15 Money-Go-Round.** Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable discover that eggs designated fresh are some*times not as they seem and that* the automatic coal-bagging system, designed to prevent fraud, in fact *helps the unscrupulous coal mer*chant.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. **6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wish You Were Here . . .?** Chris Kelly reports on the delights of Merseyside for an off-season break and *Judith Chalmers visits Dubrovnik* in Yugoslavia for a more conventional summer break. **7.30 Coronation Street.** Elsie and Ivy have a public row and it's all Hilda's fault.
8.00 Shelley. Minding his own business in a quiet cafe, our out-*of-work graduate is drawn into* a metaphysical discussion.
8.30 World in Action: The White *House General.* A *profile of* Ronald Reagan's Secretary of State (see Personal Choice).
9.00 The Sweeney. Regan is asked by an old friend to help her son who is in hiding because he is suspected of attacking a money lender (r).
10.00 News.
10.30 The Troubles. The penultimate part of the series explaining *the background to the Northern* Ireland problem. Tonight the programme covers the period from 1966 to the notorious Bloody Sunday—January 30, 1972.
11.55 The Monte-Carlo Show. The Kings Singers are the guests tonight in the variety show intro*duced by Patrick Wayne.*
12.50 am Close with reflections by George Thomas MP.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 *Today.*
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Miles Kington.
9.00 News.
9.05 Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Excursion to an Emperor: Augustus Smith of Scilly (1804-1872). (See Personal Choice.)
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Stoker Leishman's Diaries, by Peter Tinniswood.†
4.35 *Just the Job.*
4.45 Serial: No Fond Return of Love, by Barbara Pym (6).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir Goes Into. . . .†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 News Quiz.†
7.50 Play: Hard to Get, by Marcella Evarist.†
9.20 *Letters From India (new series).*
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Worm Forgives the Plough, by John Stewart Collis (1).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude; Notice Board (1); Time to Move.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder I; Singing Together (12); Springboard: Theatre Workshop. **2.00 pm-3.00** Schools: Exploration Earth; *Listening and Reading* II; Speak; Movement and drama 2. **11.00-11.30** Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (14).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Caldara, Bach, Purcell, Mozart.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Schumann, Schubert orch, Liszt, Strauss.
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Rimsky-Korsakov.†
10.00 Bath Festival 1980 recital: Mozart, Stravinsky, John Casken, Schubert.†
11.45 Concert: Copland, Bloch, *Harris.*†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert, song recital: Schumann.†
2.05 Concert: Quilter, Johann Strauss, Britten, Ponchielli, Bizet.†
3.05 *Recital:* Falla, Ravel and Birtwistle.
4.05 New records: Biber, Beethoven.
4.55 News.
5.00 *Mainly for Pleasure,* with April Cantelo.†
7.00 Two Pianos: Mozart, Mark Kopytman, Milhaud.†
7.45 Inscapes and Landscapes: Geoffrey Grigson in conversation.
8.30 Edinburgh Festival 1980: Mahler's 7th Symphony.†
10.00 *Shostakovich,* Song-cycle: Four Verses of Captain Lebyadkin, Op 146.
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 *Rafael Puyana:* C. P. E. Bach.

Radio 2

5.00 am News. **5.03** Bob Kilbey.† **7.32** Terry Wogan.† **10.03** Jimmy Young.† **12.03 pm** David Hamilton.† **2.03** Ed Stewart.† **4.03** Much More Music.† **6.03** John Dunn.† **8.02** *Folk on 2.*† **9.02** Humphrey Littleton.† **10.02** Movie Quiz. **10.30** Star Sound. **11.02** Brian Matthew. **2.02 am-5.00** You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. **7.00** Mike Read. **9.00** Simon Bates. **11.00** Andy Peebles. **12.30 pm** Newsbeat. **12.45** Steve Wright. **2.32** Dave Lee Travis. **4.32** Peter Powell. **7.00** Stayin' Alive. **8.00** Richard Skinner. **10.02-12.00** John Peel.†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: **5.00 am** With Radio 2. **10.00 pm** With Radio 1. **12.00 am-5.00 am** With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. **7.00** World News. **7.09** Twenty-four Hours. **7.45** Short Story. **8.00** World News. **8.09** Reflections. **8.15** Dancers of the Renaissance. **8.30** Thirty-minute Theatre. **9.00** World News. **9.09** Review of the British Press. **9.15** Notes from an Observer. **9.20** Theatre Call. **9.40** Look Ahead. **9.45** D J Round-table. **10.15** Take One. **10.30** Through the Looking Glass and What Alice found There. **11.00** World News. **11.09** News about Britain. **11.15** New Waves. **11.30** Fiesta. **12.00** Radio Newsreel. **12.15 pm** Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? **12.45** Sports Roundup. **1.00** World News. **1.09** Twenty-four Hours. **1.30** Book Programme. **2.00** A Touch of Genius. **2.30** Rumpole. **3.00** Radio Newsreel. **3.15** Outlook. **4.00** World News. **4.09** Commentary. **4.15** Sarah and Company. **4.45** The World Today. **5.00** World News. **5.09** Book Choice. **5.15** Europa. **5.30** A House for Mr Biswas. **8.00** World News. **8.09** Twenty-four Hours. **9.15** Europa. **9.30** A Touch of Genius. **10.00** World News. **10.09** The World Today. **10.25** Book Choice. **10.30** Financial News. **10.40** Reflections. **10.45** Sports Roundup. **11.00** World News. **11.09** Commentary. **11.15** Short Story. **11.30** D J Roundtable. **12.00** World News. **12.09 am** News about Britain. **12.15** Radio Newsreel. **12.30** *Radio Theatre.* **1.15** *Outlook.* **1.45** Europa. **2.00** World News. **2.09** Review of the British Press. **2.15** Network UK. **2.30** Sports International. **3.00** World News. **3.09** *News about Britain.* **3.15** The World Today. **3.30** Fiesta. **4.00** Newsdesk. **5.45** The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Bushbaby (Donald Houston). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.55-12.45 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Grasshopper Island. 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.55-12.25 am Bedtime.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Silver Lode (John Payne). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.55 Police Surgeon. 12.25 am Weather followed by What the Cathedrals?

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Fury at Gunsight Pass (David Brian). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound of . . . Kenneth McKellar. 6.30-7.00 Entertainers. 11.55-11.58 News.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.25 Sounds of . . . Vince Hill. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.55 News. 12.00-12.15 am Something Different.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: My Teenage Daughter (Anna Neagle, Sylvia Sims). 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Troubles. 11.55-12.00 Sentimental Journey.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Two Flags West* (Linda Darnell). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 *Gambit.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.34 Troubles. 11.55 Closedown.

Anglia
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30 Film: Quest for Love (Joan Collins). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 11.55 Music at Harewood. 12.25 am Reflections.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.25 The Sound of . . . Vince Hill. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.55 Reflections. 12.00 Living and Growing for Adults. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Last of the Secret Agents? (Mary Allen). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.55-12.25 am Cambridge Debate.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.30 About Wales. 11.05-11.30 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Stanley and Livingstone* (Spencer Tracy, Cedric Hardwicke). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Crime Desk. 7.00-7.30 Now You See It. 11.55 Late Call. 12.00-12.30 am Living and Growing for Adults.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Istanbul Express (Gene Barry). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 11.55 Closedown.

Westward
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Two Flags West* (Linda Darnell). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 Troubles. 11.55-12.00 Faith for Life.

Entertainments Guide

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just *before* performance. CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning, use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor 7.30: The Merry Widow. Wed & Sat 7.30: Romeo & Juliet. Thurs 7.30: Tosca. Fri 7.30: Cinderella. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 "S" (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 Amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10.00 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't & Fri at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs). *Tomor & Sat at 7.30* Così fan tutte.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Wed at 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Thurs at 7.30 Troy Game, A Month in the Country (Thurs Park & Coleman replace Seymour & Wall) Les Noces.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 01-278 0871.
Until Feb. 21.
D'OYLY CARTE presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Eves. 7.30. Mats Sat and Feb 11 & 18 at 2.30. Tonight until Wed Iolanthe. Thur until Feb 4 The Pirates of Penzance. Tkts £2.00 to £7.50

CONCERTS

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL
TENOR AND ALTO LAY CLERKS
Two vacancies, September, 1981. £1,000 approx. p.a. plus extra fees for recordings, etc.
Applications to: Martin Neary, 10 The Close, Winchester.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight a LONDON SYMPHONY ORCH. Andre Previn Andre Watts. Panufnik: Concertino for percussion and strings; *Prokofiev: Suite, Romeo & Juliet;* Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor).

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611. Evgs at 7.30, Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursdays at 3.0
TONY BRITTON CAROLINE VILLIERS PETER BAYLISS *and* ANNA NEAGLE *in*
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg fees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY ALL SHOWS.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves 8. Thurs mat 3.00 Stalls from £2.00. Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCK-OUT'" S. Times. S. Exp. DENIS LAWSON Most Promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980.
PAL JOEY
"IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY CHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
No perf Ton't. Tomor, Wed, Thur 7.30
JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK by Sean O'Casey
"Trevor Nunn's stunning revival" D. Mail. *Judi Dench: Actress of the Year in a Revival* SWET. Best Actress Drama Critics with Peter Nichols' PASSION PLAY (next perf Fri) and Erdman's THE SUICIDE (next perf 5 Feb). Prestel booking key 20023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/*Piccadilly.*

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171. Eves 8. Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. "*One of the cleverest plays ever written*" Daily Telegraph.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S *Mystery Play*
DANGEROUS CORNER
"A splendid & handsome revival" Sunday Express. FIRST WEST END PRODUCTION SINCE 1938. "Priestley's most popular play" *Observer & Times.*

APOLLO. S cc 01-437 2663. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves 8. Wed & Sat. 5 & 8
RODNEY BEWES FRANCIS MATTHEWS
in "An unusually truthful and intelligent comedy" The Observer.
MIDDLE AGE SPREAD
COMEDY OF THE YEAR WEST END THEATRE AWARDS 1979. LAST 2 WEEKS—ENDS 7 FEB.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677 5838 Bromley Kent. From Wed 28 Jan 7.45. Sat 4.30 & 8. Thurs 2.30. Faith Brook, John Arnatt, Lucy Gutteridge, Tony Caunter, David Troughton in Edgar Wallace's thriller THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Limited season. Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3.00. Sat. 4.00.
RALPH RICHARDSON in the National Theatre prod. of
EARLY DAYS *by David Storey*
RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Int Hld Trib "*NOT TO BE MISSED*" Punch. Group sales 379 6061

COTTESLOE (N.T.'s small auditorium): Last 3 perfs. Ton't to Wed 7.15 THE NATIVITY all tkts standing £3.50. Student standby £1.40.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 379 6061 or 836 3962. Eves 8. Fri, Sat 6 & 8.45.
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"*HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY*" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit cards 379 6565/836 9837/839 1632. Group Bookings 836 3962/379 6061. Evenings 8.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 Stalls & Circle from £2.00.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR *ACTRESS OF THE YEAR in a* new play West End Awards 1980. and DAVID DE KEYSER Best Supporting Actor Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards 1980. "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" *D. Tel.* "NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F. Times.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601. Evgs 8.0 FM & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Reduced price Mats Fridays. Group Bookings 01-379 6061.
WILLIAM FRANKLYN in
DEATHTRAP
"THE BEST THRILLER" D. T. LAST 2 WEEKS ENDS FEB 7.

GLOBE S cc 01-437 1592. 439 6770. Eves. 8.0. Sats. 6.00 & 8.40. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061
"HINGE & BRACKET ARE TRIUMPHANTLY ENSCON*CED AT THE GLOBE*" E.S. SEASON ENDS SATURDAY. For 12 weeks only. BOOK NOW! ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE. Previews Feb. 17 & 18 at 8.0. opens Feb. 19 at 7.0, subs. 8.0, Sat. 6.0 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE. S cc 858 7755. Preview Wed 8.0 opens Thur 7.0. subs eves 8.0. Mat Sats 2.30. PRESENT LAUGHTER by Noel Coward

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE, 722 9301. Jean-Claude Grumberg's
THE WORKSHOP
"NEEDS TO BE SEEN. LEE MONTAGUE VOLCANICALLY COMIC. LYNN FARLEIGH SUPERBLY TRUTHFUL" Tms. Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m., Sat. 4.30 & 8 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832. For 12 weeks only. Prevs. Tomor. & Wed. at 8.0. Opens Thur. at 7.0. Sub. evgs. at 8.0.
MAGGIE SMITH IN VIRGINIA
A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. Book Now.

HER MAJESTY'S, 930 6606 S cc Eves. 8, Wed. 3, Sat. 5 & 8.15. MATS. HALF PRICE. Grp Sales Box Office 379 6061. LAST WEEK—ENDS SAT!
"ALL IN ALL THE BEST THING TO HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WEST END IN A VERY LONG TIME. A TOTAL AND UTTER DELIGHT" Punch.
THE STREETS OF LONDON by Dion Boucicault
"*The Whole Theatre Cheered*" Daily Telegraph. "A MUSICAL FEAST" Now! "Timely and what is more a great deal of fun" D. Mail. "PRACTISE HISSING AND BOOK NOW!" E. News.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Ton't Dnr. 7. Show 8. Tomor. Dnr. 6.30. Show 7.30. DAFFODILS—*The Barrow Poets.*

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. From Thur eves 7.30 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup.
LYRIC STUDIO: Ends Sat! Eves 8.30 HERE'S A FUNNY THING. John Bardon as Max Miller "a rewarding and hilarious *evening*" Gdn.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING, I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News.
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45 WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman. *Tomor* THE PROVOKED WIFE (not The Caretaker as in leaflet). Ton't 5 pm Lecture: Man and Superman, Platform perf all tkts £1.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. cc 261 1821. "S". Until 14 Feb., Mon. to Sat. Eves. at 7.30. Wed & Sat. 2.00 THE RELAPSE by Sir John Vanbrugh.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s *open stage*). Ton't tomor 6 pm (note early start) MAN AND SUPERMAN (including "Don Juan in Hell") by Bernard Shaw.

PALACE, S cc. 01-437 6834. "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats Tues, Wed, Thur & Sat. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in
DICK WHITTINGTON
"An evening of glitter . . . I can't remember a better pantomime at the Palladium" J. Tinker D. Mail. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061. FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP"
LIBERACE
with supporting company OPENS APRIL 28th for 2 weeks only. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

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THAT'S SHOWBIZ!
The Sensational Variety Spectacular. OPENS FEB. 11TH AT 7.00. Subs. Twice Daily at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat 6 & 8.30 Stalls from £2.90
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980. JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980
"*SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING*"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS, IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in *IT'S MAGIC*
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0. Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166. 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price. *Directed by Robert Chetwyn.* Evenings 8.0. Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.15. Grp Sales 379 6061. "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts. New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, Crisp Rd, W6. 748 3354. Tomor at 7. Wed to Sun 7.30. Direct from Judson Memorial *Church, New York*—David Vaughan & Al Carmines in A WINTER GARLAND OF SONGS OLD & NEW.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round in SUBURBAN STRAINS. A musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Reduced Price Prevs 2-4 Feb at 8. Opens 5 Feb 7. Subs Evgs 8. Mats Thurs & Sat 2.30

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
TOUCHED
By Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8. Mon. all seats £2. "Beautifully written piece . . . the performances are superb" Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Evgs 7.30.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
"PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY . . . TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE" Gdn. in Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM" Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM" The People. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-8.00 p.m. Sats. 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.) Season extended

SHAW. 01-388 1394
SHORT SEASON ONLY!
GOTCHA and **KILLING TIME**
by Barrie Keeffe. Opens Tonight at 7.00. Subs. Evgs. 7.30

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sats 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis. Group Sales box office 379 6061

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Ames Cards (0789) 297129. Info (0789) 69191.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
RICHARD III
tomor 7.30. "The RSC has laid out all its treasures" F. Times. HAMLET Wed. 7.30. Thu. 1.30. Fri. 7.30. RICHARD II, Thu. 7.30. Sat. 2.00. Season ends Sat.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 or 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.00. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings only 01-839 3092.
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THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
GEMMA CRAVEN ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A MUSICAL WEST-END THEATRE AWARDS.
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. If possible book at least 28 days in advance by post. Send S.A.E. and cheque. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. (Some good seats available Wed. Mats.). No seats available Sat. 2nd performance until April.

THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane. Tel. 01-836 8108
THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS
Opens Feb. 26 at 7.00. Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.00.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd., N.W.6. 328 8626. Crucible Theatre's Production of BLACK BALL GAME by Don Webb. "It's brilliant" Gdn. "Don Webb's first stage play is a dazzler" New Statesman. Tomor. 8 p.m. Wed. 7 p.m. Subs. eves. 8 p.m.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT
GRP SALES 379 6061. "A DREAM OF A SHOW" D. Exp. "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" B.B.C.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office. 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton't, Tomor, Wed, Thu, 7.30. TELEVISION TIMES by Peter Prince. "Funny and constantly diverting . . . carried through with splendid attack" T.L.S. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 *in advance from Aldwych Box* Office

WESTMINSTER. S. CC. 834 0283. Hugh Manning as C. S. Lewis in
SONG OF THE LION
Directed by David William. "TRULY IMPRESSIVE" Times. "SPELLBINDING" S. Telegraph. Evenings 7.45 till Feb. 7.

WINDMILL THEATRE cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Grps 836 3962. Mon.-Fr 8.00. Sat. 5 & 8.40.
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"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S. Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" *Punch.* "Hilarious" D. Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Ton't, Tues, Sat 7.30, Wed 7.0 PYGMALION. Thur, Fri 7.30 ROSENCRANTZ.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. Air-conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT. From 8.00. Dining & Dancing. 9.30 SUPER REVUE
"BUBBLY"
at 11: VINCE HILL
DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 4th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun.), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). Progs. 1.10, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A). Progs. 5.45, 8.15. Sats./Suns. also 3.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube). GODARD'S SLOW MOTION (Sauve Qui Peut, La Vie) (X). 3.30, 5.20, 7.10, 9.10. Ends 28 Jan.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE BLUE LAGOON (AA) cont. progs. dly. at 2.30, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

CURZON, Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 7.40.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. THE BALTIMORE BULLET (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square WILLIE & PHIL (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220. 727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 1.00, 2.55, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30. ZORBA THE GREEK (X) & BEYOND THE VALLEY OF THE DOLLS (X) 11.15 pm

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. Exclusive *presentation of Bette Midler's* THE ROSE (X) 1.30, 3.30, 6.10, 8.40. LOOKING FOR MR GOODBAR (X) & SLAP SHOT (X) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 260 1201/485 2443. Camden Twn Tb. WILLIE & PHIL (X) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. Mayfair Hotel, Stratton St. Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.30. Seats Bookable after 5 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep Progs D'ly (inc Sun). Drs Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Seat Bookable W/Ends & *Last Eve. prog.*

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 p.m.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Roy Scheider in a Bob Fosse Film ALL THAT JAZZ (X). Sep. progs. Dly. 1.30, 4.40, 8.00.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DOGS OF WAR (X). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 1.30, 4.30, 7.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs. Dly 1.30 (not Sun.), 5.00, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W2 (723 2011/2). HAWK THE SLAYER (A). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 1.45 (not Sun.), 4.30, 7.30. Evening programmes & weekends may be booked in advance.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square.
Walter Matthau, Glenda Jackson *1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
*3. LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
*4. SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.05, 8.30.
*No Smoking Area.
*No Smoking

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premiere Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15, 5.30, 8.35. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Woody Allen. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for phone bookings.

STUDIO 3, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Lic'd Bar. THE DEER HUNTER (X) 12.45, 4.05, 7.30. Late Show Sat. 10.50.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
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ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W.1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30: Thurs until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1. British Art 1900-1980.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD, Cambridge Heath Road, E2. CHAD VALLEY BOARD GAMES 1887-1935. Until March 1. Weekdays 10-6, Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Fridays. Adm free.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Royal Society of Painters-Etchers and Engravers. Contemporary Prints until Feb. 12. Daily 10-5, Sunday 2-6. Adm. 50p, half price OAPs, Students

BONNARD TO ZORN
150th exhibition of fine 19th & 20th Century etchings & lithographs. Illus. cat. 75p. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10.30-1.
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W1

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). BENEDICTINES IN BRITAIN. Until 1 Feb. GEORGE ELIOT. Until 26 April. TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. 734 7984. Keith Grant.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-629 5116
GLUCK

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 Kings St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. HANS HARTUNG. Until 13 Feb. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN WONNACOTT First London Exhibition 17. Until Feb 6th.

MARSHALL SPINK, 18 Albemarle St., W.1. A.P.T. Inc. presents three centuries of flower and still life paintings 1600-1900. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Thursdays until 7 p.m. Saturday until 1 p.m.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY, 2 Motcomb St., Belgravia, SW1. *Paintings by* EMILIE CHARMY. Until end Jan. 01-235 0934.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Piccadilly, W.1.
A NEW SPIRIT IN PAINTING. Until 18 March. Open dly 10-6. Adm. £2.00. Concessionary rate £1.40—O.A.P.s, students, groups over 10—and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TARANMAN, 236 Brompton Road, SW3. Tel. 587 7858. GENEVIEVE ASSE Suite Celtique: Oils on Paper. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10-4.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. *Sporting Pictures from the Hall*fax collection. Admission free. Wkdys 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Recorded information: 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. PRINCELY MAGNIFICENCE: *Court Jewels of the Renaissance* 1500-1630. Until 1 February. Adm. £1.50. WOLPE AT THE V & A. Until 1 February. GANYMED PRINTING, PUBLISHING, DESIGN. Until 1 February. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays. REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH New Paintings 1978-80 28 January-25 February. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

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ALSO ON PAGE 22

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SERVICES



WANTED

(continued on page 22)

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ACROSS

1 Nuclear risk if we so quarrel? (4, 3).
5 Main location of pilot (7).
9 Transfer engineer to US institute (5).
10 No charge for food in this part of Hull (9).
11 Point of Soviet land goes to form peninsula (6).
12 Girl gets bats from Worms (8).
14 Lift has a stoppage (5).
15 Submit new test roundabout to this police court (3, 6).
18 Ornament appears to obstruct a view (9).
20 Kingly feast is endless (5).
22 Volume of dealings may exceed reserve (8).
24 Love, sir, is divine . . . (6).
26 . . . nor must it be defiled—that's elementary (9).
27 Excel in striking act (5).
28 Revived everyone in dire distress (7).
29 When graceful child puts in an appearance (7).

DOWN

1 Provided mink with his den perhaps (9).
2 Constant unit of brightness (7).
3 They won't accept facts of E German wealth (9).
4 Old student entitled to be hunted by toadies (4).
5 With no trace of his dirty work he gets complete victory (5, 5).
6 Yards and yards of wire (5).
7 Plainer sort of sweet (7).
8 Seasons following even Christmas and Easter (5).
13 Jack in fitness class? (4-6).
16 Change weight of bird (9).
17 Sally trot out unlikely tale? (4, 5).
19 Poet's one-off error of judgment (7).
21 Span of ground about Wye, say (7).
22 Problem of prose composition (5).
23 Secret agent I trailed to the beach (5).
25 Issue the fourth dimension raised (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,432

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